

ARMY SAFELY ASHORE.

All of General Shafter's Troops Said to Have Landed at Baiquiri.

THE SPANIARDS HAD FLED.

When the Americans Marched Into the Town It Was Deserted And in Flames—Five Thousand Armed Cubans Were Scattered in the Brush to Cover the American's Landing.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A dispatch dated at Playa del Este, Cuba, to-day, says that at 1 o'clock this morning the last of General Shafter's army of invasion had landed at Baiquiri.

BAIQUIRI, Cuba, June 22, via Kingston, June 23.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon 6,000 trained American soldiers are encamped in the hills in and near Baiquiri and 10,000 more rest on their arms on board transports off shore, ready to join those who have debarked as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore.

Time and sea and weather were propitious for the army of invasion. The army and the navy co-operated splendidly, and as the big warships closed in upon the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports and then went back again three cheers for the navy went up from 10,000 throats upon the troop ships and three cheers for the army rose from the ships as the troopships moved in to take their share in the hazardous work. It was war and it was magnificent.

The Cuban insurgents, too, bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them, in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets or ravines, lay all last night on their guns watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago to Guantanamo. A thousand of them were within sight of Baiquiri, making the approach of the Spaniards under cover of the darkness an impossibility.

At 4 o'clock this morning the entire island of Cuba seemed wrapped in soft mist like that of the dog days in northern latitudes. Leaden clouds lay on the eastern horizon, and the color was reflected in the gray waters of the ocean, which gently undulated in the many breeze. Distant objects loomed dimly, but it was seen that many of the troop ships that had been lying several miles in the offing had drawn in toward shore, while three or four warships lay menacingly near the harbor approach. All around transports, steam launches and small boats were bobbing about like cork, the first indication of the first object of the undertaking.

An hour later the sun was rising, touching the mountain tops with patches of light green and revealing the great semi-circle of troop ships, some close to the coast, others a mile distant, with their decks crowded with eager, expectant men, impatient to begin the great movement of destiny, to make a new chapter in the history of America, the first invasion by our army of a foreign country in half a century.

SPANIARDS BURNED THE TOWN.

As the dispatch boat ran closer in, near where the New Orleans was lying with her great Armstrong guns trained on Baiquiri, flames and black smoke were seen rising from the town, the inevitable consequence of war, and a sure sign that the Spaniards had gone, leaving ruin behind.

The captain of the New Orleans shouted the news to the dispatch boat, adding: "You had better keep off a little. You are in range. They have a rifle upon the hill on the eastern side of Baiquiri."

There is a steep, rocky hill, known as Punta Baiquiri, rising almost perpendicularly at the place indicated. It is a veritable Gibraltar in possibilities of defense. From the staff at its summit the Spanish flag was defiantly floating at sunset last night, but it was gone this morning and with it the small Spanish guard which had maintained the signal station. Between nightfall and dawn the Spaniards had taken the alarm and fled from the place, firing the town as they left. The flames were watched with interest from the ships. Two sharp explosions were heard. At first they were thought to be the report of guns from Spanish masked batteries, but they proved to be the explosion of ammunition in the burning buildings.

Three hours' waiting made the men upon the transports impatient to get ashore and in action, and every move of the war ships was closely watched by the soldiers.

TO MISLEAD THE SPANIARDS.

A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Jaragua began by the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover up the real point of attack, as Jaragua is about half way between Baiquiri and Santiago. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes.

The scene then quickly shifted back again to the great semi-circle of the great transport fleet before Baiquiri.

At 6:30 the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent a shell whirling and crashing against the hillside.

The Detroit, Wasp, Machias and Swance followed suit and soon the hillside and the valleys seemed to be ablaze as shot followed shot in swift

succession amid the wild and excited cheering of the soldiers upon the transports.

SIXTEEN MEN TO A BOAT.

In five minutes the sea was alive with flotillas of small boats, headed by launches, speeding for Baiquiri dock. Some of the boats were manned by crews of sailors, while others were rowed by the soldiers themselves. Each boat contained sixteen men, every one in fighting trim and carrying three days' rations, a shelter tent, a gun and 200 cartridges, ready to take the field on touching the shore should they be called upon to do so.

