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FREELAND, PA., MAY 5, 1898.

THE FORTS DESTROYED.

Shell After Shell Poured Into the Center of the Enemy's Fortifications With Unerring Aim.

Admiral Sampson's Flagship New York, Backed by the Monitor Puritan and the Cruiser Cincinnati, Fired on by Shore Batteries, Gallantly Sailed into the Harbor and Battered the Forts to Pieces—First Battle for Cuba Libre a Victory.



Key West, Fla., May 5.—Admiral Sampson has bombarded, silenced, and pretty well destroyed the Spanish batteries in position and in course of construction at the entrance of the harbor of Matanzas.

He did it with the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati. Not one of the American ships was struck, the Spanish gunnery being wild.

There are no means of knowing the number of dead and wounded on the Spanish side. It must be considerable.

While the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati were reconnoitering in force for the purpose of locating and destroying the formidable defenses being constructed, the flagship was fired on by the batteries on Point Rubalcava and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the harbor.

The New York replied, firing her forward 8-inch gun on the port side. She steamed boldly in between the batteries and soon blazed away with both broadsides at them.

The Puritan steamed in behind the New York and engaged the fortification on Point Maya, while the New York went to starboard close up to the land and poured her shells into Rubalcava. The Cincinnati, which had remained well astern under orders, signalled for permission to engage, and received it, and soon was firing her guns from the fort on the west side of the bay.



The batteries fired explosive shells, and most of them fell wide of the mark. One burst just beyond the stern of the New York and a grape shot exploded above her.

It took the three ships just eighteen minutes to silence the batteries. The last shot that was fired by the Spanish came from Point Rubal Cay. The Puritan replied with one of her 12-inch guns. The shell struck the battery with wonderful accuracy and blew up a portion of it.

After waiting in vain for the Spanish to renew the engagement the ships withdrew, leaving both batteries in ruins.

Garcia Seizes a Cuban Town. Key West, Fla.—General Calisto Garcia, the insurgent commander, has occupied the town of Bayamo. It is situated sixty miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba, and has a population of seven thousand in times of peace. General Garcia issued a proclamation declaring that the property of Spaniards and their civil rights would be respected, with the result that business went on as usual and tranquility prevails there.

SPAIN'S FLEET DESTROYED.

A Great Naval Battle Fought Off the Harbor of Manila Sunday Morning.

A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

The Two Principal Spanish Warships Burned and a Large Cruiser Blown Up.

The United States Asiatic Squadron, Under Command of Commodore Dewey, Engaged and Completely Defeated Spain's Philippine Squadron—Several of the Spanish Ships Sunk to Prevent Their Falling Into the Hands of the Americans.



COMMODORE DEWEY.

London, May 5.—The United States squadron in Asiatic waters completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, Sunday morning.

All the news of the great naval battle thus far received is coming from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manila has not yet been taken by the American forces and that the cable lines are still under the control of Spain.

From the fact that even the advices received from Madrid show that the American warships fared the best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain.

During the two engagements that took place Commodore Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. His flagship, the steel cruiser Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up. The other Spanish vessels were badly damaged. One report adds that several of the ships were sunk by their commanders to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Cadarso, commanding the Reina Christina, was killed. Commodore Montojo, commanding the fleet, shifted his flag from the Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Christina sank. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed.

Commodore Dewey's squadron, leaving Subig Bay, a few miles from Manila, about four o'clock Saturday afternoon, proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor, the batteries located there announcing his arrival.

Both fleets lined up for battle about day-break Sunday morning. The guns of the American war ships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila.

Under the protection of the guns of these fortifications the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet. For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel and timbers, the shrieks and groans of the wounded.

A well directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of eleven hundred tons. A terrific explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

The American squadron about nine o'clock drew off to the west side of the bay and took refuge behind some foreign shipping. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage. After some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict.

During this engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steady and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ships than in the first engagement, but the American guns were being used with telling effect.

As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Reina Christina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Miranda were also badly damaged in this encounter.

That the American squadron received severe damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two. There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spaniards had two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with despatches to Hong Kong.

CRISIS IN MADRID.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Spanish Capital.

Madrid, May 5.—The Civil Government has just caused to be posted on the walls of the Home Office a proclamation intimating that the civil officials have transferred the control of the capital to the military authorities, who are now responsible for the maintenance of order.

