REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs

Reports a Compromise Measure Which is Likely to Pass in Congress.

Differs in Many Details From the Hull Bill, but the General Framework is the Same—Provisions of the New Measure as Submitted by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported the compromise army reorganization bill just before adjournment of the Senate at 6:30 p. m. The bill had been framed at the War Department last night by the officials of that department and a number of Senators, and was under consideration by the Senate committee and its sub-committee during the greater part of the day.

The formulation of the compromise was placed in the hands of Senators Hawley and Carter of the Military Committee, on behalf of the Republicans, and Senator Cockrell in the interests of the Democrats. They met at 10 o'clock to-day, and continued quite constantly in session. Colonel Carter of the army sat with them for the purpose of supplying the technical information.

The sub-committee had it in charge until 4:30 o'clock, when the full committee met. The committee made a number of changes, and after a sitting of two hours reported the bill to the Senate.

The bill as reported differs in many details from the bill read in the House to-day by Hull, but the general framework is the same. In the new bill, one section covers the entire increase of the army, and it reads as follows:

"That to meet the present exigencies of the military service, the President is hereby authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men to be distributed amongst the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry, as he may determine, from the country at large, under general law, or from the localities where their services may be required, with regard to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments organized as infantry regiments of war strength in the regular army.

"Provided, further, that each regiment shall have one surgeon, with the rank of Major; two assistant surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of Captain, and one that of First Lieutenant, and three hospital stewards.

"Provided, that such increase in the regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901."

The allotment of Major and Brigadier Generals is as follows: "That the President shall have power to continue in service, or to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Brigadier Generals of Volunteers who, including the Brigadier Generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 4,000 enlisted men actually in service, and Major Generals of Volunteers, who, including the Major Generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000 enlisted men.

"Provided, that regular army officers continued or appointed as general officers or as field or staff officers of volunteers, under the provisions of this Act, shall not vacate their regular army commissions.

"And provided further, that no general officers appointed under the provisions of this section shall be continued in service as such beyond July 1, 1901."

Section 1 provides that the regular army "shall consist of three Major Generals, six Brigadier Generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, twenty-five regiments of infantry."

In the cavalry organization each regiment consists of twelve troops, organized into three squadrons of four troops each. The artillery regiments are fixed at fourteen batteries, of which two may be organized as field artillery.

Two veterinarians are allowed to each regiment of cavalry. In the case of artillery the number of privates in a battery of heavy artillery is fixed at "a minimum of fifty-two," and of light artillery at "a minimum of fifty-one." The same word is used in fixing the strength of the regiments, giving each infantry company "a minimum of forty-eight privates."

The infantry regiments are fixed at twelve companies, organized into the three-battalion formation.

The Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments are to consist of the number of officers now in these departments, respectively, with a provision that the Captains of the line who have shown marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be entitled to compete for staff appointments.

The Senate amendment to the Hull-Hawley bill, increasing the number of cadets to 100, is retained.

The Judge Advocates, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, Ordnance, Engineering and Signal Corps departments shall consist of the officers and enlisted men now provided by law.

A proviso makes the battalion of Engineers a part of the line, and allows retired officers to be assigned to active command.

The present Chief of the Record and Pensions offices is made a Brigadier General, the subsequent Chief to be Colonel.

The provision of the law authorizing the assignment of officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, with increased rank, and the continuance in service of certain volunteer officers of these departments for a period of one year, is repeated.

Provision is made that no person other than an officer of the regular army who has passed the age of 45 years shall be appointed as a field officer in the volunteer force, nor as a company or staff officer therein if he be past the age of 35 years; neither shall any person not a regular army officer be so appointed until he shall have demonstrated his moral, physical and professional fitness for the grade in which he is to be appointed to the satisfaction of an examining board; provided that the field officers of the force herein authorized be appointed from officers of the regular army, or from persons who served as officers of volunteers in the war with Spain.

