



Pale primrose and canary-yellow are among the fashionable tints in winter evening toilets, and when combined with green velvet and narrow sable bands the effect is most artistic. The new pink and willow shades are very pretty, and among the odd dyes is a striking shade of opalescent orange. All tints of white will be in vogue from cream and ivory to pure snow and lily white, and all shades of heliotrope from the deepest royal purple to the faintest pinkish mauve, called orchid.

Very expensive buttons and belt buckles are a distinct feature of autumn and winter gowns, and almost every stylish toilet or costume has one or the other or both to complete the ornamentation. Some of the most elegant French gowns of velvet and corded silk have narrow belts of the velvet for a finish to the waist, and as the buckle required is very small, it is proportionately costly and unique. On full-dress toilets these buckles are set with pearls, rubies, and made of fine gold.

The covert coats in fashion are very plain, the revers small, the sleeves coat-shaped, and the buttons on an invisible fly. With the bright-hued gowns worn this autumn these light coats look very pretty on the promenade. Covert jackets are never trimmed, but other fabrics made in exactly the same fashion are decorated with odd ornaments and a let-in collar of velvet. The linings are chosen with much care as to some effective contrast of color.

The beautiful damask silks of a generation ago have been revived.

It is a matter of some little wonder to note the unusual array already in the shops of fur capes, peleries, fleus, sailor-shaped collars, boas and Vandyke collarettes of all sorts, sizes and qualities. There are coats, cloaks and capes to be had for every winter season, but never has there been such a variety of styles, or kinds of fur used for their making. Many of these exceedingly smart little garments cost quite as much as a fur jacket or other wrap, and in spite of the rage for the new long, sweeping capes, one has only to walk on our fashionable thoroughfares to see how many of the small fur

shoulder coverings are still a la mode. Some of the less expensive models look exceedingly well, and as a protection against the first cold breezes, are quite as efficient as the more costly pelts. Still, a good, reliable article is always the best choice. If the purse cannot afford seal or sable, there are beaver, mink, Persian lamb, lynx, fox, astrakhan, and "Alaska sable," all of which are comparatively reasonable in price and entirely satisfactory as regards wear.

There is still a tendency to combine peculiar colors, although one does not observe the lack of harmony that has prevailed so long. It is more as though the same color were taken in all its varied shadings, with perhaps a single note of a different kind. Flowers are used as guides, and the idea is strictly carried out in the dress and its garnitures, the gown very often gaining a finishing touch from a real spray of the flower which has furnished the inspiration.

A stylish Rubens hat of black velvet has a medium-sized crown that is surrounded by a full pleated ruche of the velvet, lined with watermelon-pink satin. The pleating is so arranged that only glimpses of the bright color show here and there. This is all the trimming there is on the hat except three full black plumes at the back, set among a number of satin-lined velvet loops and knots.

Very stylish costumes of French broadcloth and ladies' cloth are made of two shades of the fabric, the fronts of the waists being arranged in straps of the cloth, or, if a richer effect is desired, bands of cream cloth, edged with gimp and trimmed with tiny gold buttons. This is a very effective, becoming and no more expensive style to follow, as one yard of the handsome double width cream or white cloth will cut up into as many strips as will be found necessary, both for trimming and for a braided vest, with revers to correspond.

Odd effects on new bodices are again noticeable among waist models of Paris made evening toilets. A very handsome gown, for example, formed of white



FRENCH GOWN OF WOOL BENGALINE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Wool bengaline, a material which falls in graceful folds, forms an attractive circular skirt, with no fullness about the hips and an especially pretty flare around the bottom, where it measures about four yards, and spreads out behind in fanlike pleats. The bodice consists of double bands of the material, two or three in a cluster, which outline an apron in front, and, reaching higher towards the back, produce a yoke effect behind, where it is fastened by several buttons. Below this opening the material is extended wider for the adjustment of the pleats. In order that the skirt may be adaptable to all figures, the pattern is given with directions for cutting a little fullness at the waist line in the back.