General Daban, commander of the First Army Corps, has therefore assumed the reins. Military patrols are out, and the police and gendarmes are also under military control.

This measure is the direct result of the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans. The spirit of false elation, based on the Ministerial misrepresentations regarding the battle at Manila, has yielded to great indignation now that the facts are seen in their true perspective. The people have become fully aware that the Spanish squadron has been lost and that the situation is hopeless. They expect momentarily to hear that Manila has been captured and that the Philippine Islands are in the hands of the enemy.

Another Large Prize.

Key West, Fla.—The gunboat Nashville, that fired the first shot of the war when she captured the Buena Ventura, is now coming to Key West to report the capture of a valuable Spanish mail steamer. On boarding the prize the Nashville found that she was the Argonauta, a mail steamer from Havana, bound to Cienfuegos with mails, despatches, etc. Among the passengers were General Vicente de Cortijo and his staff, in all ten officers, with 100 soldiers and ordinary passengers to the number of two boatloads, men, women and children, say thirty in all. They were put ashore, but the General and his staff were detained as prisoners of war.

Spain's Fleet May Intercept the Oregon.

Washington, D. C.—The naval experts have reached the conclusion that the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cape Verde Islands last week is bound for the north coast of South America, its chief purpose being to intercept the Oregon and the Marietta, which were joined by the Nictheroy, the torpedo cruiser purchased of the Brazilian Government. Plans are being devised to head off the Spanish warships and give them a battle they are not counting upon.

Newspapers Cry for Revenge.

Madrid.—The newspapers express a determination to avenge the defeat of the Spanish fleet. The conduct of the Spanish Admiral in sinking the remnant of his fleet in order to prevent its capture is highly extolled by the press. The Imparcial advises the Government to arm all the available shipping and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels.

Two Maxim Guns for the Yale.

New Haven, Conn.—The committee in charge of the fund which is being raised among the Yale men to purchase a gift for the cruiser Yale announced that it has decided to present to the cruiser two Maxim guns. It is understood that a fund of \$5,000 will be raised. One-half of this sum has already been subscribed.

Cable to Manila Has Been Cut.

Hong Kong.—It is announced at the cable office here that the transmission of messages to Manila or from that place is interrupted.

THE MARKETS.

Produce. A considerable advance in prices all around is shown in our grain market report of this week.

Wheat, 116 1/2 @ 122 1/2; Corn, 38 1/4 @ 38 3/4; Oats, 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2.

CREAM AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 25,589 cans; condensed milk, 163 cans; cream, 497 cans.

The Exchange price is 2 1/4 cents a quart net to the shipper.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extras, @ 18; Firsts, @ 17; Thirds to seconds, @ 15; State—Seconds to firsts, @ 16; State Dairy tubs, extras, @ 17; Factory, Fresh, firsts, @ 15.

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 8 @ 8 1/4; Small, @ 9; Part skims, good to prime 3 1/2 @ 5; Full skims, @ 2 @ 3.

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh 1/2 doz. 11 @ 11 1/2; Jersey—Fancy, @ 12; Western—Choice, @ 11 1/2.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, 1/2 bbl. @ 2 1/2 @ 2 62; Onions, white, 1/2 bbl. @ 1 00 @ 3 00; Red, 1/2 bbl. @ 50 @ 1 50; Turnips, Russia, 1/2 bbl. @ 75 @ 1 00.

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 1/2 lb. @ 9; Chickens, 1/2 lb. @ 9; Turkeys, 1/2 lb. @ 9 @ 10; Ducks, 1/2 pair, @ 50 @ 80; Geese, 1/2 pair, @ 75 @ 125; Pigeons, 1/2 pair, @ 25 @ 50.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 1/2 lb. @ 9 @ 10; Broilers, Phila. @ 32 @ 33; Western, dry picked, @ 10 @ 10 1/2; Fowls, State & Penn., 1/2 lb. @ 9 1/2; Geese, Eastern, 1/2 lb. @ 6 @ 7; Squab, 1/2 doz. @ 2 50.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 75 @ \$5 20; 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$4 50 @ \$4 75; bulls at \$2 30 @ \$3 85; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 20 @ \$4 05.

CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$5 50; 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$5 00 @ \$5 75; mixed calves at \$4 00 @ \$4 45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$4 00 @ \$4 75; 100 lb; medium to good clipped do at \$3 00 @ \$4 15; choice small lots at \$4 50; unshorn lambs \$4 00 @ \$5 00; clipped do, at \$4 00 @ \$5 20; spring lambs at \$5 00 @ \$5 00 each.

