

Centenary of Chief Justice Marshall's Installation

THAT republics are not always ungrateful or forgetful so far as their servants are concerned is strikingly exemplified in the public life of America's great jurist, John Marshall, the centenary of whose installation as chief justice of the United States is Feb. 4, 1901. Recognition of great talents or of inestimable services may be tardy, perhaps, but after the lapse of years, when sentiment has crystallized and distance in point of time affords a true perspective, a full meed of credit is generously awarded. Sometimes, it is true, this recognition is delayed until the beneficiary has passed away, but in the case of Justice Marshall ample jus-

and one from the District of Columbia to appropriately concur in the celebration of "John Marshall day," Feb. 4, 1901, that being the first centennial of his installation as chief justice of the United States. The committee in its announcement says: "A commemoration of this event and of the splendid career of John Marshall in the great office which he adorned for more than 34 years cannot fail to be an occasion of profound interest and importance to the American bench and bar. Soldier, student, advocate, diplomatist, statesman and jurist, he was one of the finest types of American manhood in its best estates. His fame is the heritage of

In 1775, Thomas Marshall, inspired, it is said, by Patrick Henry, raised a regiment of minutemen, of which he was appointed major and John a lieutenant. Under the banner of their regiment, which bore the picture of a coiled rattlesnake, with the emblem, "Don't Tread on Me," and armed with knives, rifles and tomahawks, the gallant Virginians rendered important service to the colonial cause. They were particularly prominent at Brandywine and Germantown, were with Washington at Valley Forge and took part in the actions at Monmouth and Stony Point. Being thrown much into association with General Washington,

those with Washington and Hamilton, and the sturdy character evolved from the crucible of war, young Marshall had improved every moment in supplying the deficiencies of his education. It has always been the wonder of those who have studied his career that he should have acquired so much in so short a time. It is said that he began at 13 with Blackstone's "Commentaries," then but recently published, but he pursued no consecutive studies for years owing to the exigencies of his home life and the war. Be that as it may, he quickly rose to local distinction in his profession, was elected to the house of burgesses in 1782 and the same

It was probably as a member of the Virginia convention elected to ratify the constitution in 1788, when he met and opposed such men as Patrick Henry, that Marshall first loomed conspicuous as a debater. It has been generally conceded that it was mainly owing to the masterly arguments of Marshall and Madison that their state finally gave a majority for ratification. Now, although known as "the mother of presidents," and eminent men generally, Virginia was by no means an indulgent parent. She was at that time partial to Jefferson and Patrick Henry, but could not find language forcible enough to denounce the acts of her

quest from Tallmadge for a virtual bribe of \$250,000 for himself and a loan to his government. This proposal being repelled with the scorn it merited, Marshall and Pinckney were ordered to leave French territory at once and had difficulty in obtaining their passports. Marshall's offense consisted in the preparation and presentation of a strong state paper with irrefutable arguments, and it is said that Pinckney on that memorable occasion when they were offered the alternative of submitting to the demands of France or preparing for war gave utterance to those immortal words: "War be it then. Millions for defense, but not one cent for

pointment to the supreme bench, which he declined. He served a short time as secretary of state with credit and ability, his state papers being models of Justice. Ellsworth resigned, and Adams was compelled to find some one to fill the vacancy. After offering the place to John Jay, who declined it, President Adams said to Mr. Marshall, who had presented the name of a friend, "General, you need not give yourself any further trouble about that matter. I have quite made up my mind about it. Yes, sir, I have concluded to nominate a certain Virginia lawyer, a plain man by the name of John Marshall."

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THE INMAN PORTRAIT.

OLD RESIDENCE AND TWO FAMOUS PORTRAITS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

THE ST. MEMIN PROFILE.

tee was done, not only during his lifetime, but posthumously. "This extraordinary man," said one of his eminent contemporaries, William Wirt, "without the aid of fancy, without the advantages of person, voice, attitude, gesture or any of the ornaments of the orator, deserves to be considered as one of the most eloquent men in the world. If eloquence may be said to consist in the power of seizing the attention with irresistible force and never permitting it to elude the grasp until the hearer has received the conviction which the speaker intends."

This estimate of John Marshall, the orator and jurist, has received the endorsement, nearly a century later, of no less distinguished a body than the American Bar association, which announces a committee composed of one member from each state and territory

the nation, and it is befitting that the whole country should celebrate the appointed day.

The subject of these eulogies was born in Germantown, Fauquier county, Va., on Sept. 24, 1755. During the first 25 years of his life he gave small promise of becoming eminent, for before he had attained his majority he enlisted as a soldier, and until 1780 was in active military service. He seems to have anticipated the induction of the posthumous of the succeeding century and was careful in the selection of his ancestors, for he could boast good birth and famous lineage. His father, Thomas Marshall, was a son of "John of the Forest," so called from his vast estates, and from the assistance Thomas had rendered George Washington in his surveys he had received a grant of several thousand acres in West Virginia.

both father and son were consistent admirers of the greatest man of their state, and all their lives were staunch Federalists and supporters of the Washingtonian policy.

His term of enlistment having expired, near the close of 1779 young Marshall, now a captain, was ordered home to Virginia, where he availed himself of a period of leisure to attend the law lectures delivered in the winter of 1779-80 by George Wythe of William and Mary college. His previous education had been scanty, but he had gained a smattering of law in a desultory way, had read English literature under a private tutor, and in January, 1781, was admitted to the bar.

