

THE MEN WILL BE ADMITTED.

Liberal Resolutions Adopted by the Woman's Parliament.

An Extensive Series of Resolutions on Various Subjects.

Proceedings of the Parliament Yesterday—Some Lively Discussions.

New Officers Selected for the Coming Term.

And now, after two days of papers, discussions and the like the woman's parliament decided yesterday before adjourning to hereafter admit the men to their meetings, and even went so far as to provide that they could address the meetings after they had most humbly begged permission.

The sessions, which have been held at the First Methodist church, have been characterized by several fine papers and by harmonious proceedings generally.

Many resolutions were adopted though some, however, were of a sensational character. The papers of yesterday were generally in advocacy of female suffrage which is one of the principles of the organization.

Through the entire proceedings the leading argument for suffrage was that unless woman was elected to office no legislation could be obtained because the present offices were run by politics.

The paper presented at the morning session was by Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig of Redlands and was entitled, Do Women Need Legislation. According to the paper she does, and it is for the good of the country that she should have it.

All of the other resolutions were adopted. It was followed by short speeches in a line of thought advanced by the paper by the following ladies: Mrs. Alice Moore McComas of Los Angeles, Rev. Florence Kalkoff, Rev. B. R. Rogers, Mrs. Martha S. F. Bent, and Mrs. Sarah E. Judson of Pasadena, and Mrs. Lizzie H. Meeser of Pomona.

After having satisfied themselves that woman needed legislation and ought to have it, the morning session was adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The work of the session was the presentation of two papers and the completion of business before adjournment. The woman for woman was the title of the first paper by Mrs. Grace Kuefer of Santa Barbara. She thought that women should help their sisters more and labor to advance each other, a sort of co-operation being suggested. Clubs and organizations were also good and tended to promote a spirit of reliance and fraternal feeling among women.

The paper by Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham of South Pasadena, upon the Reform in Social Customs, was especially well received. She spoke against the present custom of cards, pink teas and all of the other frivolous and frivolous of the social customs and urged a practical view of the social customs and a general reformation of the social customs and a general reformation of the social customs and a general reformation of the social customs.

Unfinished business was then presented and after settling routine affairs the question of the place of holding the next parliament was introduced. Four places extended invitations to the body to hold their February session with them, they being Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Pomona and San Francisco.

One of the Santa Barbara delegates moved that the parliament be held in that city.

Mrs. Galpin thought that as quite a number of invitations had been received from Pomona, its claims should be considered first.

The proposition of holding the parliament in San Francisco during the mid-winter fair was then brought up and the point raised that the convention was a Southern California branch it could scarcely hold its sessions outside of this section.

The president here explained that it was proposed to hold a woman's congress of the parliament in San Francisco, and it would be the most excellent thing for Southern California to be represented.

The proposition of selecting Santa Barbara was then put to a vote and lost.

Dr. Reid next moved that Pomona be selected, which was received with applause.

When put to a vote not a dissenting voice was heard, and Pomona will do the entertaining this winter.

Mrs. Brady then wanted to know whether a subscription could not be taken to be used in publishing in pamphlet form the various papers read before the parliament.

A short discussion followed, but the matter was finally settled by being referred to the executive committee, on motion of Mrs. Gould.

The general secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Gibson, then presented the report of the committee on resolutions. She stated that a number of resolutions had been passed, but that only the principal ones would be read.

With the exception of two, the entire set of resolutions were accepted as read. They were as follows:

Resolved, That persons not members of the parliament shall have permission to speak by vote of the parliament.

Resolved, That all members of the parliament give their own individual name.

Resolved, That the parliament appoint

DR. SHORB WINS HIS CASE

THE SUPREME COURT GIVES HIM \$26,000.

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They claimed that these acts were done by Mr. Harris in appreciation of what they had done for him in various ways, both in connection with caring for him and in his domestic matters.

Several banks were included as defendants in which money had been on deposit, and numerous questions were submitted to the jury. The findings of the court were that the \$500 check was a gift, but they went against the defendant as to the other check and the certificate of deposit.

The court found none of the allegations as to fraud and conspiracy true. As to the theory of the complaint that the \$1288.25 check and certificate of deposit were given to Mrs. Shorb merely for safe keeping, the supreme court says that it supports the lower court are to be construed as holding that they were merely given to her for safe keeping. But it finds no evidence sufficient to sustain such a finding.

