

ARE GOING TO EUROPE.

Archbishop Riordan to Visit Rome on Diocesan Matters.

WILL LEAVE THIS EVENING.

Rev. D. O. Crowley Will Attend the Centenary of Maynooth College.

Archbishop Riordan and Rev. D. O. Crowley will leave for New York en route to Europe this evening. The Archbishop goes directly to Rome and his traveling companion will visit Ireland, the land of his birth.

It is compulsory on the part of an Archbishop of the Catholic church to visit in person or by delegate the ancient city at least once in ten years and make a full report to the propagaenda relative to the standing of the diocese over which he presides. This is the purpose that compels the Archbishop of San Francisco to cross the Atlantic at this time. His last visit to Rome was in 1886. His Grace will be absent several months.

Father Crowley was kept very busy say-

ing good-by to his friends, which are legion, at the Youths' Directory, 2035 Howard street, over which he presides. There was a series of receptions during the day. Father Crowley is one of the best known priests in San Francisco.

It was his keen skill and ceaseless energy that made the directory the splendid home for orphan boys that it is today. He is to San Francisco what the late Father Drummond was to New York—father and friend to the boys of the street.

Father Crowley will attend the centenary of Maynooth, the great ecclesiastical college of Ireland, where thousands of brilliant young priests were graduated and sent forth to teach Christian love and doctrine in distant lands. The centenary will occur in June. The Irish priests up to 1788 were educated in Paris or Louvain, at Antwerp, Lisle or Douay, at Bordeaux or Rouen, at Salamanca or at St. Isidore's.

In 1788 the Irish Parliament for Ireland was in session when the present day of the church itself, and under the able pastorate of Mr. Irwin it has a bright future.

The school was started in a little room in the hall over the California theater, afterward occupied by the Rev. Dr. Scott. St. John's pastor being the Rev. Dr. Scott. J. R. Garniss, still a member of St. John's Church, was one of the first trustees of the Sunday-school.

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VERY EXCITED MEMBERS.

The French Benevolent Society Wrestles With Parliamentary Law.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A Proposition to Allow Women to Vote Defeated by a Large Majority.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the French Mutual Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon in Union-square Hall for the purpose of considering propositions petitioned for by members and of passing upon amendments offered at a previous meeting.

Sylvian Weil, president of the society, occupied the chair and J. Dechamps acted as secretary.

A petition from 100 members asking that the visiting physician extend his visits to patients in South San Francisco was read, and, as the same was recommended by the committee on revision of constitution, the proposition was carried.

The secretary then read a petition from 117 members asking that the manager of the hospital, the accountant and the collector be elected by the members of the society for four years and that the salary of the manager be fixed at \$100 per month, that the accountant be paid \$50 and the collector be allowed 5 per cent on all collections.

The reading of this petition was followed by a prolonged discussion, in which many of those present took part and became entangled in parliamentary law so deep that it would have taken ex-Speaker Reed considerable time to get the matter straight.

Mr. Berger wanted the manager selected by the executive committee and offered his proposition as an amendment to the first section of the petition.

Mr. Mayer offered an amendment to the second section of the petition, which named the accountant and the collector.

Mr. Charney then moved as a substitute that the committee name all the employees and that the employees then name the executive committee, a sort of reciprocity.

The proposition was loudly applauded by the 400 members present, but there was not a second to it.

Then another member moved as a substitute that no amendments that all three officials be named by the executive committee.

One member asked that the substitute be amended by voting on the propositions separately.

Mr. Guenin asked "where are we at; we have many propositions before the meeting that no one is able to tell what is before the house."

A dozen different members asked for the report of the secretary and treasurer, and naturally announced that each would have an opportunity to express his views.

They all did give expression to their views on parliamentary tactics. Mr. Charney proposed to put an end to the debate by referring the matter to a meeting to be held in 1896.

"Why, that is what I proposed an hour ago," said Mr. Lemoine.

The motion was carried, and the consideration of the amendments to the constitution.

The revision committee reported in favor of declaring that all male members of the society over 21 years of age and six months a member should have the right to vote.

Dr. Gros offered an amendment that heads of families have the right to cast two ballots.

Mr. Berger moved to strike out the word male from the section.

Mr. Mitchell said that would give the women members of the society the right to vote. He said that he was glad to see the members of the society so interested in their affairs, but thought that their house-keeping should be put on a more practical basis, and that the women of the other sex should be included.

He was interrupted by A. Berger, who in a most excited manner called him a liar. Men in all parts of the hall sprang to their feet and the speaker remained silent for a second. The silence was broken by Berger, more excited than before, exclaiming, "He lies! he lies!"

The two men glared at each other for a moment, but when Mr. Charney said that he would refer the matter to the president the order was restored.

