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REPULSED BY THE ARMED MOB

Passengers on the Cepheus Twice Driven Away From Fire Island.

MONSTROUS INHUMANITY TO HELPLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SENATOR McPHERSON'S VAIN APPEAL

The Normannia's Passengers, Who Were Transferred to the Cepheus, Are Without Proper Food and Bedding—Conference Regarding the Infraction Prohibiting the Using of Fire Island for Quarantine Station—What Governor Flower Would Do if He Were Captain of the Cepheus—No New Cases on the Island or on the Infected Fleet—Reports of the Plague from Many Quarters.

New York, Sep. 13.—The armed rebellion of the Babylon and Lalip "baymen" against the landing of the Normannia's cabin passengers on Fire Island is as yet victorious.

The Normannia's 488 first and second cabin passengers are still afloat, in spite of the orders of the Governor of New York and of the Health Officer of this port.

Dr. Jenkins refuses to accept for the Normannia people ample accommodations offered by the Federal government at Sandy Hook. It is said that his action in chartering the Cepheus was taken without consultation with the Quarantine Commission.

Although Fire Island is nine miles from the nearest point on the mainland and separated by an expanse of salt water, the panic-stricken crowds of Islip watched all night to prevent the landing of passengers. The fleet of plague ships is now less than nine miles from this city.

There have been no new cases of cholera on any of the ships on the islands within the past 24 hours.

The attempts to land the Normannia's passengers from the Cepheus yesterday proved abortive, and were accompanied by scenes of violence.

Another Attempt to Land. The Cepheus was sighted at 1:05 o'clock, twelve miles west of Fire Island, making for the inlet with the flood tide in her favor.

Word was received at 1 o'clock from Lawyers Reed and Fischel, of Babylon, that Justice Barnard had granted a temporary injunction, restraining the landing of the Normannia's passengers from the Cepheus.

The dispatch caused great excitement among the people assembled on the island, who became more than ever determined to prevent the Cepheus from touching at the pier.

The people on the pier declared they would use force if necessary to keep the Cepheus off.

At 2:30 the Cepheus rounded the point, after coming through the inlet. As the crowd caught sight of her the greatest excitement prevailed. Three hundred men gathered around Supervisor William Young, and up went every hand as that official swore them in.

The injunction papers were expected to be brought on the steamer Ripple from Babylon. Dr. Voight, on hearing that the mob had been sworn in by Supervisor Young, approached the Supervisor and showed him a dispatch from Dr. Jenkins appointing him a Deputy Health Officer and giving him command of the Fire Island Quarantine Station.

Mr. Young, who is President of the local Board of Health as well as Supervisor, said that he did not recognize Dr. Jenkins' jurisdiction over Fire Island.

Dr. Voight then said: "As a special health officer and in the name of the law, I command you to order this crowd to disperse. And I warn you that all who remain commit a violation of the law, which will be duly punished."

This utterance was received by the crowd in dead silence, and the mob then moved toward the pier. The Cepheus arrived in front of the pier at 2:30. The mob had lined up on the pier armed with clubs and firearms.

Turned the Hose on the Mob. The pressure of the mob was so great that the passengers could not get through.

Orders were given for the crowd to disperse, but no attention was paid to them, and the officers and crew of the Cepheus began to play the hose upon the crowd on the pier.

The crowding of the mob was successful in defeating the efforts to land the passengers.

After a time a second attempt was made with a like result. The Cepheus then backed off and anchored in the channel.

Officers Driven Off. After the Cepheus came to anchor, two police officers rowed to the landing and asked that a letter be taken to Dr. Wright. The mob refused to allow the letter to come ashore, and drove the police officers off with threats.

As it was getting dark and no satisfactory answer had been allowed to go on board the tugboat Fenix is without foundation. They are, without exception, with the other passengers on board the Cepheus.

Gov. Flower says: "The feeling, as first voiced to me from Babylon and New Hemp against the occupancy of Fire Island, was intense. If the senders of them were placed where the passengers are, with deaths occurring daily under their feet, they would think no sacrifice too great to relieve them."