The blouse of chenille dotted silk has an adjustable chemise that forms a vest in front, thus permitting many pretty touches of color. The model is tucked at the side. Over the shoulders is a deep collar bordered similarly to the opening at the front, that have clusters of ornamental buttons, which, large and small, are a distinctive feature of simple as well as elegant gowns. The corsage, back and front, may be snugly fitted, or made with a slight fullness at the waist line, the directions for each mode being furnished in the pattern. The sleeve, which is the latest model for winter shirt waists, has an easy fullness at the top, and is fitted at the wrist to a circular cuff. The proper cut of this gown, taken from "Harper's Bazar," can be obtained only by the use of "Harper's Bazar" cut paper patterns.

Quantity of material for skirt, 3 1/2 yards 48 inches wide; for blouse, 2 yards 48 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards of silk.

satins brocade, has diamond shaped trimmings of white guipure draping the front of the skirt, with sashes of lace at the back. One side of the front of the waist is nearly covered with lace, trimmed with bands and shoulder and belt ornaments of pearl, studded with small jewel beads. The band starts from the left shoulder, and goes diagonally across the waist. On the right side the waist is of plain satin, laid in corded tucks and draped with chiffon. One sleeve is of satin brocade showing a band and buckle of the jeweled embroidery; the other is a mass of white chiffon and lace over a satin puffing. Both sleeves are very short and full.

The above idea is followed out in black cord silk and other silk gowns, and the left side is detached from the right, so that various colored half-waists can be worn with the black gown, which on the right side is trimmed like the skirt with diagonal lines of cut jet. Of course on these black chiffrons the sleeves are also adorned and are laced to the elbow, over a space which is to be filled in with a color matching the half guimpe on the left side.

Repped silks of brilliant luster are meeting with great success this season. The one called gros de Londres is an exact copy of the corded silks woven many years ago, while some of the new sleeves are figured with sprigs, dots and other small designs. Gros de Tours is a very handsome, soft finished gros grain, heavier than taffeta, but not so glossy. It comes in rich dark colors for gowns for demi-dress wear, and in very pretty colors for evening dresses.

A very smart garment this season is the French walking jacket, in tan, almond beige or brown cloth made from a model which is elongated Elton and a fitted military jacket, fastened at the throat, but with easy fronts it is a charming style. It is finished with military braid, with gimps of gold in the pattern, and is quite long at the back. The lining is silk, and the sleeves are small, giving a very trim effect.

Another style is a regular military model, which buttons up to the throat and is very close fitting. It is trimmed with braid and frogs, and looks very much like a dress waist.

The newest toques are considerably larger in contour, and velvet is the favorite material for the popular head coverings in two distinct shades of one color. Thus, dark violet and light mauve, deep and pale brown, orange and canary yellow, wine color and delicate sea roses are the most popular styles are not used soft loose crowns being this season much favored. Embroidery, lace appliques and gold and silver galloons and special pieces are used for decoration, also very narrow ribbon, gathered and put on in scroll patterns. There is a marked tendency to exaggerate the width of trimming above the forehead. Both hats and toques have very broad and massive bows, feathers, etc., in the immediate front. Tall, stiff wings set on very close together, and fastened with a paste buckle, look less extreme, but even these are mitigated, the effect is very heavy and the hat is rendered unnecessarily burdensome.

Wool bengaline is a material of richness and refinement that is likely to become very popular this season. It is soft and silky in appearance, and the fabric falls in graceful folds, and its making and draping, it is fine and delicate in effect, while at the same time it is recommended for durability. It appears in all the popular autumn shades, but is particularly effective in the neutral patterns, showing to best advantage with lines of bright colored silk with which it is woven.

At the recent brilliant opening in the various importing houses a very fine exhibit was made of the styles to prevail for this and the coming season. The tailor costumes in all their simple elegance were most satisfactory and pleasing to the eye, and the luxurious and delicate textiles used in the formation of costly evening toilets were unsurpassed for variety and beauty. The odd looking draperies, however, hanging limp in long shawl points, the panner pelum and tunic effects were altogether novel, and it will doubtless take some time before they become familiar enough to become popular.

