## George H. Williams Advocates Abolition of Jury System

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGE WIL-LIAMS ADDRESS,

I shall not undertake to trace the history of jury trials. Their origin is obscure and traditionary, but it is evident from what is recorded about were to prevent acts of oppression and injustice upon the common people by an artifrary government and privileged classes. These reasons do not exist in this country, for here we the people and for the people, with a constitution that guarantees to all persoms the equal protection of the laws. With all our veneration for the common law, we have codified much of it

I am no alarmist, but it is a fact our country is deeply agitated with a Titanic struggle between capital and It is expedient that courts and their machinery should be made as free as possible from the feeling engendered by this strife.

An elective jufficiary is a sufficient One serious objection to jury trials is the apportunity they afford to create

EFORE the law school of the Oregog State University the other night, Judge George H. Williams delivered a most remarkable address in favor of the abolition of the present jury system: His remarks were listened to by an audience that taxed the seating capacity of one of the local courtrooms. and included therein were Judges of the State Circuit Court besides Judge Hunt, of the United States District Court, who is presiding at the land fraud trials.

Coming as they did from a man who has prounted the distinguished place in history at Judge Williams, both as Attorney-General of the United tSates during President Grant's administration, as well as a member of the Alabama Claims Commission, his opinion upon the subject created a decided impression,based as they are upon an experience in courts of law covering upward of 60 years. The text of the address follows:

#### Makes Radical Address.

I propose to make a radical address, mean by that to state my views in favor of a radical change in the adminis. tration of law by the courts of this country. I do not expect that my views will e accepted or generally approved, but It is sometimes useful to consider all sides of a question, though one side may be unpopular and contrary to the current of public opinion. I am in favor of the total abolition of jury trials in all our course. I shall not undertake to trace the history of jury trials. Their origin is obscure and traditionary, but it is evident from the course of th dent from what is recorded about them that their chief object and use were to present acts of oppression and injustice upon the common people by an arbitrary government and privileged classes.

These reasons do not exist in this counpeople, by the people and for the people with a constitution that guarantees to all persons the equal protection of the laws. An effort is made to invest jury trials with a sort of sacred character, because they are old and are identical the common law which has descended to us from our English ancestors, but with all of our veneration for the non law we have codified much of it sistence. This devotion to trial is more a matter of sentiment law or politics simply because it is old and has come down to us from former generations. Codes of law and systems of their administration depend for their value more upon their adaptability to oditions than upon their antiquity or attractive appearance.

#### An Iconoclastic Age.

This is an iconoclastic age. The motto of the times is 'Try all things and hold fast that which is good.' Tribunals are moreovers in every well organized community for the administration of its laws and the ends of justice imperatively reguire that these tribunals should be removed as far as practicable from the in-fluence of passion and prejudice and every other evil influence. Our juries generally are drawn from a panel made up of all timis of people, and sometimes, and not infrequently, of persons picked up on the street by an officer of the court as he may chance to find them. Each juror when he is called is examined to find out if he knows anything about the parties or the case, and the nearer he comes to knowing nothing about these or anything size, the better qualified for a jurer is considered to be. Sometimes it tal Sometimes it takes eral weeks to obtain a jury. Mean while witnesses are kept in suspense and custs are accumulating against the losing Time was when jurors were se-from the neighbors of the parties the suit, and these jurers made their decision upon their personal knowledge of the litigants and the facts of the case, but this was found not to work well and the system was changed so that the jurors were not allowed to consider anything but the testimony of disinterested wit-cesses; then it was again changed so that the parties to the suit and any in-

#### Formation of a Jury.

Every lawyer of much experience knows that there is a point to be gained in the formation of a jury. An astute lawyer will judge from the appearance of a jurer-the manner in which he answers questions-his associations and temperawhether or not it will help his side of the case to accept or reject the juror. It is said that one of the secrets of the success of Abraham Lincoln as a jury awyer was his ability to judge correctly the natural bias of the thought and feeling of a juryman. To work upon the prejudices or sympathies of a jury in the trial of a cause is common practice, and the lawyer who is most successful in this, is the most popular lawyer for the trial of jury cases, and it is a fact which cannot be denied that in many cases if the verdict of a jury is not con is largely influenced by the

prejudice, passion or sympathy.