There is authority to continue in service or appoint volunteer staff officers as follows: Nine Assistant Adjutant Generals, nine Assistant Inspector Generals, five Judge Advocates, thirty Quartermasters and forty Assistant Quartermasters, six Commissaries of Subsistence, twelve Assistant Commissaries, thirty-four Surgeons, thirty additional Paymasters and thirty-one Signal Officers. These volunteer staff officers are given various ranks from Colonel to Second Lieutenant.

As soon as practicable the officers and men of the volunteer army now authorized in the bill shall be mustered out, provided that enlisted men of volunteers may be transferred to and enlisted in such of the new organizations as may be below the maximum authorized.

Provision is made allowing the discharge of any commissioned officer now in the service.

STEAMER BULGARIA.

The Vessel Thought to Have Gone Down Safe in Port.

PONTA DEL GADA, Feb. 24. — The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, Captain Schmidt, from New York on January 28th for Hamburg, previously reported in great distress by the tank steamer Weehawken 800 miles from the Azores Islands, entered this port this morning under her own steam, and reported all well on board.

The following details regarding her experiences at sea have been obtained by the correspondent of the Associated Press: Subsequent to the departure of Second Mate G. Schargs and three others of the crew who were picked up at sea by the British steamship Victoria and landed at Baltimore, the weather became worse, and salvage operations had to be abandoned. All day and night the crew and passengers of the Bulgaria jettisoned cargo, until February 7th. During the afternoon of February 7th William Koenig, sailor, jumped overboard and was never seen again.

The weather of the morning of February 8th is described as fearful, and there were six or seven feet of water in the hold. On the morning of February 9th the weather became calm, and 107 dead horses were thrown overboard from the steamer.

The swell was very high until February 10th. By that time number 4 hold, which was full of grain, had fourteen feet of water in it and the pumps were foul and unable to work.

Stormy weather recommenced on the afternoon of February 11th and lasted until February 14th, when the Clyde steamer Antillian, Captain Fost, from Liverpool on February 4th for New Orleans appeared. The commander of the Bulagria asked the Captain of the Antillian to take the disabled steamer in tow. This the commander of the Antillian tried to do, and a hawser was made fast between the two steamers between 7 and 8 o'clock that morning, but the hawser was carried away. The Antillian succeeded in again taking the Bulgaria in tow, but once more the hawser carried away. The Antillian stood by the Bulgaria until the morning of February 15th, when she proceeded on her voyage.

In the meantime the crew of the Bulgaria had been working incessantly in efforts to repair the disabled steamer. By noon of February 22d, she had made 226 miles and at noon on February 23d, 254 miles more had been covered. The balance of the distance, 1,944 miles, was covered by 7:30 this morning.

JOHNSON ASSAILS THE ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from First Page.)

to his district, he said, he will be crucified by public opinion and spat upon with indignation.

Johnson said it mattered not to him what she repudiated; he was only concerned as to whether he was right. He referred to Landis as the "diminutive representative of the great Republican party of the great commonwealth of Indiana."

Marsh, a member of the Military Committee, closed the debate. He evoked much appaluse on the Republican side in replying to the President's critic by referring to him as the greatest of living Americans and the first in the hearts of his countrymen. He declared it was absolutely untrue that any franchises had been granted in the Philippines, Porto Rico or Cuba.

This closed the general debate. The committee rose and at 5:30 p. m. the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

Seventy-seven private bills were passed at the night session and at 10:30 p. m. the House adjourned.

DEPEW SPEAKS TO RAILWAY MEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

abled to compete in the markets of the world, and the safe, comfortable and speedy carriage of our people, is our function in the community. We care for an investment so large that it is the foundation of the credit and financial solvency of the republic. We are brethren in this honorable employment. Let us foster an honest pride in our profession, and defend its rights and its dignity."

A Milwaukee Incident.

This could never have happened anywhere except in Milwaukee. It was at one of the public schools and the class in language was having a word exercise on "garden." One requirement was to name as many kinds of gardens as possible, and the whole list—rose gardens, kitchen gardens, market gardens, and so on, had been given when a chunky youngster on a back seat raised his hand.

"Please'm," he said, shrilly, "you've forgotten 'beer garden.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Not Like His Mother's.

"I know," pleaded the little bride, humbly, "that I make a good many grammatical errors."

