

smooth and swift. But in my time the transported soldier was an object of pity to the sailor.

DRILLING IN SEAWAY.
No shipboard diversion used to amuse me more than seeing the soldiers drilled in a seaway. I took note of such sounds as "Present 'umps!" "Shoulder 'umps!" "Order 'umps!" and so on. The men stood in line on the weather deck, and the chap who drilled them stood up in front with his back to leeward. The solemnity of the barrack yard was in this business, and the row of Atkinses looked uncommonly grave and fearfully watched the drill corporal, but the heave of the sea was under their boots, and you need to take a long voyage to acquire the art of the swinging plank. In my time most sailors went bow-legged, because their ships were nearly all bows; and the rest was buttocks, and the ceaseless rolling so arched the lower limbs that a full rigged ship on the horizon could be framed within the oval of a man's legs.

Suddenly, while the line of privates was all attention, the ship would give a sharp heel to leeward, and the whole troop would wildly and involuntarily charge the drill sergeant, who, on more than one occasion, I have seen stagger back until his heel struck the coaming of the main hatch, upon which he would fall, an ignoble sight, much lamented by the officers in cloaks upon the poop. You must know that at sea, in a sailing ship, it is in the power of the helmsman to meet the scend of the surge as willfully to ship a considerable head of froth and green water over the weather rail or bow. Every sailor knows the sensation imparted when the ship "hangs" in a weather lift of her whole carcass, and it is then that the helmsman has it in his power to keep the deck dry or to make it very damp.

Over and over again I have watched a wicked man at the wheel so twist the spokes as to soak the line of Tommies in the waist. Nothing is more sad than the spectacle of a drenched soldier lined with moist pipe clay, like the outside of a bottle of old port. "Mind your helm!" the captain or mate would shout, but it was then too late. The drill must end while the men dried themselves, and no other evidence of remorse was visible in the face of the man at the wheel than a more clearly cut outline, a higher and more yearning expression, of the cube of black tobacco in his cheek.

TOMMY'S RATIONS.
How was Tommy fed aboard our troopship? "Harriet Lane" had not then come in. You will ask what "Harriet Lane" is. It is boiled meat in cans or tins, and it takes its name from a woman who was murdered in Whitechapel, whose remains the sailors of to-day believe are perpetuated for forcemeat use. Certainly the shipowners do not partake of this delicacy. But if we had no "Harriet Lane" we went to sea with a filthy compound called "soup and bully." This was composed of dog's meat, carrots and other vegetables, in little red cans, and whenever I thought it would do me good to be sick I opened a tin of "soup and bully" and smelt it.

Now, our troops were fed upon this "soup and bully," but do not suppose that this was their only regale. When I was at sea in this voyage, in 1890-3, the scale of provisions for the British merchant service issued in 1844 by the committee of the General Shipowners' Society was still in force, and our sailors' as well as our soldiers' rations consisted inter alia of these things—Each man on Sunday received a pound and a quarter of beef, half a pound of flour, a quarter of an ounce of tea, three-quarters of a pound of sugar for the whole week, half a pint of vinegar for the week, half an ounce of lime juice per day, and half an ounce of sugar to sweeten that draught.

On Monday he received a pound and a quarter of salt pork, a quarter of a pint of peas, a quarter of an ounce of tea, and lime juice and sugar as before. One pound of rice a week was served out. As much biscuit as could be eaten without waste was supplied. Now, beef and pork look very well in print. We think of the sirloin, and the crackling beloved of Charles Lamb. But beef and pork ashore bear no affinity whatever to things which are thus labeled on board ship. Any man who went to India as a soldier forty years ago or thirty years ago will know what I mean when I talk of shipboard beef and pork.

But one luxury the government provided for our troops on board my transport—a detail studiously overlooked by the owner of the vessel, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, who could think of nothing but the souls of his crew and the sobriety of his sailors, which, of course, must enter largely into their salvation. In our main hold were stowed a number of casks of stout or beer, and it was my comfortable privilege to serve this liquor out to the military messes.

I bestowed a cask with a pump in the bungalow and pumped into vessels which were extended by the messmen in rotation. This drink was very good for the soldiers when, in the Indian ocean, we ran short of water. The sailors sucked their shirts for the dew therein, and a pint of water in twenty-four hours was reckoned a noble allowance. "Now, Jack's whack, but the hold was full of stout for the soldiers, and they drank it, and I cannot remember that Jack Muck forward ever throughout the voyage got so much as a sup of liquor."