I remember a case illustrative of this, tried before Justice Grier of the Supreme Court of the United States. The suit was for the possession of land. The title of the plaintiff and his right to recover were perfectly clear, but he was a rich mun and the lawyer for the defendant denounced him as a greedy, heartless wretch, and so worked upon the feelings of the Jury in that way that they re-turned a verdict for the defundant. When the verdict came in Justice Grier said: Mr. Clerk you may set aside that ver-dict. I want it understood that it takes Il men in this court to steal a man's

and attentive, and others dull and sleepy; some understand or recollect the testimony in one way, some in another, in consequence of which, when they retire to consider of their verdict a wrangle ensues over the evidence, resulting oftentimes in a disagreement of the jury or a comproverdict. Disagreements produce ous delay and great additional expense. Compromise verdicts are generally

pense. Compromise verdicts are generally made to enable the jury to get out of the room in which they are confined, and the right or wrong of the verdict cuts very little figure in the result.

I have known of cases in which men were tried for murder. Some of the jurors were for conviction, some for acquittal, and they finally compromised on a verdict for manslaughter, for which there was no law or evidence in the case. a verdict for manalaughter, for which there was no law or evidence in the case. When a jury is drawn, the court is usually beset with applications to discharge those drawn, and some are necessarily discharged, and I have seen their places filled with loafers hanging around the courthouse for the purpose of getting on a jury. Men who are called as jurors and are fit to act as such are taken away from their business, sometimes greatly to from their business, sometimes greatly to their injury, and when compelled to serve are apt to be restless, impatient and un-happy, a state of mind not the best for calm consideration and the impartial administration of justice. Convinced of the defects of the present system, some people advocate a change by which a majority of the jury may find a verdict. This would be simply a patchwork experiment. It would obviate only one objection to the jury system. It might prevent so many disagreements of juries.

#### Try Something New.

If we are to have a change, it seems to me that we had better try something new and not be constantly tinkering with an old and worn-out system. I am no slarm-ist, but it is a fact to which we cannot shut our eyes that our country is deeply agitated with a Thank struggle between capital and labor. It looks now as though would continue indefinitely and probably with increasing bitterness. It is ex-pedient that courts and their machinery be made as free as possible from the feet fings engendered by this strife. Mobs and lynchings are quite common in our coun-try, and produce intense feeling in the communities where they occur, and this ceiling is liable to find its way into the jury-box, to the obstruction of justice and upon this subject claim that the jury system educates the people and keeps them in close contact with the courts, but this as it seems to me is quite fanciful, and the people for whose benefit this argument is intended do not seem to appreclate its value, for as a general rule those summoned on a jury seek to be excused, and those who are not excused but retained for service when they are discharged usually go home swearing they will not be on a jury again if they can avoid it. An elective judiciary is a sufficient contact of the people with the

#### Experience With Mobs.

Speaking of mobs, my experience with one may be of interest. Two men were partners in a wharfboat at a little town called Montrose, on the Mississippi River in Iowa. These men quarreled and threat-ened to kill each other. One night one of them disappeared, and on the wharfboat were found bloodstains and other evi-dences of a life-and-death struggle. Influenced by these appearances, a mob-was organized to hang the wharfowner who remained, upon the assumption that he had killed his partner and thrown his body into the river. I was judge there at that time and happened to arrive in

the town just as the arrangements for hanging were completed. I pleaded with the crowd not to hang the man, promis-ing that he should have a speedy trial and due punishment if convicted. The mob desisted and the accused man was taken to prison. Some time after I discharged the prisoner upon habeas corpus, the man than of sound judgment based upon ex-techs; conditions. Whatever has been attacted as necessary or true by experi-tions attacted as necessary or true by experi-attacted as necessary or true by experi-attacted as necessary or true by experi-tions and the second of volve his partner in trouble, and then skipped down the river. This shows that mobs are liable to be mistaken and that ircumstantial evidence of a crime should

> When the verdict of a jury is returned it is almost the invariable practice for the defeated party to move to set aside the verdict. The right of the court to do this is universally recognized and is oftentimes exercised. What sort of a