"They are nothing," said the young husband, "to those mother used to make."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mlle. Schepkone-Capernic has translated M. Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," into Russian, and Signorina Lamberten has translated it into Italian. It appears that women are the chief translators of the play, as it has been arranged in English by two women and Miss Marguerite Hall has made a special adaptation for America.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A GALA DAY AT HAVANA.

Cubans Do Honor to the Disappearance of Their Foe.

Celebrate the Day When Spanish Rule is Not Known in the Island.

The Whole Town Decorated and the Streets Packed With a Crowd Twice as Large as That Which Turned Out at the Garcia Funeral—General Gomez's Arrival.

HAVANA, February 24.—Four years ago to-day the revolution in Cuba, which has just ended in the disappearance of Spanish rule from this island, broke out, and to-day was a general holiday, triumphal arches have been erected in the different quarters of the city, bearing patriotic inscriptions, rockets are popping in the air, bands are playing, and General Ludlow, Governor General of Havana, has given permission to the Cubans to bring 500 of their troops into the city with General Maximo Gomez, who has selected this day for his triumphal entry into the Cuban Capital.

The festivities to-day in honor of the anniversary were most spontaneous and wildly enthusiastic. Havana has never seen anything like it before. The whole town was decorated and the streets were packed with a crowd twice as large as that which turned out at the Garcia funeral.

General Gomez arrived on the edge of the town from Marianao at 12:30 p. m. escorted by the Second Illinois Band and three battalions.

General Gomez and his escort came into the city in the following order: The band of the Seventh United States Infantry, mounted; Company L of the Seventh United States Cavalry; the staff of General Gomez, with escort; General Mayia Rodriguez and staff; General Maximo Gomez, upon whose right was Major General Ludlow; the members of Major General Ludlow's staff; then a great number of Cuban Generals and officers, some mounted and some in carriages, and finally 2,000 Cuban cavalry and infantry.

As General Gomez passed the crowd went wild with vivas, hats were flung in the air and women showered flowers on all sides.

The procession stopped frequently, eventually filing into the main streets of the city, passing Central Park and arriving at 2:30 o'clock at the Palace. The Prados and other avenues were lined with patriotic clubs, taking up various positions of vantage and joining the procession as it passed on to the palace, from a balcony of which the procession was viewed by General Gomez.

Once at the palace, the Cuban commander in chief was welcomed by Senor Frederico Mora, the Civil Governor; Mayor Taird, the members of the City Council, the Junta Patriotica, the members of the assembly, officials of all classes and numerous patriotic clubs.

Following the procession were many private carriages filled with women representing the best society, some allegorically dressed and others waving flags. The Cuban bands played the Cuban national hymn, varying this with "Dixie," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and popular American marches.

There were many floats expressing the friendship between the United States and Cuba. Two attracted particular attention, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. One depicted the Cuba of yesterday—a woman standing with manacled hands, a broken wheelbarrow and other signs of desolation at her feet; the other the Cuba of to-day—a woman under a palm, smiling and surrounded by evidences of prosperity. The contrast was very effective, and everywhere applauded.

A handsome carriage, containing ladies and decorated with large Spanish, American and Cuban flags, draped together with white ribbons and bearing the legend, "Unity, Peace and Concord," was vociferously cheered.

Still another float represented a Cuban woman holding an American flag with the shattered crown of Spain at her feet.

No fewer than 25,000 people were in line, and required three hours to pass a given point.

The enthusiasm of the crowd was directed to General Gomez and certain well-known commanders, rather than to the troops themselves. As compared with the way the American populace welcomes back the soldiers—the men who have done most and suffered most—the Cubans to-day seemed neglected.

At the review at the palace General Gomez, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to Elverado to visit Governor General Brooke. This evening he attended the charity ball at the Tacon Theater, where the best Havana society was present. Boxes for the function sold at a high premium. As darkness appeared the streets were still crowded, fireworks were exploded and the returning bands played over and over again the national hymn. The theaters to-night gave patriotic performances, and there were fireworks and music in Central Park. After the ball General Gomez went to Quinto de Molinas, the former residence of the Spanish, where he will reside with his staff and escorts.