"Sober second thought will convince them that Dr. Jenkins' action is wise and for the best interests of the whole country, as well as their own health."

Gov. Flower's Plain Words. Doubtless the most important factor of the entire sequence of occurrences was Gov. Flower's suggestion to the health officer just before leaving for the city.

Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer after saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him. When the boat came back a tall, spare figure was seen, standing in the bow.

at the edge of the water ordering the police back when the boat drifted too near.

Senator McPhereson's Appeal. "Citizens," said the Senator, at least, "the captain declines to come ashore. If you will give me your injunction papers I give you my word of honor I will give them to him, and he will accept them as legally served."

The crowd clamored for the captain to come ashore. "If we can bring him ashore, will you agree to let these suffering and helpless people land?"

"They cannot land," yelled the mob. The Senator turned his face up to the mob, and in an impressive voice said: "I appeal to you men, in the name of God, not to be longer led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but to give your consent that these women and children can be taken from this boat."

The crowd still refused, but finally the Health Board allowed food and blankets to be sent to the unfortunate passengers.

Both Sides Determined. The State authorities are to show cause Thursday as to why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Both sides are determined in the fight. Gov. Flower declares that Fire Island will be used as was intended when bought by the State, and that the passengers will be landed, even under military protection if necessary.

Will Resist Invasion. A close watch is being kept over the hotel and cottages by health officers from New York as it is feared that an attempt will be made to burn them down.

Many of the men of the village of Babylon are armed and say that they will resist the threatened invasion of the Normannia's passengers. Justice of the Peace James E. Cooper says he fears the hotel and cottages will be burned if a landing is attempted.

It is thought, however, that the State already has a sufficient force of men now at Fire Island to cope with the baymen and villagers should they attempt any more violence.

Situation on the Islands. The situation on the islands in the bay is thus described by Dr. Byron in his report to Dr. Jenkins:

There are no cases of gastric or intestinal trouble among the Ragia's passengers. On Hoffman Island Max Sitwren, aged 2 years, who has bronchitis, is improving.

The personal baggage of the Normannia's passengers is being disinfected and fumigated. All patients O. K. for the past 15 hours.

On Swinburne Island all O. K. for the past 15 hours, and all patients are on the way to recovery. Up to midnight there had been admitted to Swinburne Island hospital 131 persons; of these, 66 were suspects; 27 were treated; 14 were admitted dead; 13 died in the hospital; 11 were transferred to Hoffman Island, and 1 was discharged.

Of the deaths, 8 occurred within 2 hours after the time of admission. The French liner La Champagne has been added to the cholera fleet in the lower bay. She was anchored in Upper Quarantine, and it was believed she had no sickness on board, when it was suddenly discovered that one of the stokers was ill.

An examination disclosed unmistakable symptoms of Asiatic cholera, and the man was removed to Swinburne Island and the steamer ordered below.

Conference at Upper Quarantine. The most prominent feature of the day at Upper Quarantine was the visit of Gov. Flower and Representative Bourke Cockran, who arrived from New York about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and held a conference with Dr. Jenkins on the cholera situation, and more especially in regard to the injunction issued against the Governor by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, restraining the former or his agents, from taking possession of Fire Island as a place of refuge for the passengers on the detained pest ships.

The conference was held on the police steamer Patrol. It is impossible to learn the exact nature of the discussion, or what result, if any, was reached, but at its conclusion the three gentlemen came ashore and went direct to the telegraph office and kept the wires hot for some time.

On being asked whether he would insist that the island be secured, by force, if necessary, the Governor said that no matter what was his personal wish, he was bound, as Governor of the State, to not only obey the mandates of the court, but it was his duty also to see that others did not violate the law.

He had not been officially advised of the action of Judge Barnard in restraining the State from taking possession of the island, but, assuming the report to be trustworthy, he was endeavoring with aid of Mr. Cockran to learn what rights he had under the statutes. He had not yet fully satisfied himself that the injunction was legal, and would further consider the matter.