#### Cause Delay and Expense.

One serious objection to jury trials is the opportunity they afford to create de-lay and expense. When a case is on trial each lawyer raises all the points of law points the Judge must decide offhand without time for reflection or to consult authorities, and the most learned Judge is liable to fall into error in making thes hasty decisions, consequently one-third perhaps more, of the verdicts of juries are set aside by the Supreme Court for only accord with the popular outery about the "glorious uncertainty of the law," but in some cases by the expense and dein some cases by the expense and dedenial of justice. Some people say that whatever the rule may be in civil cases, the right of trial by jury in criminal cases ought to be preserved; but in my opinion if there is any difference jury trials in criminal cases are more objectionable than in civil cases

can only be made as effective as they ought to be when it is understood that their violation will be followed by speedy and certain punishment. That there is something wrong about our criminal jur-isprudence seems to be a widespread opin-ion. Secretary Taft in an address lately delivered to the law school of Yale College said: "The administration of the criminal law in all the states of the Union (there may be one or two exceptions) is a diagrace to our civilization. The Judge forbidden to express any opinion on the facts of the case is limited in function to that of the moderator in a religious as-sembly, and the verdict becomes rather the vote of a town meeting than the sharp, clear decision of the tribunal of So many peremptory challenger are allowed to the accused that the de-fendant's counsel is able to eliminate from all the panels any man of force or char-acter and standing in the community and to assemble a collection in the jury-box of nonedscripts of no character, weak and amenable to every breeze of choster. amenable to every breeze of emotion, however maudiin or irrelevant to the is-sue. The result of our lax administration of the criminal laws is that since 1885 there have been 131,961 murders and homicides and 2386 executions. In 1885 the number of murders was 1898; in 1904 it had increased to 8482."

#### Responsible for Crime.

This language of the Secretary is pretty strong, but there is little doubt that to some extent our present jury system is responsible for the increase of crime in our country. When a crime like murder is committed the newspapers publish the circumstances; these are discussed by the people; opinions are formed, and conse quently it takes a long time to find 12 men ignorant enough to try the case. During the trial a multitude of technical questions are raised and argued. If the verdict is against the defendant, all the time the court will allow is taken to file Juries are generally made up of men who have little or no experience in court and trequently they are compelled to sit for days, sometimes for weeks, to hear the testimony of witnesses, depending upon their memory for what these witnesses asy. Some jurces are wide awake

When a case is on trial, each lawyer raises all the points of law he can with a view to an appeal to the Supreme Court if he is defeated. These points the Judge must decide off-hand, without time for reflection or to consult authorities, consequently at least one-third of the verdicts of juries are set aside for some erroneous ruling.

the judgment of the court is not requite common, but is affirmed, by the time the mandate gets back to the lower court the moral effect of the prosecution is largely lost in the indifference or forget-

fulness of the public mind.

A Chinaman is reported to have said: "China law first class. Man. killee man. head off. No ketchee him somebody head off, mebbe cousin head off. English law second class. Him ketchee man mebbe alies same head off. Melican law no good, too muchee Slupleroe Court." I know it is easy to pick flaws and find fault with any judicial system, and that it is not easy to provide a better and more satisfactory substitute, but no improvement can be made without an effort in that

#### What He Proposes.

I will state what sort of a judicature I would have if I could have my own way. Taking Oregon for an example, I would have in each county three Judges at least or more if the population and business of the county required. The presiding Judge should be a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, and the others might be lawyers or business men, as the people might determine. These Judges should might determine. These Judges should constitute a court that should be in continuous session, or in other words to have no terms (ordinary adjournments excepted) and should have exclusive jurisdiction to try all criminal and civil cases arising in the county. Justice Courts with a limited jurisdiction excepted.

All questions of law arising on the pleadings should be settled by the presiding ludge under rules to prevent delay.

ing judge under rules to prevent delay, and when a case was at issue it should be tried before all the judges, and their decisions upon the admission or rejection of evidence and all other incidental ques-tions arising upon the trial should be nclusive. The judges should make findings of fact, and upon these findings ren-der their judgment. No bill of exceptions should be allowed, and upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, the transcript sent up should be a copy of the pleadings and of the findings of fact and the only questions submitted to the Supreme Court ons submitted to the Supreme Court could be whether or not upon this transcript the law is for the plaintiff or the defendant. This is a mere sketch; I can-not here go into details. Some of the advantages of this system are these; Cases could be tried when they were at lesue at the convenience of the Court, and the par-

great expense for their cases to be called. If a prisoner was arrested for crime, he could be tried at once, while the witnesses were procurable, without the necessity of a preliminary examination before a jus-tice of the peace. Now persons are some-times compelled to lie in jall for months at the expense of the public, with chances for escape, awaiting a term of court where they can be tried.