HOGS.—Common to prime hogs at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; 100 lb; country dressed at \$4 05 @ 1/2 lb.

AMERICANS IN PERIL.

The British Consul in Cienfuegos Cables for a Steamer to Take Them Away.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The British Consul in Cienfuegos, Cuba, has cabled to Mr. Dent the United States Consul here, asking him to send a steamer there to take off citizens of the United States who were unable to get away when Consul General Lee departed. He states that their lives are in danger.

He declares that Owen McGarr, who was Consul at Cienfuegos, did not give sufficient notice to his fellow countrymen. He asks that they be taken to Jamaica or a United States port.

Mr. Dent is as yet unable to charter a ship. He has asked his State Department for authority, but has received no reply.

Spanish Credit is Exhausted.

Washington, D. C.—Spain's financial condition is a matter for worry in Madrid and a matter of satisfaction in Washington.

Official information has reached the State Department from its representatives in Europe that notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the Sagasta Ministry to negotiate a loan, absolute failure has been the result. Furthermore, the officials have been informed that Spain can get no credit, although she had endeavored to buy supplies on time.

This information is of the utmost importance and the poverty of Spain will undoubtedly have a great effect in hastening the war. Of course, the authorities do not anticipate the early close of the struggle, for they believe it will last many months, but they appreciate that it will be impossible for Spain to long continue the fighting without funds.

Spain Ready to Make Sacrifices for Peace.

Madrid—Senor Silveira, in a speech which has made a profound impression and is regarded as marking a turning point in Spanish politics, declared that as the Cuban problem was now reduced to a question of "honor for the Spanish arms," it behooved Ministers to assume without hesitation the responsibility of deciding when the point of honor had been sufficiently satisfied. When that time had been reached, he said, it would be time to appeal to the European powers so that they could decide what ought to be done to restore peace and determine the fate of Cuba, because all the powers were interested in Cuba's future.

Postoffices Will Sell Bonds.

Washington, D. C.—The Revenue bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives last week and will probably become a law within the next few days, authorizes loans aggregating \$600,000,000. It is the intention of the administration to make this a genuine popular loan, as far as is possible. The bonds are to be sold through the post offices, and every effort will be made by the government to put them in the hands of the people rather than of the banks.

Cuban General to Join the Admiral.

Key West, Fla.—General Emilio Nunez, the noted Cuban leader, arrived here on his way to meet Admiral Sampson. He comes on an important mission and probably will be sent out to the fleet on one of the torpedo boats. He probably will land in the night on the coast of Cuba. His staff officers will accompany him. Senor Jose d'Armas, a secret agent of the Cuban Junta, is here on other business connected with the insurgent army.

Cape Verde Fleet to Bombard Our Ports.

Paris.—The Eclair reports that an Automist Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, from Havana, says: "The Spanish squadron which has just left St. Vincent contemplates the bombardment of an American port. It is not likely that there will be a fight in Cuban waters, Havana being amply fortified to resist the American fleet."

Madrid is Excited.

Madrid.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines, and there is an immense gathering in the Calle de Sevilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order, and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present nothing serious has occurred.

Yglesias Not Put to Death.

Key West, Fla.—There is no truth whatever in the report of the execution last evening of Jose Yglesias, who is under surveillance on the monitor Puritan as the result of suspicious behavior near one of the magazines last Wednesday evening. He has not even been placed on trial.

"And Then His Pipe Went Out."

Havana, Cuba.—It is rumored that General Pardo has finished a complete plan for reconquering Florida. It will be presented to the other generals for their opinions before it goes to General Blanco for final approval. Part of the army is being organized for the invasion of Florida.

Another Landing Made in Cuba.

Tampa, Fla.—Lieutenant Whitney, United States Army, landed near Calbarien two days ago for the purpose of interviewing General Maximo Gomez to arrange for the co-operation of the insurgent forces with our troops.

President Will Recognize Cuban Republic.

Washington, D. C.—When the United States troops, with the co-operation of Gomez and his followers, succeed in driving Spain from Cuba, the President will recognize the present insurgent Government.

British Cruisers Looking Out.

St. John's, N. F.—The British cruisers Cordelia and Pelicaea have been ordered to Newfoundland waters to cope with any emergency that may arise if the Spanish warships should visit this coast for coal.