Young women of leisure are doing some very pretty ribbon work, applying the very narrow, gathered or ruffled bands to the waists, dresses and accessories. Medium wide sashes to wear with evening toilets are made of satin ribbon, a design being wrought upon them, and followed in its intricacies just as a braiding pattern is copied in soutache. Some of the elaborate modish Paris dresses have the narrow ribbon intermixed with gold or silver threads, and many of the designs are sprinkled with small mock gems. The young woman whose fingers are deft may in these fast lengthening evenings provide very handsome and unique ornaments for personal adornment for the time when theater bodices, dinner gowns and dancing toilets will be in constant demand.

Coaching Song.
When a clear blue sky and a cooling breeze
Have driven the grime of the fog away,
When the air sparkles with mirth and life
Thrills with the joy of the cloudless day,
When the savor of forest and field and sea
Have somehow strayed to the smoky street,
When a restless pulsing leaps in the veins,
Then a singing voice in the heart repeats
"Up and away! Up and away!
Welcome the gift of the glorious day!"

Just out of the bounds of the busy square
The coach is waiting, and up we spring;
The guard's clear horn sounds a rollicking air,
The galloping hoofs of the horses ring,
The crack of the whip it is good to hear,
The coachman's face is ruddy and brown,
And the merriest day of all the year
Is his coaching day out of London town.

Whooping long, speeding along,
"Twickenham Ferry" our coaching song!
What matters it whether our journey tends?
The way and the swing of the coach is best,
Perhaps at the court of the roystering lord,
We willingly loiter awhile and rest,
But the tarnished splendor of days gone by
Is not so far as a wayside flower;
And the radiant smile of an English sky,
And the sunshine's fold are a royal dower.

So up and away! Up and away!
Welcome the gift of the glorious day!
—Grace H. Boutelle, in Munsey.

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HEADED FOR SANTIAGO.
HOW GEN. SHAFER'S COLUMNS CLOSED IN.

Leaders and Men Tell of It—The First Plans Went Awry—Supplies Couldn't be Landed Ahead of Consumption—Army Had to Fight Quick—With the City in Sight, the Cry Was, "Go at Them!"

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GEN. YOUNG'S victory at Las Guasimas, June 24th, had a decisive bearing upon the Santiago campaign. It showed the army that the Spaniards were not risking heavily in the defense of passes far outside of the city. The American leaders believed that the Spaniards were intending to make a stubborn fight in the vindication of their honor at the gates of the city. The troops generally shared this view.

It had been intended up to June 24th that Lawton's division should take a strong defensive position north of Siboney landing, on the road to Santiago, that Kent's division encamp west of Lawton, while Wheeler's division would hold the road from Siboney back to Daiquiri, thus covering the land communication between the two landings. These positions, within easy range of the navy guns, were to have been maintained until all the troops, artillery, transportation wagons and animals, rations and ammunition were safely landed and distributed.

The day after the capture of one of the divisions, who was in a position to know the inside of things, told me at Camp Wikoff that the affair at Las Guasimas forced the rapid movements of the army forward upon El Caney and San Juan Hill. The capture of that position drove the army westward to the Savilla, where there were excellent camping grounds, good water, room to deploy the divisions and to receive the Spaniards in case of attack. It was supposed by many of the general officers that the army would halt in that position, and put the guns in position of artillery and put the army in position for an attack in the direction of Santiago.

In spite of the efforts of the staff departments it was impossible to land and transport supplies faster than the men and animals at the front consumed them. There was a lack of steam launches, lighters, scows and wharves. The army never had a three days' supply of rations ahead.