The firing of the warships, however, proved to be a needless precaution, as the shots were not returned and no Spaniards were visible.

General Shafter, on board the Segurana, closely watched the landing of the troops. Brigadier General Lawton, who had been detailed to command the landing party, led the way in a launch, accompanied by his staff, and directed the formation of the line of operation.

THE FIRST SOLDIERS ASHORE.

A detachment of eighty regular infantry soldiers was the first to land, followed by General Shafter's old regiment, the First infantry. Then came the Twenty-fifth infantry, the Seventh and the Twelfth infantry, the Second Massachusetts regiment and a detachment of the Ninth cavalry.

The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter, in good natured rivalry to be the first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore.

As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier, getting ashore was no easy matter and the soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves. Some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt.

At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and were marched away.

OUTPOSTS ON SANTIAGO ROAD.

General Lawton threw a strong detachment for the night about six miles west upon the road to Santiago and another detachment was posted to the north of the town among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town, some of them being housed in the buildings of the iron company.

Others of the troops were quartered in deserted houses, while others still, preferred the shelter of their tents in the adjoining fields.

The morning's fire, it was seen, destroyed the round house, the repair shops and several small dwellings.

The town was deserted when the troops landed, but women and children soon appeared from the surrounding thickets and returned to their homes.

The sun-bronzed soldiers, in their slouch hats and service uniforms, quickly searched the buildings and beat up the thickets after landing, in search of lurking foes, and marched into the unknown country beyond at nightfall, ready to fight the Spaniards Sioux fashion or in the open, wherever they could be found.

The cheers of their comrades still waiting upon the transports and of the bluejackets and of the strains of "Yankee Doodle" from the bands on the troop ships saluted them as they disappeared from view over the hills of Baiquiri.

The landing was accomplished without loss of life, the only casualty being the wounding of an insurgent upon the hills by a shell from one of our ships. He will lose his arm. The insurgent troops at Baiquiri are commanded by General Castillo and are estimated to number 1,000 men.

GRADE CROSSING HORROR.

Missouri Farmer, His Wife and Three Children Killed by a Train.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., June 24.—A south-bound passenger train on the Chicago Great Western railroad ran down a wagon containing five persons near Fanett, Mo., twenty-five miles south of this city at 6 o'clock last night. Fred Proffit, a farmer, his wife and three children were the occupants. Proffit, his wife and oldest daughter, Lulu, aged 16, were instantly killed. Myrtle, aged 13, and a baby, 2 years old, were fatally injured. Proffit was en route to St. Joseph to visit relatives. He drove on the crossing before the train. The whistle frightened his horses and they balked on the track.

Skaguay Has a Railway Line.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, June 15.—The first mile of track of the first railway in Alaska was laid through Skaguay to-day. Grading is finished for a distance of five miles beyond the city limits.

Lady Yarde-Buller Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—News has been received from Paris that Lady Yarde-Buller is now an inmate of an asylum for the insane and that it will be impossible to secure her release for at least two years. She is the eldest daughter of the late General R. W. Kirkham. A few months ago she was found wandering about West Oakland and, after an examination as to her mental condition, was discharged. Then she was taken to Paris, but escaped and was placed in an asylum by the authorities.

Too Late to Talk of Peace.

LONDON, June 24.—The Paris correspondent of the London Standard says: There is no belief here in rumors of peace negotiations, as it is considered altogether improbable that the United States would listen, now that she has landed troops in Cuba.

Rough Riders in a Shooting Affair.

TAMPA, Fla., June 24.—A party of mule packers and rough riders got into trouble at a despicable house yesterday. A man and a woman were shot. The woman may die.

SERVERA WILL MAKE NO DASH

Spanish Fleet in Santiago Harbor Not Able to Move.

IN NO CONDITION TO BE OF USE

Their Guns of All Descriptions Removed and Mounted on the Earthworks Surrounding the City—The Spanish Regulars on Half Rations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 24.—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago Monday night arrived at General Garcia's camp Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half way up the four mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is uninjured, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya, also uninjured, lies to the east, her starboard battery looking upon the same neck.