Finally it was decided that sample ballots should be issued and that on election day ballots bearing the seal of the society should be used, and that the same should be used for voting.

An amendment to reinstate members suspended for non-payment of dues was laid over until the meeting in 1896 after a heated discussion.

The society decided that applicants for membership should after examination by the physician be further examined by the oculist, if the physician so recommended.

An amendment providing that physicians should be named by the members and his salary fixed at \$150 a month was adopted.

An amendment providing that physicians who had studied in a medical university for four years or physicians who had served in the army or navy should be eligible for election was also adopted.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Improvements for the Benefit of the Patrons of the Institution.

Librarian George T. Clark of the San Francisco Free Public Library is ever mindful of the comfort of those who visit the library. With the consent of the trustees he is making improvements beneficial to patrons and helpful in promptly obtaining volumes called for.

The space in front of the main entrance to the library proper, which was formerly useless, has been converted into an anteroom by placing large sliding doors in the arch. On the south wall there have been put glass-covered frames, in which are placed lists of the latest additions to the library as soon as catalogued. Under these frames are two long desks for the use of the patrons who wish to make notes of the books they may desire.

In an inner room within the large one in which the books for delivery are kept there are being fitted up a number of cases, in which the books are to be placed bound volumes of the various newspapers kept on file. This will be known as the "fileroom."

As at present, two years' files will be kept in the main entrance, and those of earlier date will be placed in the fileroom and be easy of access. At present a great number of tomes are piled one on top of the other, and to obtain one that is at the bottom of a dozen involves loss of much time and considerable labor. Under the new arrangement but two large or three small volumes will be on each shelf.

The reopening of the periodical and magazine room of the reading department is thoroughly appreciated by the patrons who, for a long time, were deprived of the

HE SCORED THE CROAKERS.

Auditor Broderick Points Out the Signs of Advancement.

NO SYMPATHY FOR SILURIANS.

Wherein San Francisco's Development Excels That of Other Cities.

Auditor Broderick was in a talkative mood yesterday and devoted an hour to the criticism of croakers and cranks, foreign and local, who esteem it their especial privilege to run down San Francisco, her people and their tastes, and everything pertaining to the development of the great western metropolis.

"I can stand a good deal from foreigners like the pig Kipling, who came here and after accepting our hospitality went away a safe distance and called us barbarians and savages," began the Auditor; "but when some of our own people begin to cast their slurs on our City and its advancement I cry loud, and will call their attention to a few facts with which they are most likely not familiar."

"We are all aware in a general way of the great advance made during the last few years toward an ideal modern metropolis, but I doubt if many are familiar in detail with the extent of our latter-day development. I own that I was not until a short time ago, when I had occasion to look up certain statistics; and, as you know, I should be in a position to better acquaint myself with such matters than those who have nothing to do with the handling of municipal and county affairs."

"To be sure, we are involved in a temporary financial embarrassment at present, but that has nothing to do with the criticisms made by the croakers on our development as a municipality."

"Why, the bonded indebtedness of the City is nominally wiped out. In two years here it will be as good as any city of 800,000 inhabitants can show the same record?"

"In 1851 the taxable property was \$21,621,214 and this year it will reach \$340,000,000, with a tax levy of only one dollar on the dollar."

"But in no better way can the solid, moral and prosperous advancement of a city be shown than by an enumeration of her institutions, educational, religious and financial, and the progress of her people."

"At present we have one hundred and twenty-six churches, thirty-three commercial banks and fourteen savings and loan institutions. Our school system is as good as any in the land. We have seventy-five school buildings, with an average attendance of fifty thousand pupils, and can show sixty-two thousand children of school age. This is quite an advance since 1849 when J. C. Fremont opened school for his own expense, starting the first day with only three pupils. Judge Louderback was one of those pupils."

"Many of our pioneer residents will recall the old school house to be in the Baptist Church building on Washington street. Beside our public schools there are the night schools for apprentices. The expense of the school system is about \$1,000,000, but we have seven medical colleges, the same number of business colleges and one devoted to the law."

"In the matter of public charities we are not deficient. Our hospitals number ten at least, two charitable, too free, four self-sustaining, besides two pestiferous."

"Take a glance, too, at our social organizations; including the fraternal societies, they number 365. The religious and benevolent societies aggregate about 100. What a showing is this? Can any of the croakers name a city of the same population that can hold a candle to us? I doubt it."

"We have also one of the finest street railway systems in the world, with twenty-five corporate lines and over 140 miles of tracks. Our manufacturing installations of every sort number 1170 and give employment to 25,000 men, women and children."

"Neither are we deficient when it comes to the professions. Our medical practitioners number 750 and the lawyers over 1100."