The foreign Consuls raised their respective flags in honor of the day. The crowds throughout were orderly.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Officials of the Company Looking After Interests at Stockton.

STOCKTON, Feb. 24.—Railroad interests in Stockton are being looked after by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies, and improvements are contemplated by the Southern Pacific. To-day General Manager Kruttschnitt, with Division Superintendent Ager and Engineer Palmer of the Southern Pacific were here to confer with the city authorities in relation to a change in their lines in this city. The company wants a belt line around the water front and a right of way along two blocks of a water-front side street to connect its lines. For that privilege the city authorities want the company to relinquish its right along Weber avenue to the water front. The matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

ACCIDENTS ON THE BAY.

One Was a Collision of the Apache and Monticello.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—There were a number of accidents on the bay to-day. The steamers Apache and Monticello were in collision, the gasoline schooner La Chilena and the schooner Joseph and Henry ran into each other, the yacht Folly was badly damaged and a sailor from the Iowa was nearly drowned. The Apache was carried against the Monticello by the wind and tide. All the glass on the latter vessel was broken, and part of her railing was carried away.

The collision between the schooners La Chilena and Joseph and Henry occurred off the Presidio. The former vessel lost her fore and mainmast heads and returned to port for repairs. The Joseph and Henry continued on her way.

The yacht Folly, which was being overhauled for the summer season at Sausalito, capsized owing to the parting of a guy rope. Commodore Campbell and his wife were thrown into the bay, but got ashore without trouble. The yacht was badly strained.

A sailor of the battleship Iowa fell from a boom, and was rescued just in time to save his life by some of his comrades who jumped after him.

UNION SAVINGS BANK.

Depositors Bring Action Against the Stockholders.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 24.—This afternoon the depositors of the Union Savings Bank commenced an action against the stockholders for a several judgment in the amount of $21 per share, the claims aggregating $210,000. The main purpose of the action is to prevent further alienation of property by the stockholders in the shape of transfers and mortgages. W. H. Wright, the new President of the bank, came out with a statement to-day that the creditors will be paid dollar for dollar, and that in a short time there will be funds for the payment of a large portion of the indebtedness.

A Hunter Accidentally Killed.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 24.—James Graham, the eighteen-year-old son of Charles A. Graham of Elsinore, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting ducks on Lake Elsinore Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The gun had evidently been discharged while lifting it out of the boat, and its contents lodged just below the heart, probably causing instant death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A Robber Arrested.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 24.—Ed Franklin, the robber who stole $7,000 from Peter Provensal a couple of weeks ago, has been arrested at San Francisco. A telegram from the detectives of that city was received by Sheriff Cobun this morning that they had Franklin, and that a large amount of stolen money was found with him. Cobun left to bring him back.

An Unfortunate Woman Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24. — Mrs. Minnie Owen, 28 years old, committed suicide this morning by swallowing "Rough on Rats." The unfortunate woman had been ill for some time, and was very despondent, and it was thought that her suffering caused temporary insanity.

Suicide at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 24.—Chris Roehling, a tinsmith, committed suicide early this morning by taking strychnine. Domestic trouble is given as the cause. He leaves a wife and two children.

The French Submarine Boats.

The Directors of the "Matin" and "Temps" (of Paris) would perhaps not take it as a compliment if they were to be credited with a guileless ignorance of not very ancient naval history. It may, however, be pointed out that they and their contemporary, the "Moniteur de la Flotte," have omitted to remind their readers that the case of the submarine boat Gustave Zede (proposed public subscription and all) is an almost exact reproduction of the case of the Spanish boat Peral.

The keel of the latter was laid on October 23, 1887. She was launched on September 8, 1888. She was fitted with twin screws, an electric motor and torpedo-discharging apparatus. When immersed only her flagstaff showed above water. She went through her trials, like the Gustave Zede, successfully, and proceeded to sea. Whereas, in 1899 the Gustave Zede made only sham torpedo attacks on a battleship, the Peral actually torpedoed and blew up an old hulk. There was a chorus of favorable comment from the "naval experts of the Continental press; a public subscription was started in Spain, and then the whole affair was so completely forgotten that your Paris contemporaries are able to count with confidence on their readers being quite unaware that the Gustave Zede had a predecessor. It would, perhaps, be considered unkind to inquire as to the fate of the once much-vaunted Goubet and Gymnote.