The shell that sunk the Reina Mercedes was fired by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and the quite large loss of life incident to it there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smooth bore gun was dismounted on the west battery. Seven new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ships' guns of the 6-inch rapid fire variety. Automatic guns of all descriptions, it appears, are dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers are temporarily disabled, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The most important statement made was, in substance, that the torpedo boats have not since their arrival here made any attempt to leave. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland routes two weeks ago.

A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city. The Spanish soldiers known as the regular troops are on half rations and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about 3,000 men. They are compelled to forage for themselves. The crews of the warships are also on half rations.

The spirit of discontent, it also seems, is very widespread among the Spanish troops and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared. There is an absolute lack of drugs in Santiago.

HORSE SHIPS FOR THE ARMY.

The War Department Will Provide Comfortable Transports for Animals.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Assistant Secretary Melkelohn is considering the advisability of acquiring vessels especially adapted for cattle carrying purposes for the use of the War department in transporting hereafter such animals as may be necessary in the West Indian expeditions. The experience with the horses and the mules which were taken with General Shafter's army demonstrated to the officials that some provisions ought to be made which, within a reasonable degree, will insure the safety and comfort of the animals while on the trip. The reports from the expedition show that a number of the animals fared very badly and some of them died, presumably from the lack of accommodations suitable for transportation.

AGUINALDO AGREES TO WAIT.

Manila Not to Be Taken Until American Troops Arrive.

LONDON, June 24.—The Manila railroad company, having offices in this city, has received a cable message saying that though the Philippine insurgents have captured all except the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting.

A London agent of the insurgents claims to have information that General Aguinaldo has made a compact with Rear Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and insurgents will co-operate.

She Can Rebuild the Fleet.

BOSTON, June 24.—The United States ship Vulcan, formerly the passenger Chatham, the floating ship building and repairing plant, has sailed from the Charleston navy yard. The vessel, which goes to join Sampson's fleet, contains tools to build every part of a naval ship and its electrical equipment, and to manufacture small rapid fire guns.

Five Chillico Indians Are Graduated.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 24.—The annual commencement exercises of the Chillico Indian school were held yesterday. In the class of '98 are five graduates, four of them girls. A large number of people from neighboring towns were present.

A Wire to Shafter's Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—General Greely received a dispatch to-day from Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service, in charge of the cable station established at Playa del Este, Cuba. Colonel Allen will make Playa del Este the cable base, but in addition to this a military cable line will be stretched from that point westward along the coast to the headquarters of General Shafter. By this shore loop General Shafter will be brought into direct cable communication with the war department.

Ninety-nine Years for Assault.

MEXICO, Mo., June 24.—Peter Matthews, who has been on trial here this week for his life, charged with assaulting his little girl, was given ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

SHAFTER AND SAMPSON.

Official Notification of the Landing Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Official dispatches received last night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago was progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Baiquiri and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows: PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 22, Off Baiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Baiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance. SHAFTEP.

Secretary Alger construed the text of General Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range. Shortly after Secretary Alger had received his dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6:30 last evening. The text of the dispatch translated from the navy department cipher is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is very little, if any, resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Swance shelled vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been removed from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo." SAMPSON."

NO ATTEMPT ON BLANCO'S LIFE

It Is Denied That He Was Shot—Why Hobson Is Not Exchanged.

HAVANA, June 24.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco.

Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time, the captain general says he cannot allow the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson, for the reason that the lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prudence, the captain general says, would forbid that these men be now given their liberty, as proposed by the United States.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it might be impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

A STORY FROM MADRID.

Spanish American Nations Said to Be Contemplating Alliance to Resist U. S.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Reliable information has been received in diplomatic circles here from South America that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference of all South and Central American republics to consider the advisability of adopting defensive measures against future aggression by the United States.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

London Daily News Says Foreign Naval Forces Have Occupied the City.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily News publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may be three or four days before the official news arrives from Hong Kong.

Was Senora Augusti Massacred?