The Governor said, however, that if he was captain of the Cepheus he would make a landing at Fire Island and, willfully serve two months in jail for the infraction of the law, in order that the people on the stricken ship could at least live in comfort while they were detained under the law.

Before leaving Quarantine the Governor authorized Dr. Jenkins to provide blankets, provisions, etc., for the passengers on board the Cepheus, now lying at the pier at Fire Island, which was promptly done.

The rumor that Senator McPhereson, Commodore Thompson and other influential people of the Normannia's passengers had been allowed to go on board the tugboat Fenix is without foundation. They are, without exception, with the other passengers on board the Cepheus.

Gov. Flower says: "The feeling, as first voiced to me from Babylon and New Hemp against the occupancy of Fire Island, was intense. If the senders of them were placed where the passengers are, with deaths occurring daily under their feet, they would think no sacrifice too great to relieve them."

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Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer after saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him. When the boat came back a tall, spare figure was seen, standing in the bow.

"It is Senator McPhereson of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the stern. Senator McPhereson stood silent for some moments looking at the mob. He could dimly see the crowd

of the State. Bourke Cockran will endeavor to have the injunction set aside, because of a flaw which makes it defective.

Palmer Not Asking for Privileges. Dr. Jenkins has received the following letter: Steamer STONINGTON, Sep. 11.

DR. JENKINS, My Dear Sir—I am distressed to notice in the papers that Dr. Robinson is censuring you for refusing to let myself and family have particular and peculiar privileges under the quarantine.

This has been done out of the very best and friendliest motives toward me on the part of Dr. Robinson, but I desire to say to you that it would be manifestly improper for you to grant me any privileges above those accorded to my fellow passengers.

I ask none, and should accept none, and while I am firm in the conviction that the quarantine against us has been unnecessarily and cruelly prolonged, I am willing to secure it with my unfortunate associates to the end. Yours very truly, A. M. PALMER.

NO CHOLERA ABOARD. The Catalonia Arrives at Boston Without a Trace of the Plague.

Boston, Sep. 13.—The Cunard steamship Catalonia, from Liverpool, arrived in quarantine about 1 a.m., with 130 first cabin, 151 second cabin, and 692 steerage passengers on board.

Grave apprehensions have been felt regarding her condition, as it was said that a large number of her steerage passengers came from the continent and it was feared that some of them had passed through Hamburg.

Dr. Coggeswell, the port physician, at once put off to the Catalonia on the Board of Health steamboat Vigilant. The result of his examination was entirely satisfactory. Nearly every one of the ship's big family was in first-class health, and although the physician made a strict examination he could find no signs of cholera.

NO CHOLERA IN PENNSYLVANIA. Reported Death of An Immigrant From the Asiatic Scourge a Canard.

PITTSBURG, Sep. 13.—A special from Jenneville, Pa., an industrial town 13 miles from this city, says a Belgian, name not yet learned, who arrived in that place last Saturday from Europe, was taken ill yesterday and died in a few hours.

Physicians in attendance pronounced the case one of Asiatic cholera. An investigation is being made. It was at first reported a case of Asiatic cholera, but this was proved untrue.

New York's Quarantine Condemned. PITTSBURG, Sep. 13.—The Rev. Dr. J. W. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University, who has been in Europe since June, has returned. In an interview he severely arraigned the New York health authorities, and pronounced the quarantine inspection a farce and the detention of healthy passengers on the same ship with cholera patients a heinous jeopardy of life.

The force assisting in the inspection, he said, is inadequate, and the quarantine measures should be placed in the hands of the national government.

Strict Quarantine at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 13.—The steamship Ohio of the International Navigation Company is at the breakwater with a clean bill of health, but as the President's proclamation, declaring 30 days' quarantine went into effect the day she sailed from Liverpool she will be detained.