Possibly the Narval, designed "for offense," may, when tried, give results tending to make the advocates of above-water navies tremble, as it is expected that she and her consorts "will realize Admiral Aube's theory of the empire of the sea." Up to the present there is nothing to make it at all certain that above-water seamen will be unable to sleep o' nights.—London Times.

General Wheeler and General Henry V. Boynton are so much alike that even mutual friends sometimes mistake them. When both were present at a recent reception it was necessary for them to run a sort of clearing-house of messages one had received for the other.

"THE NONPAREIL STORE."

THE INTERESTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

In the interest of our many customers we never lose sight of the fundamental idea which was ours when we entered this commodious and convenient store—that it was the store of the people and for the people. Whatever will not actually benefit those who intrust their business to us is of no advantage to us. Every dollar of goods that comes in is bought with an eye to the needs of Sacramento and are selected by the careful hand of those who best know your needs, thus bringing a perfect stock from the manufacturer to you, which means much as to the regulation of price in your favor also.

New English (new).

A very elegant fitting "mannish" shoe, and we think the only one shown in Sacramento—on the correct mannish last; the upper stock is of the finest kid; hand sewed welt soles, medium low, block heel; an exceptionally easy shoe for fine street wear. Price, $5.

We also have the same in a very swell shade of tan Russia leather; ask to see them. Price, $5.

Cushion Sole Shoes.

This is not a new shoe with us, but we have been out of sizes in them for several weeks, owing to their great demand; they're made on that ever pleasing wide round toe, softest and finest vici kid uppers, with the "cushion" flexible innersole; for real comfort with a decided dressy appearance we have never seen its equal; AAA to EE sizes 3 to 8, $5.

New Tan Shoes.

Tans are to be worn very much this season, and it's not a bit too early to buy them. One of our new arrivals is made on a very stylish English last, very full over the toe, hand sewed welted soles, not too heavy, with a very comfortable block shape heel; any size or width; $4.

Workingmen's Socks, 8⅓c pair.

Men's heavy gray mixed seamless socks, made to fit the foot perfectly, evenly knitted of an even thread; a good length of leg, elastic cuff top, to prevent rolling down, coarse, but comfortable and durable; 8⅓c pair; 3 pairs for 25c.

Toilet and Stationery.

Monarch bulb syringe, 3 hard rubber tubes, guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 50c.

Chesebrough pure vaseline, small, 5c.

Chesebrough pure vaseline, large, 8c.

Colgate & Co.'s Violis toilet soap (a new violet perfume), 15c cake.

Pencil tablets for school, with 300 pages, good paper, 7c.

Ink tablets (Elk brand), thin paper, ruled or plain, 100 leaves, 10c each.

Crepe paper, in 10 colors, 3 feet to roll, 5c roll.

Men's Buckskin Working Gloves, $1.00 pair.

These are something entirely new in the glove line, and workingmen will do well to investigate their merits. THE SERVICE OF TWO PAIR AND THE PRICE OF ONE. They're a genuine and heavy buckskin with patent thumb and welted seams, reinforced in the parts which have the most strain and wear, tanned by a special process, which renders them proof against heat, steam and water, to the extent that they always remain soft and pliable; $1 pair.

Bring the children to see the wonderful painting--"Christ Before Pilate."

Notion Item.

Large size shell hair pins, in amber or shell color. Price, 3c, 4c and 5c each.

Oxydized metal back combs, 15c each.

Neck combs, in amber color, 15c and 25c each.

Fancy shell hair ornaments, 5c, 10c and 15c each.

Fancy pearl and jeweled black hat pins, 10c each.

The latest style in steel and black metal belt holders, 5c each.

Linen rick-rack braid, per piece of 12 yards, 5c.

Women's White Shirt Waists.