#### Judge Could Take Time.

When a case was tried, the Judges could take time to consider the law and the facts (the evidence should be and the facts (the evidence should be reduced to writing), and the case would not be rushed through pell-mell to a decision, as it is now in jury trials. Great expense would be saved and dila-tory proceedings prevented by making the decision of the judges final upon all incidental questions. Objectors may say that it is unsafe to trust so much to a court of original jurisdiction, but somebody must be trusted with a final decision, and I can see no reason why a court of three or five judges, who hear and see the witnesses and have abundant time to examine and consider a case, may not be as safely trusted, especially as to minor matters, as the judges of the Supreme Court, who know nothing about a case except what they see in a written or printed record. There is a strong arguprinted record. There is a strong argument against jury trials in this. All ques-tions of any considerable magnitude are now tried and decided by the judges. Offentimes there is more involved in one equity case decided by the judges than in all the jury cases of the term put together. If judges in equity can be safely trusted to decide cases involving ten, fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, why can they not be trusted to decide a claim for damages or title to real or personal prop-erty, involving one hundred, five hundred or five thousand dollars?

#### Work of Probate Court.

Take the County Court as a Probate Recently a case has been decided n Multnomah County by the Judge of that court involving about \$1,000,000, and furthermore all the property in a county as one generation passes to another goes through the Probate Court, and all the grave questions arising upon this trans-mission of millions of property are decided by Judges. All questions arising in our admiralty Courts are decided by Judges. These, many of them, are great questions and involve immense amounts of money. That there is no great danger in dispensing with jury trials is evidenced by the fact that in France and Germany, and I believe in all the Continental countries of Europe they have no such thing as a jury trial. According to my information the laws of these countries are administered with equal justice and with more vigor and effect than the laws of this country. I wish to say further that the distinction between law and equity ought to be abolished. When a man goes into court and states a case entitling him to relief, he ought to be heard. To make the ties-litigant would not have to wait from decision of the case depend upon the name more expeditious and inexpensive, with one term to another or to wait at a trial given to it, and not upon its merits, is more celerity and certainty in the punish-term for days with their witnesses at a ridiculous. I recall a case decided by our

below obtained an injunction against the below obtained an injunction against the defendant to prevent his trespassing upon plaintiff's land. The defendant appealed. There was no question in the case about the right of the plaintiff or the trespassing of the defendant, but the Supreme Court dismissed the case and adjudged the costs against the plaintiff, not because the costs against the plaintin, not because he cause he was on the equity and not the law side of the court. This may be the law as it now stands, but as a common-sense proposition it is an absurdity. I wish to say further that I do not believe in some of the rules of evidence now in in some of the rules of evidence now in vogue, but I think that a court of original jurisdiction should probe a case to the bottom and find out in any way it can, through proceedings in court, of course, what is true and right in a case. Method in Germany.

I do not know as I would go as far as they do in Germany, where they have no rules of evidence in their courts, but I would liberalize our rules courts, but I would liberalize our rules so that everything might come into a case that would elucidate its justice. Touching the safety of allowing Judges instead of juries to decide cases, I will say that I have been practicing law more or less for the last 60 years, and have found all the Judges whom I have known trustworthy men. Some Judges have been arraigned for misconduct in their private and business affairs but their private and business. their private and business affairs, but with a few exceptions in New York City do not now recall to mind any case in which a Judge has been impeached for bribery or corruption in office. I have heard of a good many cases in which persons have been charged with tampering with a jury. More responsibility attaches to Judges than to jurors. When a jury is discharged, it officially disappears from public view and public notice, but a Judge is continuously under the searchlight of the public eye, and one act of mal-feasance in office may ruin him forever. Newspapers are constantly criticising lawyers for the difficulties and delays in the administration of the law. These criticisms, in my opinion, are in a large measure unjust. Let a newspaper editor lawyer does not employ all the weapons the law puts into his hands for the de-fense, he will be charged with incompetency or unfaithfulness to his client Lawyers have no alternative under exist-ing systems. They must do all they can honorably for their clients, or lose their business. People may talk as they please, but they will not employ a lawyer who will not work in a lawsuit to secure all the advantages which the law gives to his client. I do not pretend that these views of mine are entirely free from objection. All human institutions are imperfect, but susceptible of improvement, as experience demonstrates its advantage necessity. I am well aware that what have said cannot obtain without a change in the constitution of the state, but a constitution can be changed when the people are convinced that the public welfare requires it. I am of the opinion that too much consideration is given to antiquated and unnecessary rules and unimportant matters in the proceedings of our courts. My basic idea is that, con-sistently with the ends of justice, the administration of the law should be made