SOLDIERS GOOD COMPANY.
My control over the casks of stout rendered my relations with the ship's cook very easy. He was constantly laboring under accessions of thirst which could not dull nor heat inflame, and I entered into covenant with him that, in consideration of my keeping him supplied with enough stout to leave him sober and comfortable, he was to make jam tarts, preserved fruit pies and other such delicacies for me. I was but fifteen years old and a hungry boy, and, like the rest of us who were sailors, I found no sustenance in green pork coated with lard fat, in lumps of beef which you could have chiseled into hat boxes, in biscuits as animated with weevils as certain South African mountains are, or were, with what Jack calls "bally Dutchmen."

I found the soldiers very good company. They bore no resemblance whatever to the soldier of to-day, if it be true, as it would appear by the current literature about him, that his sole dialect is the language of Houndsditch and Whitechapel. A few of the men were well bred, clearly gentlemen, who had enlisted. They were very reserved on all matters in any degree personal, but they talked easily and pleasantly on subjects which had nothing to do with their reasons for enlisting, such as politics, literature, foreign travel, and they took a particular interest in navigation and the art of seamanship and the inner life of the sailor.

A large proportion of our troops were Irishmen, genial, hearty young fellows, full of the arch humor of their nationality, and I took a great delight in their several brogues and listened with a pleasure I shall never forget to many of the songs they sang, rendered pathetic even in their droilery by the haunting spirit of melancholy in their melodies. Others came from various counties in England and Wales, and every man spoke according to his village or town or city, and not as if he had been bred a costermonger in the East End of London.

I cannot recall the number of military officers we carried. They found it very hard

to kill time. Their chief diversion seemed to me to rest in collecting together on the quarter and relating stories, a few of which Mrs. Grundy might term, equivocal. A favorite pastime with them was this: A sailor would jump aloft with a bottle and sling it at the end of the mainyard arm. The captains and lieutenants would then shoot at this bottle with pistols, and this seemed to amuse them, and such sport as it was certainly made the hours pass. Then, when the black, wet gleam of the dorsal fin was visible, the officers fished for sharks.

The catching of one would fill the ship with excitement, and with the eye of memory I see the soldiers tilling on to drag the huge, flopping horror forward, yelling and hurraing, Irish fashion, as they sprang off the poop with the shark following them like an earthquake, and I see the soldiers standing around the shark on the forecastle after the carpenter had nicked its tail and the cook had ripped its belly up. The pious among them expected to see Jonah step forth, certainly the interior of a shark is a dark mystery until it is revealed, and one never knows the phenomena that might be knifed untimely out of a hold in which lap dogs have been known to pup, and in which have been witnessed the contents of a pawnbroker's shop.

TAKING A MEAN ADVANTAGE.
I have said that the passage to Madras occupied four months. This, to be sure, was not clipper sailing. There was then afloat a breed of ships from among which you might have chosen the most beautiful forms of water borne fabrics ever heard of or dreamed of since the beginning of shipbuilding. Among these ships were the famous China clippers, whose daily runs sometimes rose to the unparalleled figure of three hundred and eighty miles, which was out and away faster than steam as steam then was. Thus, that lovely vessel called the Thermopylae made the run, pilot to pilot, from London to New South Wales in sixty days. This was her run on her first voyage. In her second she made the run in sixty-one days.

We were a full bowed ship, and, though her captain would drive her in half a gale of wind over the stern with the main royal set half bursting under the truck, yet at her steepest we never could heave the log to more than twelve knots, and thus we reckoned an extraordinary speed.

We arrived off Madras, and sent our troops ashore in the surf boats, and struggled up to Calcutta as light as a balloon to load a cargo for London. But after we had been lying in the Hooghly for two months the second China war broke out, and we were again chartered as a transport. Our destination was Hong-Kong. It is a wearisome road, fraught with peril, into the navigable waters of the Spice Islands into the China sea. Our troops consisted of the headquarters of the Sixth Rifle Brigade, but I do not remember that we carried the band. Certainly the colonel was on board. I have a very clear recollection of this gentleman. He was singularly distinguished in appearance, with a Roman nose and spiked mustache, a la Napoleon.

He had a glass eye, and was in the habit of sitting in a deck chair in front of the poop and falling asleep. The lids of his glass eye remained open; those of his actual vision were sealed. His expression then was that of a fixed wink. I was but a boy at the time, without knowledge of physiology, and had some doubts whether a man could see with a glass eye or not. To satisfy myself I made on several occasions this experiment: When unobserved by the skipper or mate I would take up my stand opposite the sleeping colonel and make faces at him, having carefully prepared an apology and an explanation in case he should see me with his glass eye and start up and ask me what the devil I meant. The experiments convinced me that a man with a glass eye in his head could see through it.