To-day brings us the handsomest line of pretty sheer white shirt waists we've ever shown, they do not differ particularly in style from the colored waists, but there is nothing more attractive and neat than pure white; they're tucked front and back perpendicularly, or in a transverse manner, and some of them with inserting of lace, etc. Priced from $1.50 up.

Men's 50c Working Shirts.

These are the kind of working shirts which bring you back again for more; no skimping in them, liberal in width, 36 inches long, made to a yoke, which means they fit; every seam double felled, continuous fly strips, collar set on a band, signifying comfort with fit—a good deal to say about a 50c shirt, but we cannot say too much regarding them; regular and extra sizes all one price.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

"La Tosca" by the Blanche Walsh and Melbourne McDowell Company at the Clunie Opera-house last night, did not draw as the merits of the fine troupe warranted. This was due doubtless, to the strong counter attraction of the last of the season's concerts, and the fact that there has been recently a heavy draft upon the private purse by a number of high-priced troupes.

But those who take pleasure and reap satisfaction in witnessing fine artists do intelligent and splendid work in dramatic art, should not fail to attend to-night when will be presented Sardou's greatest emotional drama, the notable play which has commanded the genius of Bernhardt and Davenport, the story of "Fedora." Mr. McDowell is well known here as a painstaking, accomplished and a finished dramatic artist. Miss Blanche Walsh was revealed to us last night as a wonderfully magnetic actress, of remarkable power, fascinating in her art, and commanding admiration by her presence, her mastery of stage business and the artful detail which goes to make the dramatic deceit complete. Miss Walsh, we believe to be one of very few young women of the stage of to-day who promise to become great. With youth, vigor, a noble voice, graceful carriage, fine taste, emotional power of high degree and the informing intelligence of one who reads her author correctly and interprets the thought of his scheme faithfully, she is equipped for a splendid career. Of that there can be no doubt. Repulsive in some respects, so trying and often shocking as are the scenes presented in "La Tosca," this brilliant young actress manages to hold her audience above the repulsive and suggestive features of the drama in admiration for her splendid work. Without putting aside memory of the late Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca," who first introduced the play to Sacramento notice, it is to be said that Miss Walsh is a fit and capable successor in her Sardou plays, of that artist of national fame. Miss Walsh has fine support. There is no weak timber in the structure of the company. Mr. Elliott is, next to Mr. McDowell, the foremost man of the troupe, a capital reader, charged with earnestness of spirit, and refined by excellent taste his art is entitled to warm commendation. But the company is a large one and other members who deserve recognition must be passed over by reason of the exigencies of a late hour. However, the excellence of the choir in the church scene must be noted. "Fedora" is notable as a drama with the strongest, most intensely interesting first act ever written. There should, therefore be, no late comers to-night, and the opera-house should be filled in recognition of the effort and success of the management in bringing here such splendid companies as it has recently, and among which that which appears for the last time to-night is by no means the least, but stands well up in the high rank of the first.

"La Tosca" will be given by Miss Walsh and Mr. McDowell and their fine support at a special matinee this afternoon at the Opera-house, for which reduced prices are announced.

Morosco's Stock Company, which played a two weeks' engagement here so successfully early in the winter, will return to the Clunie Opera-house Monday evening for a week's season of entertainment. Miss Lorena Atwood is still leading woman of the troupe, and all the strong members of the company have been retained, while some new faces have been added. Mr. Morosco proved a popular troupe manager while here, and won the confidence of the public, keeping his promises to the letter and giving value received for every dollar he took in. His company returns therefore under pleasant and promising conditions. While here the company will present "Roger La Honte," for the first time in Sacramento. It was first produced in America by Augustin Daly in New York in 1892, with some of the strongest artists to be gathered. It is a romantic and intensely interesting drama. "The Cherry Pickers" will be another of the attractions. It was given here last season, and was a complete success in the hands of the Morosco Company.