There had been much marching and countermarching to get the troops into position, and it was very hot. Soldiers had to do without shoes, and they had with them their blankets, their arms and haversacks. Perspiration soaked their underclothing as though they had been in a bath, and the frequent rains drenched them on the march. The soldiers say that while they were marching in this state of things ordinarily, yet, following a long voyage, it left no time for recuperation. The extreme heat and the peculiar odor rising from the soil affected their appetites, and they could not relish the coarse army rations, nor provision against eating raw meat for variety.

Those who had received the natives, who had had the mango, paid dearly for it. The mango is a little larger than a peach, shaped like a pear. Its meat is coarse, like that of the pumpkin; its rind like an apple, thick and tough. The experienced Cubans warned Americans against eating mangoes, as they said they contained the germs of fever, but as they were very cool to the throat some men, especially the volunteers, could not resist the temptation.

While the army was strung along the Santiago-Daiquiri and the road toward Savilla, the region westward toward Santiago was reconnoitered. Just how complete these reconnoiterings were is a mystery. I asked the staff officers and division Generals whether it was known beforehand that the approaches to San Juan Hill were exposed to Spanish view and fire from the Punta Gorda crest, particularly the road and trail at the crossing of the San Juan River and its tributaries. I could learn nothing. The answers were, "I suppose that this was known at army headquarters."

The fact remains that on July 1st before the battle opened the troops found themselves blocked in the road and in the beds of the streams after daylight within view of the Spaniards and within range of their small arms.

It was stated that a certain General who refused to commit himself on any point likely to lead to controversy, examined the region thoroughly and recommended that trails be cut parallel to the main road and on both sides of it. General Chaffee said that the region far south of the road to Santiago was examined with a view to making an attack upon the Punta Gorda battery. The Punta Gorda battery was the first objective thought of after the army set its face toward Santiago from the east. This was the strongest battery on the bay and by taking it Shafter's army would have turned Morro, and, in fact, captured the key to the last defenses of the harbor. But the ground in the rear was impossible for an attack.

El Caney had been thoroughly reconnoitered as early as June 27th, three days before the attack upon it. All the particulars as to approaches and defenses were known at headquarters. There was a difference of opinion around headquarters as to the importance of El Caney. General Shafter said, "We did not wish to leave it as a shelter for a strong Spanish outpost on the right flank of our line," when it should move forward against the high ground east and northeast of Santiago. General Lawton's division was to constitute the right wing of the assaulting force, and I learned from his headquarters that Lawton was unwilling to hurl the division against the high assigned him for capture, leaving the Spaniards in possession of El Caney close in his rear. It should be said, however, that General Lawton believed he could take El Caney in half an hour, and other Generals, more especially Wheeler and Young, who had looked the ground over, said about the same thing. These opinions are based upon information gained before El Caney had been reinforced and strengthened. When Lawton came to attack, it was another matter. Wheeler says that he asked Shafter to

let the cavalry division take El Caney, but Shafter said the work had already been given to Lawton, and he could not change it.

On the 28th and 29th of June the whole corps moved forward from the Savilla camp toward Santiago, bringing up between La Redonda and El Poso. El Poso is a narrow defile between mountains. Before descending into the defile, the troops obtained from the tops of the mountains on either side of the road glimpses of Santiago and El Caney with their defenses and the mountains and valleys intervening.

On the 30th General Shafter gave out his order of battle, which was to carry the San Juan and El Caney road heights in order to bring Santiago City under his guns. From the highest to the lowest the soldiers said that the preparations for this attack were far from what they had expected, from what they should have been, in order to insure success and what they might have been after a few days' delay building wharfs and roads and putting on wagon trains. General Shafter says frankly that the preparations were not what he desired them to be, but the army, composed wholly of northern men, was in a hot and sickly climate. The rainy season was coming on, when the already bad roads would be made worse, a tropical storm due at that time might drive the navy as well as the supply ships far out to sea, and it was expected that General Pando, with 8,000 Spanish troops, would join the garrison of the city. Under these conditions Shafter decided to force the battle at once.