I do not think our passage to Hong-Kong would have been entirely to the taste of the hurry of this age. Certainly the newspaper correspondent would have kept his editor waiting. The straits of Malacca were a sort of cul de sac, ablaze with lightning all night, and I used to think we should never leave Singapore into sight.

QUELLING A MUTINY.
On our arrival at Hong-Kong the Rifles left us, and we shipped another detachment of soldiers for the bay of Pechell. The name of this regiment does not signify, which is fortunate, because I have forgotten it. It is often good for master mariners who, not being sailors themselves, do not know how to treat sailors, to have troops on board. Our captain was one of these lucky ones; for one forenoon watch, shortly after we had left Hong-Kong, the Jacks forward lost their temper, and there certainly would have been a bloody mutiny but for the presence of the soldiers. For some time there had been a great deal of discontent in the ship.

I remember passing some men who were stitching and mending their caps, and as I stepped by a starboard door, in curls and earrings, turning his red eyes of fire upon the captain, who was walking to windward with the officer in command of the troops, exclaimed to his mates: "I'll cut that ———'s heart out yet, if they fly me for it!" On the morning I refer to the wheel was to be relieved at four bells—10 o'clock—and the man whose duty it was to take the helm refused to come aft. The captain was on deck, and told the second mate to go forward and order the man aft. He truly say that in a few seconds the poop and quarter deck were lined with soldiers, a path of sparkling blue steel, and I easily saw that Jack had "no case." The captain, with a triumphant leer, haughty and courageous through a form of protection which a true sailor would have disdained, overhung the brass rail which protected the break of the poop, and asked the men what they wanted. The men declined to turn to, and made a grievance of the relief of the wheel. The captain ordered them to go aft, and informed them that no food and water would be served out until they returned to duty. Before the dinner hour came round they were at work again.

Incidents of this sort could not possibly happen on board the steam transport of today. Mutiny is a rare thing aboard the troop of our times. Her crew are foreigners, who ship for small wages and devour loathsome food. But that a swift transport of troops will make war more expeditious than it formerly was is rather doubtful. But be this as it may, Atkins may be congratulated upon the amelioration of condition of his warlike life that in my time was formidable, with bad food, bad housing, and weary weeks of head winds and dead calms. W. CLARK RUSSELL.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Where was Victorien Sardou born, and on what date?—Bess.
In Paris, France, Sept. 7, 1831.

How many pieces of mail are daily handled in the United States?
About 18,000,000 pieces pass through the mails daily.

Did Pythias stand bail for Damon, or Damon for Pythias?
It was Damon who pledged his liberty and life for Pythias.

What is meant by a walking delegate?—J. D. M.
He is a member of a trades union deputed to visit other organizations and to secure harmony of action in the common interest.

Was the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll ever an army officer, or was his title purely honorary?
He was colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which was part of Kimball's division of the Sixteenth Corps.

What, in round figures, is the estimated amount of immigration into the United States during the last ten years?
This is a matter of which the government keeps record with all possible accuracy. Including last year, the ten years' record is 8,851,150.

How can I get a book on diseases of horses published by the United States Agricultural Department?
You can buy it of the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, for 65 cents. It is a work of 560 pages.

Who bears the expense for wedding invitations, the bride or groom?
The bride's people. 2. How are they to read, in case the bride or groom is dead? Should a lady invite or should the father do so?—Jno. N.
The bride's people. 2. If the bride is living with her father, he may issue the invitations. If living with other relatives, they may do so.

Was George Washington ever formally baptized?
According to the record in the Washington family Bible, he was baptized on the 6th of April following his birth. Captain Christopher Brooks and Mr. Beverly Whitlock were his godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory was his godmother.

How was Girard College endowed? Was it founded for orphans only?
Stephen Girard founded the institution by a bequest of \$8,000,000 for the benefit of poor male orphans. These are admitted between the ages of six and ten, and, according to the will of the founder, are to be apprenticed to some industrial occupation when between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The institution accommodates over 1,700 boys.

What system of stenography has the most general use?
Munson's, probably. Pitman's is a fine system, but a difficult one. There are many systems based on one or the other of these, but planned for quick study. It is by these systems that instructors turn out "competent" stenographers after three months' study. Every stenographer of large experience comes in time to adopt abbreviations of his own, no matter with what system he starts.