Quarantine Suggested for Jogales. WASHINGTON, Sep. 13.—The Treasury Department has received from the Department of State a copy of a despatch dated 29th ult. from the U. S. Consul at Jogales, Mexico, suggesting that it would be advisable to establish a quarantine at that point in view of the fact that vessels from the cholera-infected districts of Europe are constantly arriving at Guaymas and Mazatlan.

Three Cases at Stettin, Germany. WASHINGTON, Sep. 13.—A cablegram received at the Department of State from the Vice-Consul at Stettin, Germany, says three cases of cholera had developed at that place, two of which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Hamburg's Official Reports. HAMBURG, Sep. 13.—If confidence is to be placed in official reports, the disease is abating. It is stated that the number of deaths yesterday was 110, and there were 494 new cases.

No Cholera in New York City. NEW YORK, Sep. 13.—Following is the official bulletin of the Health Board issued at 10 o'clock this morning: "No cases of cholera have appeared in this city."

HOW REILLY WAS KILLED. Italian Antipathy Against Americans Caused the Crime.

LONDON, Sep. 13.—The latest advices from Genoa regarding the murder of Frank Reilly, the seaman of the United States cruiser Newark, on the night of Sep. 8 in a lodging house in Genoa, show that National animus against Americans was the cause of the crime.

The proprietor of the lodging house, when the Newark's men applied to him for lodgings, used most abusive language to them simply because they were Americans.

The sailors started for the door, whereupon the proprietor, with a knife in each hand, sprang towards Reilly and struck both the weapons in his back. Reilly staggered to the street, where he fell and died in a few minutes. The murder was entirely unprovoked.

Colored Voters' Address. TRENTON, N. J., Sep. 13.—At the colored voters' convention yesterday an address to the people at large was adopted, demanding that the use of money to debase colored voters be abandoned at all elections; asking that the colored men be drawn for jury service, and holding that the color of the skin, or the texture of the hair, should debar no one from political recognition, or advancement to public place.

The right to a place in the management of the World's Fair at Chicago is also asserted.

Cream's Trial Poisoned. LONDON, Sep. 13.—The counsel for Thomas Nell Cream, accused of the murder of Maillida Glover and other girls by strychnine poisoning, made application at the Old Bailey for the adjournment of the trial of Cream until the October session, on the ground that Cream had not time to prepare his defense against the several charges. The application was granted.

WAITING FOR THE WORD

Reading Employees Anticipate a Big Strike.

THE COMPANY PREPARING FOR FIGHT

Officers of the Various Brotherhoods Assembled at Philadelphia Awaiting Precise Word of Leavelle's Return—The Conference May Be Had To-Day—Statement by Chief Arthur.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 13.—The substance of the letter sent to President McLeod of the Reading Road by the labor leaders, but which he did not receive owing to his absence, is: "The laws of the Brotherhood of Local Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Telegraphers, whose members are in your employ, require that when a difference arises between them and their employers that they cannot settle satisfactorily to send for the chief executive officers of their respective organizations."

"It is their duty to come and use all honorable means in their power to effect a peaceable adjustment. With that object in view we will be pleased to meet you with a committee of your employees, at your earliest convenience, if you will be kind enough to grant us an audience. Please inform bearer of time and place."

Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur said "it would be premature to talk of a strike at present, for the situation has not arrived at that point, and I hope and believe that it can be settled without any extreme measures."

"A strike would be a very serious affair," said Mr. Arthur, "for its limits cannot be judged. It would affect the whole country. We do not question the right of Mr. McLeod to employ anyone whom he pleases on the terms upon which he employs them. But when he discharges honest, faithful men simply and wholly because they are members of the Brotherhood, that is another matter, and one against which we are prepared to enter an earnest protest. That is what we understand has been done, and that is what we are here to talk to Mr. McLeod about. He has a legal right to do even that I suppose, but not a moral right."

It was stated that Grand Master Workman Powderly and President Gompers had been summoned by telegraph to attend the conference, but Chief Arthur professed ignorance on this subject.

James Dennison of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chairman of the Engineers' Committee, A. A. Wilson of the Pennsylvania and H. V. Vail of the Lackawanna system, have arrived to swell the crowd.