From that time on until the beginning of the parley over surrender, the elements active or threatening, the impetuosity of the troops, especially when they were within sight or range of the Spaniards, as well as the restlessness and unparleying energy of "Pecos Bill" Shafter, combined to rush the army forward at a pace only compared to that of a hurricane.

All this time and afterward until the American flag floated over Santiago the spirit of the soldiers was "Let us go at them! Let us go at them!" This is not to say that there was indecent haste, that the men were ready to rush headlong into disaster. The result shows that men of all ranks were prepared to go at the task in the deliberate manner of the soldier. They never for a moment forgot those instructions, line upon line and precept upon precept, and it was their coolness and self-control which saved the army from horrible disaster and gave it a victory when the turn of a hand might have precipitated defeat.

The Spaniards said that the Americans violated the rules of warfare by not retreating after receiving a volley from the enemy. This method of fighting is not set down in the American tactics. By going ahead in spite of and in face of repeated volleys the well-trained regulars took the Spaniards by surprise, quite as much as the smokeless powder and the deadly accuracy of the Mauser amazed the Americans.

Lawton had about 5,000 men for the attack on El Caney and the El Caney Heights before Santiago. The infantry division of Kent numbered about 4,500 men and Wheeler's dismounted cavalry about 2,500 men, making 7,000 for the attack on San Juan Heights. Both columns were ordered to take their places on the night of the 30th for a forward movement. Chaffee's brigade, 1,500 strong, took the trail from La Redonda north to a point on the ridge east of



ROUTE OF BATTLE OF JULY 1.

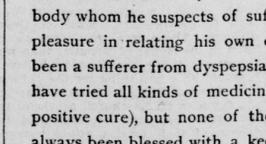
El Caney blockhouse, followed by Capron's battery, while the brigades of Miles and Ludlow marched by road from El Poso to the Duobureau House. Lawton's attack upon El Caney was to begin early in the morning.

The divisions of Wheeler and Kent

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bivouacked along the road between El Poso and San Juan River. Grimes' battery, which was to co-operate against San Juan Heights, took position on the knoll at El Poso. Capron's guns were to open on El Caney early July 1st, Lawton's infantry to follow up by attack. Grimes was to wait until the battle was well on at El Caney, then bombard San Juan blockhouses and trenches. Kent and Wheeler were to hold their troops in column around and behind San Juan crossing, awaiting orders. On the morning the fates would decide. GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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North of K and west of Twelfth streets.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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Election November 8, 1898.

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Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

J. C. BOYD
Republican nominee for County Surveyor.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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Republican nominee for Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

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People's Party nominee for Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

W. F. GORMLEY
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Election November 8, 1898.

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Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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Election November 8, 1898.

WM. JOHNSTON
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Election November 8, 1898.

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(Now Assistant District Attorney) Independent Candidate for District Attorney.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. C. McMULLEN
Regular Republican Nominee for Coroner.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK T. JOHNSON
Regular Republican nominee for Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

J. M. MORRISON
Democratic, People's Party, Silver Republican nominee for Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

WM. B. HAMILTON
People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican nominee for County Clerk.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

T. H. BERKEY
Republican nominee for County Assessor.
Election November 8, 1898.

CHARLES T. JONES
Republican nominee for District Attorney.
Election November 8, 1898.

S. B. SMITH
Republican nominee for Public Administrator.
Election November 8, 1898.

A. S. GREENLAW
Republican nominee for County Treasurer.
Election November 8, 1898.

ERSKIN GREER
Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican nominee for County Treasurer.
Election, November 8, 1898.

W. A. HENRY
(Present Incumbent.) Regular nominee of the People's Party, Democrats and Silver Republican for Township Justice.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

I. BOYSEN
Independent Candidate for Supervisor, First District.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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(Present Incumbent.) Regular Republican nominee for City Justice.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

RICH T. COHN
Regular Republican Nominee for Auditor and Recorder.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

M. FAY
Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican Nominee for Public Administrator.

C. W. BAKER
People's Party and Silver Republican Nominee for District Attorney.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.