Did Robert Burns, the famous Scotch poet, ever turn against his native country, that is, plan to emigrate to the new world?
Yes. About 1785 Burns had determined on seeking his fortune in America. Burns had not at that time openly declared his marriage with Jean Armour, and her father's anger had much to do with his decision. But he resolved to publish his poems before going, and his publication so changed his fortunes that he altered his plans.

What was the origin of the knighthood that was so conspicuous in the crusades?
It had lowly origin in the feudal system. The knight was a man-at-arms, who, in return for a certain value of land known as a knight's fee, bound himself to follow his lord in battle. On that basis there was little or no nobleness about it, and none of the fondness or identification with religion that was apparent in the crusades after the younger sons of many wealthy lords had voluntarily enlisted as knights.

What is meant by fresco painting? Does it apply to particular kinds of paint, or to the kind of work done, and why is it called fresco?
The word is an Italian one, and means fresh; hence, strictly, fresco painting is that applied to fresh, moist mortar, as on walls and ceilings. In ordinary practice walls are allowed to harden, and the painter's dampness as much as he will cover in his next period of work. For true fresco, mineral colors are used, mixed with water or with lime water.

What is meant by the Gadsden purchase?
The name is given to that part of Arizona and New Mexico stretched along the river. It was bought from Mexico in 1853 for \$10,000,000. Mexico surrendering a very large amount, but at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, of claims against us for depredations by Indians. General James Gadsden, our minister to Mexico at that time, negotiated the purchase, which was highly unpopular in Mexico, being considered as a principal cause of the banishment of Santa Anna as a traitor.

How many bills were vetoed by Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur?
2. How many bills were passed over the veto of Tyler, Pierce, Johnson and Arthur? 3. How many bills were passed over the veto of the President?
The record of vetoes is: Washington, 2; Madison, 6; Monroe, 1; Jackson, 12; Tyler, 8; Polk, 3; Pierce, 8; Buchanan, 7; Johnson, 21; Grant, 43; Hayes, 12; Garfield, not one; Arthur, 4; and Cleveland, 30. One bill Tyler vetoed was passed, five of Pierce's, fifteen of Johnson's and one of Arthur's. 3. On Feb. 29, 1845, a bill providing revenue cutters and steamers for defense.

What were the circumstances of the death of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet?
The Governor of Illinois had induced Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum to surrender to the authorities and submit to trial in the courts, giving his guarantee of personal safety meanwhile. They were placed in jail at Carthage, where a mob assembled, dispersed the jail guard and began firing into the jail through door and window. Hyrum was shot dead, and Joseph, after emptying his revolver, tried to escape by the window, but was shot and fell dead to the ground. This was May 27, 1844.

Who was the hero of the battle of Franklin?
Upholders of Northern interests looked upon Col. E. O'Poycke as the man. The battle had gone against the Northern army. Hood had driven Wagner back upon the main line, and had entered that broken line, capturing eight guns. O'Poycke commanded a brigade of Wagner's division that was left within the main line. Without waiting for assistance, he, of course, of no special benefit, except to fill the waste basket. The monthly bulletin of the Chicago department of health is a noticeable exception, and is of educational value. From time to time it gives original re-

searches under special subjects, not only dealing with theories, but suggesting practical remedies or improvements. The reports published by the various cities should be written in such a way as to attract attention and demand interest, and the facts should be emphasized, not buried in a mass of figures which even an expert has trouble in interpreting. The interests of every physician in the community should be enlisted, and they should feel confidence in the health department, and, in a way, act as members, ex officio, of the board. When this mutual understanding exists proposed measures and enacted orders will meet with reasonable co-operation and be upheld by professional loyalty.

The Western Medical Review, commenting upon the duration of life among the Jews, believes that the most plausible explanation is their temperance in all things physical. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the Jews living in the slums of large cities are remarkably free from epidemic, contagious or infectious diseases of childhood, the mortality from these diseases being much less than among other races. The Philadelphia Medical Journal suggests that the special reason for this exemption from disease is due to the fact that these poor Jews are among the most orthodox of their race, observing with greatest exactness the prohibition of eating with unwashed hands. The infections of childhood are commonly those introduced through the mouth by means of contaminated hands or food, and this sanitary precaution explains, no doubt, the immunity of Jewish children to scarlet fever, diphtheria and similar diseases.



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VERY SWELL.

draw his army and train without serious molestation.

Do the structures of the mound builders found in the Ohio valley rank in age with the antiquities of Egypt and other ancient countries of the East? I contend that they do not.—Charles W.