"DESTROY SPAIN'S FLEET."

Those Are the Orders of Admiral Sampson from the War Department.

REDUCE HAVANA LATER.

Invasion of Cuba Delayed Until the War Ships Which Sailed from St. Vincent Are Disposed Of.

Attack Planned Before They Reach a Coaling Station—The Armored Vessels of the Blockading Squadron, Reinforced by the Flying Squadron, Now Preparing for the Naval Battle That Will Follow Ocean Scouts' Reports.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Spain's fleet in the Atlantic must be annihilated before an attempt is made to capture Havana. This is the conclusion arrived at by the War Board, and it is probable that the naval engagement will be fought between the Spanish fleet now on its way across the Atlantic and the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command, reinforced by Commodore Schley's flying squadron, before any steps are taken to land an army of invasion on the island of Cuba.

The policy of the administration will be to make the campaign against Havana short and decisive. In order to do this an adequate land force must have the co-operation of all of the armored vessels that can be brought into service for the bombardment of Morro Castle and the other defenses of Havana Harbor.

With Spain's fleet rapidly steaming westward, there would not be time to reduce Havana before that fleet must be met. With this fleet once swept from the Atlantic Admiral Sampson could concentrate for the attack upon Havana an overwhelming force.

Captain Sigsbee, of the St. Paul, and Captain Wise, of the Yale, have the advantage of knowing the direction in which the Spanish fleet sailed, and this will be of great advantage to them in locating it upon the ocean, as its approximate speed is known and its probable location at any given hour can be figured out. As soon as one of the auxiliary vessels sights the fleet and ascertains its location and direction the commanding officer will proceed with all speed to the nearest cable station and communicate with Washington.

The movements of the fighting fleet under Admiral Sampson will be governed by this information. It will be his object to give the enemy battle before they can reach either a coaling base or strike any American point toward which they may be headed. If two of the scouting vessels should fall in with the fleet about the same time it will be the duty of one of them to keep in touch with the enemy and report any change of direction that may be made after the first vessel has left. No fear is felt for the safety of the scouts, as they are all fast enough to get out of the way of the fleet if an attempt should be made to attack them.

The Paris Outwits Spain.

New York, May 4.—The fleet American auxiliary cruiser Paris, which the Spaniards hoped to capture, steamed proudly up the bay Saturday morning with all her flags flying. She looked as if confident that the reception she would receive would be a hearty one. The steamer was sighted off Fire Island at 2:47 o'clock, and the observer hastened to telegraph the news to the tens of thousands who he knew were eager to hear from the crack liner.

Port Cabanas Shelled.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson, with his flagship the New York, has shelled and battered into fragments the fortifications of Port Cabanas, thirty-five miles west of Havana. The fort had fired on the Ericsson and Porter, and the bombardment was for the purpose of silencing the place. It took them only fifteen minutes to turn the fortifications into a mass of debris. At one time the bombardment of Havana was imminent.

Spain Sees Ruin Unless Europe Saves Her.

Madrid.—Spain will bend her every energy to postpone as long as possible the defeat she knows is inevitable. Her only hope now is to prolong the struggle, for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks that by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she may excite such admiration and sympathy as will impel the monarchies to save her from extinction by the great American Republic.

The Terror's Superb Aim.

Key West, Fla.—The Terror has made another important capture. It is the Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Coruna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish army. Her crew numbers thirty-five men. When the Terror fired a blank shot the Guido put out all her lights and tried to run away. Four shots were fired from the Terror's 6-pounders, all of which hit the ship.

Spanish Spy Caught on the St. Paul.

Philadelphia, Pa.—One of the crew of the St. Paul, which is being fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser at Cramp's ship yard, was detected in trying to gain admission to the magazine room of the vessel and is now lying in double irons. He was first noticed acting suspiciously on one of the coal bunkers and a guard was placed over him. When searched drawings of the vessel were found secreted about his clothes.

Vienna's Despondent View of Manila Defeat.

Vienna.—A very despondent view has been taken here since the Manila defeat. It is believed that the Spanish dynasty is nearing its end, and great sympathy is expressed for the Queen Regent in her dire trouble. The Deutsch Zeitung thinks it possible that Germany will secure the Philippines in return for renouncing her claims upon Samoa.

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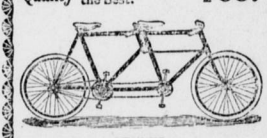
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