## PASSING EVENTS IN MUSIC'S REALM

Miss Anne Ditchburn's Farewell Concert-Harold Bauer Coming-Church Choirs.

N EXT in order in Portland's musical season is the concert by home talent at the White Temple, Tuesday evening, to mark the departure for New York City of Miss Anne Ditchburn, contralto soloist and reader. An interesting and varied programme has been prepared. and from the unmistakable talent of those who are to take part, the event, which will be under the management of Lauren Pease, will be well worth attending. Miss Ditchburn read and sang here before she went to New York City to study, and she has shown hard work and marked intelligence that falls little short

Hyde, of Springfield, Ill., and later at the Chicago Conservatory, where she grad-uated in vocal. Mrs. Chapman next studied with Miss Amy Major, Signor Mares-calchi, and Max Heinrich, with whom she appeared as soloist in his well-known contours. Flattering inducements were held out to Mrs. Chapman that she enter commentary is this upon the sacred right grand opera, but family prejudices were in the way, and she chose a career as

oncert singer and teacher.

The other talent at this concert will consist of the Lakme quartette, William Wallace Graham, violinist; Stuart McGuire, baritone, and Lauren Pease, tenor. Six-girl friends of Miss Ditchburn have kindly agreed to act as ushers. The list of putronesses: The Misses Falling, Mrs. L. N. Fleischner, Mrs. W. C. Alvord, Mrs. A. E. Rockey and Mrs. Dayle.

#### HAROLD BAUER COMING.

The Greatest Living Planist of the Younger Generation.

Portland musicians are on the qui vive ver the news that Harold Bauer, the star of the musical firmament, who is said vitally and subtly modern, will soon be heard here in concert.
It is said that wherever he plays, he,

Caesar-like, conquers, and thus it is that Berlin or in St. Petersburg, the answer is herin of h of realest of living plan-inevitable: "Ine greatest of living plan-lats of the rounger generation?" "Why.

J. Huneker, in the New York Sun of December 21, 1900, wrote: "Harold Bauer is a musician for whom the message of the composer is the primary consideration. There is a violin timbre in his touch, the warmest and most mellow heard since Paderewski. His ten fingers sing, sing in velocity passages, chant in cantilena, and to top all there is strong mentality, a sense of just historical values, and a color sense that at times becomes overpower-ing; at times suggests Pachman in his most sensuous moods. Yet he is himself, and ever the sound, well-balanced musi-

#### DOMAIN OF MUSIC.

cian. His success is unequivocal,"

Mrs. Walter Reed has resumed her position as eslo contralto of the choir of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Miss Mary E. Luger has returned to this city after a three months' sojourn in Chosgo, where she has been attending a post-gradu-ate course of worst instruction at Chicago Musical College,

The music events of the week were Madame Norchi's concert and the organ recitals of William C. Carl, of New York. These events are noted on other pages. Mr. Carl plays tomorrow night in Seattle. Mire Katharine Coyach was one of the soloare harmonic covact was one of the solo-ists Iralian day at the Exposition, and made a hit singing Arditi's "Magnetic Waita." Miss Covach looked like a daughter of sunny Italy, and her singing in Italian made h hard to believe she is really a native-bern Gregonian.

Musical programs this morning at the Pisse Unitarian Church, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Rales: Voluntary, 'The Ascension' (Alfred Rechead): sinihem, 'O Come, Let Us Worship' (Himmel) Gloria (Besthoven); Response (Hanscom); anthem, 'God is Love'; (Bullivan-Greene): 'Nunc Dimittis' (Barnby); Postlude, 'Grand Choeur' (Georges MacMaster).