"Among the public works I suppose might be mentioned our admirable fire facilities. The system is finely equipped, and includes forty-three companies. But chiefest among our institutions of pride is our public library. Foreigners, who have been liberal enough to see any good about us, have said that they had seen nothing to compare with it in the East. In view of what we have to show it is surprising that a croaker can find a place to lay his head in the proud City of San Francisco."

"I have no room for them," said the Auditor, "but I would like to see them out or relegate them to a life so private that their gibberings will not be heard in the new and happy song of prosperity and the busy hum of industry. The half million Club move over here, the croakers and croakers. You can take my word for it."

OLD POINT LOBOS ROAD.

Once the Popular and Fashionable Toll Road Out of the City.

Busses Carried Passengers, and a Round Trip Cost One Dollar.

The sale to-day by auction of 100 lots in the Richmond District, that belonged to the San Francisco and Point Lobos Road Company, will wind up the affairs of a corporation that was dissolved some time ago.

The Point Lobos Toll Road Company, of which Dr. H. Gates was the head and front, opened what is now known as the Point Lobos avenue as a toll road early in the sixties, and at the same time kept the Justice G. Foster opened the Cliff Hotel at the terminus of the road. The new road was operated in opposition to the Ocean House road, which started from Seventeenth street, ran over the hills by the old Ocean House race track and the Lake House to the ocean beach, for many years the only route for reaching that portion of the county to view the seals, unless one was willing to trudge over six miles of sand dunes.

The new road became popular and for many years it was the fashionable drive out of the City. No sight-seeing was complete unless it included a drive over the Point Lobos road to Captain Foster, the guardian of the seals. To enjoy a drive over this road those who held the ribbons were forced to pay toll in going from the City to the toll house, which stood on the north side of the road almost opposite what is now known as Masonic avenue, the thoroughfare that leads to the Masonic Cemetery. The driver received a ticket, which he dropped in the toll house, which stood near where the road took a turn and was down grade to the Cliff.

In 1862 the late John A. McGlavin, who had had experience in running busses for a number of years, and who had been on those days, there were no horse-drawn cable-cars, nor electric-cars, operated a line of omnibusses over the new road. They started from the corner of Kearny and Clay streets and ran westward, passing the Gates' beautiful gardens, fronting on Fillmore street, occupying two blocks from Post to Sutter and from Sutter to Bush, until they reached the road at Cemetery avenue, as Cemetery avenue was then known, near Gary street. Then the busses, with their loads of passengers on pleasure bent, rolled out to the Seal Rocks. For this ride the sum of 50 cents was charged. Now the same time and distance is traversed in one-tenth of the time for a nickel.

In 1864, when the Central line of streets established its western terminus at Cemetery avenue the bus company made the avenue its eastern terminus and reduced the fare one-half.

About twenty years ago those who operated the road having in mind a desire to make it more attractive constructed on the north side, commencing at the line of Twenty-third avenue, a straight away half-mile speed track, and over this many of the best horses that ever ran around a track, including Norfolk and Lodi, were speeded. About the same time Jim Eoff, a noted horseman, opened near the speed track the Agricultural Park and race track, which, however, did not prove a successful venture.

With the increase of population the City expanded, people moved westward and located, new thoroughfares were opened, the Richmond District began to be known, horsecars superseded the omnibusses, the cable-cars were introduced, and the road on the Point Lobos road up to within a short distance of the Seal Rocks; then came the lines of steam cars that drove the horses out of business, and finally the Point Lobos road became an obsolete public thoroughfare with the name changed to Point Lobos avenue.

There is an article on this market seldom equaled and never excelled—Jesse Moore White, 87, Moore, Hunt & Co., guarantee its purity.

A recent report shows that 11,530 convicts in the past year passed the forward-looking prison at Irwin, Russia.

MAN MUST BE RESTORED.

Hon. John Monteith Speaks at the Second Unitarian Church.

"Religious Naturalization" was the subject Hon. John Monteith chose for discourse at the Second Unitarian Church last night.

"Religious Naturalization" was the subject Hon. John Monteith chose for discourse at the Second Unitarian Church last night. The speaker held that the world in which we live was never created but was evolved by natural causes through the ages; he thought that man should go to the school of nature to find his God, and not search in the narrow paths of orthodoxy. "Atheism is but a protest against a ferocious and ignorant man God," said Mr. Monteith, "and the atheist is right inasmuch as he has abolished the conception, but he cannot abolish the stupendous fact of nature. We can learn even from heathen superstition, for instance, the Japanese, when an earthquake is felt by them, say that their God is only turning over. Man, like the world in which he lives, is evolved from liquid atoms and star dust by the guiding hand of a supreme being."

Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon are necessary to animal life, and the destruction of life is simply a releasing of elements which in thousands, perhaps millions of years hence will furnish life to future generations. "You see, (and really commences before birth, and all men who have lived or who will live through all time form one grand brotherhood. When I read of a 'brutal murder' I think it is a libel on the brute creation. Man has become dehumanized by defective education and he must be restored by being taken into the temple of nature to seek for God. If you look up and see one patch of blue sky or one lone star in the firmament there is God."

NEW TO-DAY-AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

AL HAYMAK & Co. (Incorporated).....Proprietors

Commencing To-night.. Second and Last Week.

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GEORGE OSBOURNE, THE TWO FAMOUS CHILDREN AND AN EXCELLENT COMPANY IN

THE AMERICAN GIRL!

A wholesome and entertaining Comedy-drama.

At the Baldwin Theater, YSAYE

AND GRAND ORCHESTRA IN FOUR CONCERTS ONLY

Sale of season tickets begins this morning.

Regular sale Thursday.

Prices, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50. Season tickets, \$4, \$5 and \$8.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT!

Next Opera—"HEART AND HAND."

Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

MOROSCO'S GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The Handsomest Family Theater in America.

WALTER MOROSCO.....Sole Lessee and Manager

THIS EVENING! THIS EVENING!

C. T. Dazey's Great Comedy Drama,

"ERMA THE ELF!"

FUN FROM BEGINNING TO END!

Evening Prices—25c and 50c.

Family Circle and Gallery, 10c.

ORPHEUM.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 6.

REILLY AND WOOD'S

Big Spectacular Vaudeville Company.

The Biggest Specialty Company in Existence.

HADDO, THE ONLY PAT BELL, greatest fish comedian; LAUREL and HARVEY, the greatest comedians in the world; JELLY D'ARRE, FERRY, FELIX and CAIN, EVA ARM-DATE, STREIBER, ALLEN and WEST, etc.

The great chorus of beautiful and costumes. A spectacle not to be missed.

Reserved seats, 25c; Balcony, 10c; Opera chairs and Parquet, 25c; Saturday, 10c; Children, any seat, 10c.

CIRCUS ROYAL

And Venetian Water Carnival.

Corner Eddy and Mason streets.

CLIFF BILLIARDS, Proprietor and Manager.

MOST ARTISTIC AQUATIC CARNIVAL OF MODERN TIMES.

UP—Combined with an—

5th MONDAY, May 6—Special engagement of GLEANERS OF THE WIND, the world's Greatest Bounding-Wire Artists.

Evening Prices—Parquet and Dress Circle, Reserved, 25c and 50c. Saturday and Sunday Matinee—Parquet, Children, 15c; Adults, 25c.

MANY CONFIRMED.

Archbishop Riordan Lays Hands on a Large Class at St. Patrick's Church.

Archbishop Riordan, who leaves for Rome with Father Crowley to-day, performed his last function yesterday afternoon by administering the sacrament of confirmation to about 250 boys and girls, and adults to about twenty converts, at St. Patrick's Church.

Shortly after 3 p. m. 150 girls filed out of St. Vincent's, all arrayed in white and accompanied by four Sisters of Charity. They took their seats in the church, which, lofty and well ventilated as it is, was packed to suffocation. Before the conclusion of the service even the Archbishop appeared to be suffering, whilst the congregation was in a most mopey state. There must have been between three and four thousand persons packed in the edifice. The high altar was ablaze with lights and the side altars profusely decorated with flowers.

After the girls came, the boys, headed by Father Brennan, all in new suits and buttons, and their mothers and their young women, solemnly innocent. At a signal they all genuflected together and at another signal all arose and sang a hymn. Then the Archbishop vested in a cope of white and gold, and gave his benediction to the converts. After ascending the altar and reciting the preliminary prayers he descended to the altar-rails and administered the sacrament of confirmation first to the boys, then to the girls and afterward to the adults and converts. The ceremony consists in signing the forehead of the kneeling candidate with holy oil and slightly touching the face of the candidate, symbolical of a blow to remind him that he is now a full-fledged Christian and must practice fortitude. The cross on the forehead is made with the thumb and the oil is afterward wiped off by a priest who follows. The sponsors for the boys were Mr. L. Dunningan and Mr. J. O'Brien; for the girls, Miss A. Downing and Miss K. Hayes.

After the conclusion of the service the Archbishop administered the pledge of the League of the Cross to every boy confirmed. The girls and adults were asked to sign a petition to put an end to the liquor traffic in the city. The Archbishop addressed the candidates for a few minutes after confirmation, exhorting them to be true to the faith, to lead good Catholic lives and promise them that if they die, so the grace of the holy spirit would ever sustain them. He was assisted by the veteran rector of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Gray, by Father Griffith, Father Brennan and Father Hanlon. The vast congregation completely blocked the street after leaving the church while waiting for the young people to come out. One hundred and fifty boys and girls who were confirmed last year made up the first communion at 8 o'clock yesterday