It is said that the trouble was precipitated by the discharge of William Schaeffer, an engineer of the New York division; William Grakeliam, of the Blue Line, and John Bowman, also of the New York division, all of whom are Brotherhood men, and that this fact was the cause of their discharge. These men are with the Grievance Committee, and will be used at the conference.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE. Precautions Taken by the Reading Railroad at Various Points.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sep. 13.—The Reading Railroad is preparing for trouble. Station agents have been ordered to remain on duty all night. One hundred constables have been sworn in for duty at the Coxton yards.

The company has extensive property at that point. Two car loads of constables reached Hazleton last evening. They came from Philadelphia.

A Brotherhood fireman told a reporter this morning that the men expected to be ordered out at any moment.

Two more prominent members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have been discharged. Spotters tracked them five weeks, and found that they arranged for meetings of the brotherhood during the time of the railroad strike.

AT THE PRINCE'S FEET. Sensational Suicide of a Penniless Gambler at Monaco.

BERLIN, Sep. 13.—The "Freundenblatt" has a despatch from Monaco giving an account of a sensational tragedy at that place. Prince Albert of Monaco, and his wife, the Princess Alice, on returning from their recent tour, were received with great enthusiasm by the people of the principality, the attaches of the Casino turning out especially in strong force to greet him.

The little army of members was drawn up at the landing as a guard of honor, and the governor and council were present to deliver addresses.

The cannon thundered a greeting, and the scene was of a most joyous and festive character, when suddenly a young man burst through the throng and rushed toward Prince Albert and the Princess.

He was well dressed, but his wild and disordered appearance at once caused dismay among the group which surrounded the sovereign.

In his hand he grasped a weapon, and before anybody could interfere he raised the pistol, for such it was, and putting it close to his head fired and fell dead at the feet of the Princess Alice.

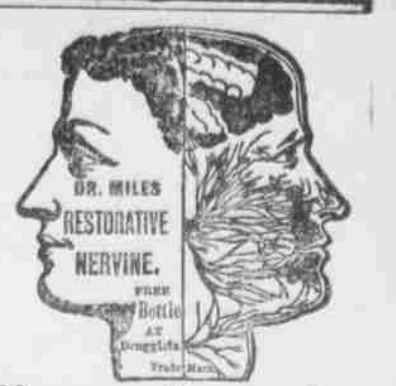
The Princess, who had a moment before been all smiles, nearly fainted. She gave a cry of alarm and sank back in the arms of her husband.

A dozen officers sprang forward and seized the prostrate body, only to find that life was extinct. The life blood which oozed from the wound almost stained the garments of the Princess.

On searching the body not even a centime was found, but there was a ticket to the Casino which told the story of his fate.

He had evidently been overcome by despair, after losing all he had in the great gambling establishment which supplies a revenue to support the Prince of Monaco in luxury, and had determined to end his life at the feet of the Princess.

Prince Albert and the Princess were so shocked that the reception ceremonies came to an almost abrupt conclusion, and they both hurried once more toward their magnificent yacht, and sailed toward the north.



Nervous Prostration,

Stomach, Sick and Nervous Prostration, Headache, Dizziness, Moping, Lemas, Head Pains, Nervous Dyspepsia, Bloating, Confusion, Irritability, St. Vitus' Dance, Opium Habit, Neuritis, etc., are cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve Tonic. It does not contain Opium. Mrs. Susie C. Downie, of Linn, Mo., suffered with St. Vitus' Dance, and after suffering for 20 years and resorting to a complete cure, she is now well and healthy. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve Tonic is a new and powerful medicine for the cure of all these and other nervous diseases. Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

FREE EYE EXAMINATION.

OUR EYE SPECIALIST Will be in SHENANDOAH, Wednesday, Sept. 14, At the Ferguson House, from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Persons who have headache or whose eyes are watering should consult with our specialist, who will give you a free examination and correct all defects. NO CHARGE to examine your eyes. Every pair of glasses ordered is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

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Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

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