You are right. Varying estimates of the age of the mounds have been made, but the growing tendency is to regard them as not of great antiquity. Scientists find little or no good reason for regarding any of these remains as antedating the Christian era, and think it possible that the final destruction of the mound builders' towns may not have been more than a few generations before the discovery of America by Columbus. The culture of these people was strictly "Indian" in character, and faint traditions of them were found among the tribes who held those regions at the first coming of the whites.

in gas-lighted basements, stores and shops are much improved since the introduction of electricity. The heat from gas jets and poor ventilation are responsible for much sickness. It is also shown that in the same city the electric light has lessened crime.

Dr. Moyer recommends the use of castor oil in the treatment of neuralgia in doses of one or two ounces before breakfast. He finds that it is most agreeable taken in six, and in this form is less likely to disorder the stomach. As first the oil acts freely on the bowels, but if it is continued daily its cathartic effect rapidly diminishes, so that after the third or fourth dose normal intestinal action is re-established. Its curative action is probably due to some special ingredient, for other cathartics are of no value.

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MEDICAL NOTES.
(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by an Old Practitioner.)
Dr. William Oser in a recent lecture at the Ohio Medical University closed his remarks with the following good advice for all: "I never meet a crowd of medical students but I think of Abernathy's remark, 'Good God, what will become of you all? I know what will become of you. You will all do well. The medical profession is one in which every man can make a success, that is to say, he can be successful if he will work hard, study hard and take an interest in his patients, not that they are patients, but because of his duty to mankind. Practice not only with your head, but with your heart also. Avoid professional jealousy and bitterness. Bad doctors are worse than parsons in engendering ill feelings among themselves. When you locate, look up all the respectable doctors and leave your card, deal squarely and you will find they will treat you right. Shut up on those patients who would tell you of the faults of a professional brother. They will go to another and say the same of you. Go with the woolly side out, and all will be well and success crown your efforts.'"

It is not necessary that a person should have a tuberculous taint in order to acquire consumption. Dr. Newton emphasizes the fact by a history of four families who live in damp houses or houses with damp cellars. The tubercle bacilli are often found in healthy persons who are able to resist their influence, but if the subject's vitality be lowered and his resistance decreased he is much more susceptible to infection. For this reason damp places increase the danger. Proper drainage has been shown to decrease tuberculosis, and no climate, however, is so proof against a filth-saturated environment as a high, airy, well-ventilated one. Houses should have dry cellars with a soil subsoil, and be far distant from swamps. It is far easier to remove the conditions causing the disease and the problem of preventing consumption is in part one of improved surroundings and sanitation.

Philadelphia Record.
Americans have cause to congratulate themselves upon the facts that the exhibitors from this country at the Paris exhibition outnumber those of every other nation except the French nearly three to one, and that the American sections are in a far more advanced state of completeness than those of any other country. France included. The energy and rapidity of American workmanship which produced these results is the best and most characteristic exhibit that could have been made of American industrial methods.

One Day Her Element.
To-day I saw an eagle fly
And rest upon his wings widespread,
Bum-bum-bum-bum in the sky
As I upon the grass I tread.
A moment poised, his mighty flight,
Again on lengthening circles bent,
Lost under one, an awesome thing
He vanished in his element.
He measured with the winds his power,
The caverns of the clouds he knew,
Behold the rainbow and the shower,
The far recesses of the blue.
With the sun gliding his dark wing
He searched the creature of a sphere
Beyond our own, an awesome thing
From unknown countries drawing near.
How could it daunt me—as I saw
That fearless flight in distance bent—
The unknown way, the unknown law,
One day to be my element!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

Prescriptions.
In flatulence Bishop recommends: Aconitid, 2 drachms; tincture of nux vomica, 2 drachms; tincture of capsicum, ½ drachm; compound tincture of gentian, 4 drachms. The dose is a teaspoonful after meals.
Flatulence is due chiefly to fermentation of food within the stomach, and this often leads to irritable diarrhoea. In such cases Hemmeter recommends: Beta-naphthol benzoate, bismuth salicylate and magnesium oxide, of each 2 drachms; sacchar-

to relieve ingrowing toenail cut a piece of ordinary felt plaster, sold for use in cases of corns or bunions so as to be the exact size and shape of the nail about which the ulceration is located. The bit of plaster thus shaped and fitted to the nail is to be firmly attached thereto so as to press aside the overlapping granulation from off the nail. By holding it in this position a minute or two until it dries and adheres firmly to the nail it becomes strongly fastened and will stand considerable rough usage, but as an additional security a strip of isinglass plaster is wrapped three or four times around the nail and plaster. If properly applied the relief is said to be immediate and the cure is complete as soon as the thinned and jagged edge of the nail underlying the granulation has grown to its normal size.

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