TALENTED CONTRALTO AND



Anne Ditchburn, Who Leaves for New York.

manra" (Donizetti), which she sang in Italian and was warmly encored, her response being a walts song. "Merrity I Roam". The trie from "Attila," sung by Miss Harwas, Mr. Samuels and Mr. Ginelli, had to be re-

Miss Grace Gilbert, the well-known soprano was the soldist at the musicale given last week at Vancouver, Wash, by Miss Beatrices Hidden, planiste, Miss Gilbert's numbers were: "Sing me a song of the lad that is gone" (Homer); "Roses and Rain" (Hawley); "Ninon" (Tolstol), and "When Song Is Sweet"

Frederick W. Goodrich has arranged this programme of organ music for today's services at St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church: Morning-Prelude, "Allegretto Grasiose" (B. Tours); offeriory, "Cavatina in D" (J. Raff); postiude, "Jubliant March" (Stainer). Evening-Prelude, "The Virgin's Prayer" (Massenet); offeriory, "Traumerel" (Schumann); postlude, "Grand Choeur" (Salome).

Rubella, who will tour America this year, for the second time, again comes under the direction of Rugo Gorlitz, the 'maker of virtuest' Mr. Gorlitz first gave Paderewski his opportunity to prove himself in the United States. A single hearing of Rubelik, when the now renowned artist was a mere youth and the son of an obscure Bohemian gardoner, was enough to convince Mr. Gorlitz that he had found the successor of Ole Bull and Papanini.

Musical programme today at the First Con-gregational Church, under the direction of Miss Leonora Fisher: Morning-Organ pre-tude. "Legende" (Hastings); quartet, "Re-Joice Greatly" (Woodward), and "The Gold-en Threshold" (Lohr-Nevin); Fostinde, "Al-legro Masstoso" (Bonheur). Evening-Or-gan Freinde, "Evening Rest" (Merkel); quartet, "Light of the World" (Gray); duet, "Father Ali Glorious" (Bailey); Postlide, "Marche Rerolque" (Schubert).

The New Choral and Orchestral Society for The New Choral and Orchestral Society for this city came into being Monday last. Frederick W. Goodrich was unanimously elected as conductor, and as the society is constituted on business lines, with business men on its committee, it is hoped that a bright future is before it. The house of the organization is not yet fixed. Further information can be obtained from Frederick W. Goodrich, 550 Beimont street, Phone East 2593.

include Harold Bauer, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Budoif Ganz and Emil Paur, plantste; Emma-Eames and Marta Sandai-Bramsen, seprance; Aloys Burgstaller and Ben Davies, tenora; Guiseppi Campanari, baritone; Muriel Poster and Madame Kirkby-Lann, contraltoe; Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, and Luigi von Kunits and Henry Marteau, violiniage.

"Modern writens of lyrics often manifest a crisp, sententious humor in writing lines for comic songs, but when they attempt the sentimental the result is a sticky goo' that only the melody makes palatable. Of course, Harry B. Smith len't of this school," says Harriley Davia. "As a writer of lyrics there inn't any one in this country who compares with him. He has turned out thousands of them, and apparently without the aligntest effort. He seems to have a largesse of hiera that grows when fed upon, and lines flow from him so easily and so correctly that he will write a song, and a very good one, too, on a typewriter while a manager watts. Smith has said that in starting to-write a song he never yet has had to stop and think. I once knew a man who was formerly a 'human pincushion' in a dime museum, and I asked him one day how he did it. Til tell you," he said, lowering his voice to a confidential whisper; 'it's a gift.' Mr. Smith certainly han a gift, and it has made him rich."

The DeMoss Lyric Bards and Concert Orchestra, who will assist at today's services at the White Temple, are famous. They have played in every city of the United States and most of the cities of Europe. They were employed at the Werld's Fairs at Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, and are now filling engagements at the Lewis and Chark Exposition. The orchestra is composed of five artists. Mr. and Mrs. George DeMoss. Mrs. DeMoss Davis, Taimage Davis and Waido Davis. The DeMoss family are native Oregonians, and this organization is the oldest of its, kind. Thirty-four years ago the original DeMoss quartet began its concert tours, and two members of that quartet are now with the orchestra. The DeMoss Concert Orchestra will play at the White Temple today at the wemen's mass meeting at 5 o'clock P. M. Ex-Governor St. John. of Kansas, will speak. At the popular evening service the bards and orchestra will also render four special numbers, both instrumental and vocal. The DeMoss Lyric Bards and Concert Or-

render four special numbers, boah instrumental and vocal.