LONDON, June 24.—Reports from Manila indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augusti, wife of Captain General Augusti, and her children, have been massacred by the rebels on the Bulacan. It is thought that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Aguinaldo to allow the British consul to start to rescue them.

Chamberlain May Resign.

LONDON, June 24.—It is rumored that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, will shortly resign from the ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the house of commons, who are discontented with the foreign policy of the government.

Queen Regent Will Resign.

LONDON, June 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: All the information that reaches here from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the queen regent has become altogether untenable and that her majesty will resign the regency within a very short period.

Merritt Leaves Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—It was practically decided that General Merritt and his staff and headquarters, including a large force of clerks, will take passage on the Newport with the fleet that is to sail next Monday. The expedition will consist of six transports.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, Life Among the Lowly. By HARRIET BECHER STOWE. No other American novel ever achieved such popularity, and although it was written over forty years ago the rising generation is now reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with the same keen enjoyment that their grandfathers and grandmothers experienced when they first read it. Never grow old, and other generations will laugh over Topsy and Cy over Eva and Uncle Tom. It is printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, complete, unaltered and unabridged, and contains nearly 300 large pages.

QUEEN MAB. By WILLIAM WESTALL. "Queen Mab" is without doubt the best of this popular author's works. It is as startling, realistic and fascinating as the works of Jules Verne or H. Rider Haggard, and deals with the wonderful adventures of a young Englishman who sees the hand of the fair Carnelia, with a deep mystery which will never be solved. Never since the days of Robinson Crusoe has such strange and startling adventures been recorded, yet all within the bounds of possibility. It contains over 250 pages, printed from new plates.

A BRIDE FROM THE BUSH. By E. H. BORNUNG. A Tale of Australian Life. This story has won for its gifted author a name and fame over two continents. There is no lack of thrilling dramatic situations throughout the book. The whole story has life and motion, pathetic and ludicrous situations follow each other in rapid succession, with a happy and satisfactory but unlooked-for ending. It is a fascinating book from cover to cover.

TICKET NO. 10547. By EVELYN A. DAVIS. Illustrated. This is a romantic tale of the wonderful adventures of a young American in Mexico. How he made \$50,000 in six months and how he won the hand of the fair Carnelia, with the aid of ticket 10547, is a strange story of hardship and good luck, and makes interesting reading.

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The Northwest Line Daylight Social now leaves the U. P. Depot at 6:40 A. M., arrives at Chicago 8:45 same evening. No change in the other trains. Overland Limited 4:45 P. M., and the Omaha-Chicago Special at 6:45 A. M., arrives at Chicago 7:45 and 9:30 respectively, next morning. The most advanced vestibule Sleepers, Diners and Free Parlor Chair cars—of course—What else would the "NORTH-WESTERN" have? 1401-Farnam St.

Daylight Train to Chicago.

Beginning Monday, February 7th, the Northwest Line placed in service a DAYLIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO, leaving Omaha 7:00 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving in Chicago 5:45 p. m., making connections with evening trains for all points east. Dining cars serve all meals. The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:30 arriving Chicago next morning at 7:45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still remain in service.

City ticket office 1401 Farnam St.

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NOTICE.

In the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

William S. Sanderson, plaintiff vs. Mattie Sanderson, defendant.

To Mattie Sanderson, non-resident defendant.

You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of May, 1898, William S. Sanderson, plaintiff herein, filed a petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, for divorce from you on the ground that at the time of the marriage between the plaintiff and yourself you were physically incapable of performing the sexual duties of a wife to a husband by reason of physical deformity, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 15th day of June, 1898.

WILLIAM S. SANDERSON, Plaintiff.

By Edson Rich, his attorney.

Attorney, Room 22 Patterson Block.

In the matter of the estate of Charles B. Evans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, William W. Kayser, Judge, made on the 15th day of November, 1897, licensing the sale of the real estate hereinafter described belonging to said estate, there will be sold at the north door of the court house, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1898, at 10 o'clock, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The East one-half of lot 10, block 10, Pelham place, an addition to the city of Omaha, said county. Said sale will remain open one hour.

E. STANFORD JESTER, Administrator of the Estate of Charles B. Evans, deceased.

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