The check was drawn payable to Mrs. Shorb, was immediately collected by her and it does not appear that the deceased ever called upon her for the proceeds or made any question about it. As to the certificate of deposit for \$25,000 there was the testimony of three witnesses that the deceased had expressed his intention to give it to her as a gift, and that he did so. Moreover there was the uncontroverted act of his endorsing and delivering it to Mrs. Shorb. It had been previously given to her for safe-keeping. When he gave it to her as a gift he endorsed it and not before. The deceased was a man who owned large properties and was in the habit of reporting bank accounts. The supreme court sees no evidence upon which to found a reasonable belief that he did not intend to give the certificate to Mrs. Shorb.

Upon the third contention of the complaint that on July 3, 1890, at the time of the delivering of the check and certificate, the deceased was of unsound mind, the supreme court goes at length into the evidence, and after reviewing it, does not consider that the finding that he was of unsound mind at that time is sustained. The course of Dr. and Mrs. Shorb is spoken of as perfectly proper, and the wish of the deceased to recompense them for their many kind-nesses legitimate. The judgment of the lower court against the defendant is reversed and the cause remanded.

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A NEED OF BUILDINGS.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES A DIRE NECESSITY.

Text of the School Superintendent's Report on the Subject—A Most Lamentable Condition of Affairs.

To show the necessity of an increase of school buildings in this city the following report, made by City School Superintendent Brown to the board of education, is given herewith in full:

"In accordance with a resolution adopted by the board, July 24, the high school began regular work September 11, and an institute for the benefit of teachers in the kindergarten, primary and grammar grades, began the same day.

"The work of this institute, which was mainly done by the special teachers, was very successful and cannot fail to produce good results in the schools during the year.

"The weather at the opening of the school was perfect, and this with other favorable conditions, has given a large enrollment of pupils in all the grades in departments of the schools. Last year the enrollment for the first month in the high school was 512; this year the enrollment for the same month is 610—a gain of more than 19 per cent.

"Last year the enrollment of all the schools and grades for the first school month was 8852; this month the enrollment for the schools has reached 9576, a gain of more than 8 per cent. This gain does not in itself seem to be a large one, but when the overcrowded condition of the schools last year is taken into consideration, the increase this year is such as to occasion alarm to all true friends of popular education in Los Angeles.

"An analysis of teachers' reports shows that 978 pupils enrolled are out of school half of each day.

"This, especially with the older boys and girls, is a fearful loss of time, for half-day schools means half-day work for pupils who attend them.

"In fact many parents prefer not to send their children to school at all rather than send them but half of each day.

"Such children in some cases obtain employment; others are on the streets or roam about the ranches or adjacent lands which are unoccupied near the city.

"Of the 4515 youth of school age in Los Angeles who are not in school even half of each day, I should judge that at least 1000 of that number would be in school if suitable accommodations were provided for them. The worst case of overcrowding, which was found at Sixteenth street, has been met by the temporary opening of a new room rented at Twelfth and Grand avenues.

"I am sure that you will agree with me that some provision should be made at once for more school houses and more teachers for the vast numbers of our youth who are now deprived of the one opportunity of their lives to obtain a good common school education."

THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

An Adultery Case Postponed—Minor Criminal Matters.

As is usual in such cases a number of people crowded into Justice Austin's court yesterday morning and settled themselves down to listen to the evidence in the trial of John L. Green, who is charged by his wife with committing adultery. They were, however, doomed to disappointment.

The district attorney stated to the court that two of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, May Hutchins and Mamie Thomas were missing. The attorney threw out some strong hints that this state of affairs was due to the machinations of the defense.

Upon these representations Justice Austin continuing the case until the 30th and discharged the jury.

F. G. Walters was sentenced yesterday by Justice Austin to \$60 or sixty days in jail for petty larceny.

Walters employed an attorney, but insisted upon conducting his own case, which resulted detrimentally to himself.

James Higgins and John Murphy were found guilty yesterday by Justice Austin of stealing some carpenter's tools and were committed to appear for sentence this afternoon.

Charles Carter was fined \$5 by Justice Austin yesterday for disturbing the peace.

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partially digested before taken. Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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