The last of the third season and year of the Capital Concert Series drew last night a very large and brilliant audience to the Congregational Church. The concert was one of the very best Mr. Kidder, the manager, has presented in the entire history of the series. The young violin virtuoso, Pietro Marino, proved to be an artist of merit. Not without mannerisms which he will wear off, and not without some minor defects in style, he is nevertheless delicate in handling, strong in emphasis, true in execution and full of feeling in interpreting. We should say that intense earnestness, soulfulness, so to speak, is his chief characteristic. He is certainly worthy of the Conservatory honors he wears. Miss Grace Helen Bradley, the soprano, has a strong, serviceable voice, not so sweet as it is serviceable. But still it is a voice that pleases the auditory sense and is marked by not a few brilliant effects. It is of good quality, flexible and assertive. Its lack is perhaps only in depth of feeling. So strong and steady a soprano ought to be capable of exciting deep sympathy. It is not to be understood, however, that it is a cold and pulseless voice. Quite the contrary. Putnam Griswold, the basso cantate, was a prime favorite from the moment he began the noble strains of the prologue in "I' Pagliacci." His is a robust, rotund, mellow, broad register bass, given character by deep feeling and color by intelligent and artful handling. Vigorous and resonant as is his voice, he has at command tender, gentle tones which win by their sympathetic quality, and charm by their delicacy. No young basso has in a long time appeared here who has won more of hearty commendation from an audience. He was repeatedly recalled and after the sixth number, when he sang "Israel," he was twice called back, a most unusual thing. He gave for his encores in that case the DeKoven composition Cowles has made famous, "The Armorer's Song," and this the audience required him to repeat.

Mrs. Birmingham, the contralto, won pronounced success. It is four or more years since she has been heard here in concert. In that time she has spent three years abroad in study. She comes back to California with her superb voice enriched greatly, her method improved, her style refined. Her fine contralto has broadened, intensified in feeling and her method has given to her work more of sympathetic power, the ability to enlist the hearts of her hearers. She is, as Mr. Bosworth has well said, "a magnificent contralto" and saying which is not exaggeration. Her reception last night was quite enthusiastic and she was complimented with frequent recalls. Miss Chamberlain is a pleasing pianist with something more of virility in her execution than is usually found in young female pianists. She has good style, refined taste and her execution borders upon the brilliant. Certainly it is very much above the common. As an accompanist she proved that she has intelligent and sympathetic comprehension of the duty—it cannot be said of all accompanists by any means who claim ability to support. Mrs. W. E. Bachelder was also accompanist during the evening. She manifests high skill and certainly has had much experience in that line.

The program presented Miss Bradley and Mr. Marino in two regular numbers, Mrs. Birmingham in three, Miss Chamberlain in one, and Mr. Griswold in three. The gem of his numbers was the prologue, of which note has already been made. The chief success of Mrs. Birmingham was achieved in "Le Banc de Pierre," by Gounod, and Miss Bradley was heard to best advantage in "To Sevilla," though many preferred her rendering of the very difficult and finely given "Maids of Cadiz," by Delhes. By all Marino was happiest in his opening number, "Fantasia Appasionata," by Vieuxtemps. It was, all in all, a concert that was satisfying and exceedingly creditable to all concerned, artistically and otherwise. Manager Kidder has proved that he has the judgment and taste and the courage required to manage such a series of concerts as he has conducted in the face of many discouragements and difficulties. He is entitled to the thanks of music lovers for having brought to the city at large financial risk during the season more than two score singers and instrumentalists, not one of whom has been a disappointment. The conduct of the concerts in all the many details has been excellent, tasteful and discrete. The question is, will another series be undertaken next fall? On which head some doubt is entertained.

A Joke on Choate.

Mr. Choate tells this little one on himself: It was when his name was sent to the Senate as Embassador to the Court of St. James. His old friend, Russell Sage, who was lashed so unmercifully by Mr. Choate in the Laidlaw suit, heard the news and asked if it was really true. On being assured that it was correct, the old man looked heavenward and exclaimed: "Well, God save the Queen!"

Tame Geese.
Dressed Turkeys.
Dressed Hens.
Dressed Young Roosters.
Dressed Young Fryers to Roast.
Dressed Young Broilers.
Canvasback Ducks.
Widgeon.
Sprigs.
Teal.
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