Carl Denton organist and choirmaster of
Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at the
request of numerous friends and visitors,
has decided to inaugurate a series of short
recitals. Sundars, preceding the regular
services for the day. This will give the public an opportunity of listening to the magnificent new organ, recently installed, to
better advantage than in the regular service.
The programmes for today: Il A. M. service—'Andante in A. Fint' (W. S. Hoyte);
"Berceuse h. D. Pint" (Dennes): "Largo"
from "Xerzes" (Handel): "March in B.
Flat" (Duncan). T.30 P. M. service—'Pestival Pantasie' (Tschirch); "Andante Religioso" (Thomes); "Postlude in B. Flat"
(West). No other church in Portland except
Trinity has such an envisable chance to beceme, musically speaking, the premier
church of the Pacific Northwest, with its
\$10,000 pipe organ, and choir work, backed
by a musical constituency. The little choir
boys are all very well in their place—which
is in processionale, to look sweet in the
chancel, and help in hymne and chorus
work—but the leads in chorus work ought
to be given to women soprane and contraito
voices. These young women can sit in the
chancel without joining in the processions,
and can render meet valuable help to the
cause of making Trinity known as a great
music church. The choir ought to have six
women voices, or more. Little boys cannot
be depended un to read at sight, take lends,
and sing with requisite strength and expression. Walt until they grow oider.

The New York Times newspaper is pub-

Madam Caive, who gives a concert at Butfalo. N. I., Thanksgiving might, sails for
America next month, and during her transAtlantic journey she will occupy a suite on
La Toursine which consists of as extensive an
apartment as one would find in a hotel in
Paria, and far more luxurious in equipment.
Her meals will be served by her own chelflusten Caive, essentially inxurious in her
tasten is especially concerned over what she
caus and drinks. Consummate arrist that she
is, she realizes the importance of care in
nourishing her body and voice.

For this eleventh season of the Pittsburg
Orchestra there will be 15 sets of concerts,
beginning November 2. Emil Paur will again
the the conductor, and the orchestra will numher 60, with Luigi von Kunits as concert
meister. The season is expected to be even
more sprocessful than its predecessors, both
financially and artistically. The soloists will

are the color under the hole to have six
women voices, or more. Little boys cannot
be depended un to read at sight, take leads,
and sing with requisite strength and expression. Walt until they grow older.

The New York Times newspaper is publishing what is meant to be a funny supplement every Saturday, and several musicians
are being noticed. A recent write-up entilied "A Society Event," concerning Heinrich Conried, manager of the New York
Meiropolitan Opera-House, read: "Wednesday eve the beautiful domicile of our wellknown musicianther. Professor H. Conried,
was the nucleus for a gathering the like of
which, both in social and other prominence
has reidem been surpassed and never
equaled. It was the professor hat a century, or in
a word, it being his 50th hittiday. Our best
people were among those present and music
with its duicette strains, was discoursed until a late hour. Among the selections played

Varicocele and Hydrocele Cured Without the Use of the Knife or Caustics by Our Simple Combined Treatment, Internal Medicines and External Applications.



# Plain Talk to Men

see us if they were sure that they could get a cure. They, however, have tried so many different remedies without effect that they have become skeptical. We have been telling you for the past 15 years in the Portland papers that if you are doubtful of our ability you can deposit the price of a cure in the banks, to be returned to you if we were unable to effect a cure. By this method we have reached thousands. Once in a long while we are unable to cure, and then return the fee, as per letter below.

Spokane, January 30, '05, Received of Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. one deposit check, value \$50, being placed in the hands of the company for a cure. E. R. VAN LEUVEN. Then again, some men are so grateful to us for having removed their Jisease that they allow us to publish their names, so that others who have the same trouble may get relief.

Understand, However, That This Is Only Done by Your Own Permission.

Although we have cured men in every town and village in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and British Columbia, still we are unable to use their recommendations, as that would betray confidence.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 20, 1905.

This certifies that the Norton Davis Medica; Company cured me of my varieoccie in three days time, all pain and discomfort ceasing during the first 24 hours. All the treatment I had was medical, no operation of any kind. (Address, Spokane at present.)

J. SHERMAN.

We cure varicocele by a very simple method of our own which we have been prescribing for the past 15 years, and can refer you to hundreds of men we have cured by our method, by which means the pain of the varicocele is taken away almost immediately. We do no cutting operation, use no urethral crayons for varicoccie nor worthless ejectric helts or suspensories, nor do we burn with caustic

#### YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

If you wish you can deposit the price of a cure in any bank in Portland, said amount to be handed over to us when you are cured. Or you may pay us by weekly or monthly installments if you prefer.

Delay Is Dangerous Where Your Health Is Concerned,

confidence observed. Plain envelopes used in all correspondence. Valuable

A personal interview is desired, but if you can not call, write us, giving your symptoms in full. Our home treatment is successful, even in complicated cases, Strictest

book for men sent free, sealed. We Guarantee a Cure in Every Case We Undertake or Charge

No Fee. The leading specialists in the Northwest, Established in Portland in 1889, Office hours-9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12.

Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co.

Fifty Plane Compositions, by Robert Schu-mann. Paper, \$1.50, and in cloth, gilt, \$2.50, (Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, Mass.) This val-over all. usble book, which should be in all musicians'

a new plane style, and music of spirit, spien-der, and stature. All the old, loved favorites are given, the wonderful emotional "Trum erel." "Nachteruke," Arabeeks, album leaves, etc. Creditable care and good taste bave been shown in the editing and selection of

ilkes of the beautiful American singer. The attendants for the car, with the exception of the porter, are to be brought from the Paris home of Madame Eames and will come to this country with her when she sails next month. The car will be put into commission immediately on her arrival in this country, when she is to leave for Maine, her maintenants across the continent, giving one concert here.

"Modern writens of lyrics often manifest a risp, sententious humor in writing lines for comic songs, but when they attempt the sentimental the result is a sticky good that only the melody makes palatable. Of course, Harry B. Smith isn't of this school," says Harriery Davia. "As a writer of hydro risp. In the country Davia." As a writer of hydro risp. The car which should be in all musicians and the libraries, is edited by Xaver Scharwenka and the libraries, is edited by Xaver Scharwenka, and the the libraries, is edited by Xaver Scharwenka, and the libraries is constructed to Mondone, the la

### Twenty Years of Success In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

Kidney and Urinary

Complaints, painful, difficult, to frequent, milky of bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. Diseases of the Rectum Such as plies, natula, hazure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or

Diseases of Men

Diseases of Men

Blood polson, guet, stricture, unmatural logses, impotency thoroughly cured. No failure. Cure guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains,
bassirulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood UNFIT
YOU FOR BUSINESS OH MARHIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their
MANLY POWER.

MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISCASES, Syphilis, Genorrhoea, painful, bloody urine BLOOD AND SKIN DISCASES, Syphilis, Genorrhoea, painful, bloody urine Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varioccele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles cured without MERCURY OR OTHER PIOSONING ney and Liver Troubles cured without MERCURY OR OTHER PIOSONING DRUGS. Catarrh and rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphiet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address.

DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or



#### \* C. GEE WO THE GREAT CHINESE DOCTOR

Formerly located at 253 Alder Street, Corner Third,

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To the large brick building at southeast corner of First and Morrison streets.

## Entrance No. 162<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> First Street

Our spacious and handsome new offices will occupy the entire second floor, which we have leased for a term of years. We were compelled to move from our old stand, owing to lack of office room and a large increase in our business.

Wenderful and Marvelous Cures without the aid of the knife; without the use of poisons or drugs.

OUR REMEDIES are harmless, composed of choice Oriental roots, herbs, buds, barks and vegetables, especially prepared and imported direct by us from Caina. We have on file at our offices hundreds of testimonials from well-known people, residents of our city and state, that our remedies have cured to stay cured.

## WHY DO YOU SUFFER

WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED? Call and consult the well-known Dr. C. Gee Wo. He will be honest with you. CONSULTATION FREE.

Patients out of the city write for blanks, book and circular. Inclose 4-cent stamp. Address

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