The six years spent in soldiering had not been in any manner wasted, for, aside from the invaluable experience the friendships he had formed, such as

year became a member of the state executive council.

Mr. Marshall's real home life began in 1788, when he married the woman with whom he lived for nearly 50 years and took up his residence in Richmond. The house which he built in 1795 and in which he resided when not engaged in public service abroad is still standing and is occupied by two of his granddaughters. It is of brick, two stories in height, with a steeply sloping roof and lofty rooms on either side of a main hallway paneled to the ceiling. It remains almost as when occupied by its original owner, and it is the purpose of the John Marshall Memorial association, recently chartered by the general assembly, "to acquire this historic mansion and preserve it as a permanent memorial of Richmond's famous citizen."

greatest living son, General George Washington, of whom Marshall remained an ardent friend and champion. He had been to school with Monroe, had met Washington during the war and was engaged with Madison in defending the proposed constitution. A Federalist he was born, a Federalist he died, but the animadversions of his political enemies in the general assembly became so annoying that in 1791 he resigned and for several years devoted himself to the profession of law.

In 1795 Washington offered Mr. Marshall the position of attorney general, which he declined, but when, in 1797, President Adams begged him to join Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to France he consented to serve. This unsuccessful mission was made the occasion of an insulting re-

tribute to the two Federalists returned to the United States, while Gerry, avowing republican sympathies, was allowed to remain. But the United States sustained their position. They were enthusiastically received by their fellow countrymen at home, and France was finally brought to terms.

Induced to run for congress, Marshall was triumphantly elected, though Thomas Jefferson was his chief opponent. In December, 1799, he took his seat, one of his first duties, and a sad one, being the official announcement of the death of ex-President Washington. Virginia had been somewhat chary of favors to her distinguished son, and it was from a son of Massachusetts that his highest honors came, for President John Adams, in recognition of his great ability, made Marshall secretary of state after having offered him an ap-

pointment to the supreme bench, which he declined. He served a short time as secretary of state with credit and ability, his state papers being models of Justice. Ellsworth resigned, and Adams was compelled to find some one to fill the vacancy. After offering the place to John Jay, who declined it, President Adams said to Mr. Marshall, who had presented the name of a friend, "General, you need not give yourself any further trouble about that matter. I have quite made up my mind about it. Yes, sir, I have concluded to nominate a certain Virginia lawyer, a plain man by the name of John Marshall."

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OCEAN TELEPHONY—A TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

THE oft repeated statement that inventive genius turns as naturally to the United States as the magnet to the pole would seem to find confirmation in the recent announcement of what has been declared to be the greatest invention since that of the telephone. This first fruit of the new century's achievements has been called, for the lack of a better term, ocean telephony and is the result of a long series of experiments by Professor M. I. Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia university, New York. According to latest reports, he has already received \$500,000 for his great invention, in addition to which he is to be paid an annual royalty of \$15,000 during the life of the patents.

This invention of Professor Pupin, by which the new world will soon be placed in verbal communication with the old, accentuates the fact that the telephone is of purely American origin and places upon the monument erected by century long investigation the capstone of successful accomplishment.

It may be claimed that there is no nationality in genius—that it is a divine flame, as liable to burst out unexpectedly in one country as another. But, all the same, we don't expect to find it largely prevalent in the interior of Africa or on the steppes of Siberia. In other words, unless it receives the fostering care of other minds and an incentive afforded by congenial surroundings it is likely to be extinguished. Now, while this country does not arrogate to itself a monopoly of inventive genius, it cannot but be apparent to a close observer of the world's progress at the beginning of this new century that it is universally recognized as the one in which the most favorable conditions exist for its fullest development.

The greatest names in the history of electrical science (in which, of course, is included telephony) are American, beginning with Franklin and ending at present with Bell, Edison and Pupin. It does not matter that some, like Professor Bell, were born abroad; like him, they rectified that error when they came to years of discretion. And as regards the telephone, whether we consider priority to belong either to Bell or Gray (the latter, who died Jan. 21, 1901, having filed his specifications and the other having lodged his caveat on the same day) or the greatest improvements to have been made by Edison, the honor belongs to the United States.

It is just 25 years since the original Bell telephone was patented, and it may seem strange that the parent Bell company should be willing to pay half

a million dollars for an invention which is merely an inevitable corollary of the first. Yet this fact shows that to no one mind may be attributed the evolution and perfection of any great invention in its entirety. Ocean, submarine or long distance telephony, by whatever name it may be called, has been the desideratum in view, the aim of inventors, electricians, for many years.

The feasibility of Professor Pupin's invention has yet to be demonstrated by practical operation over a very long distance, but theoretically it has been accepted by those best qualified to know. As he himself is said to have stated, the Bell company did not buy his plans to look at or play with, but for business. Electrical transmission and telephony may now be reckoned as an exact science, and the scheme has been worked out in accordance with well known principles. As an authority in matters electrical recently remarked: "Professor Pupin's experiments have been thorough, and he has demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that telephoning any distance over land or under water is practicable. At present we can talk, say, 1,500 miles, over specially constructed land lines and short distances under water. It was considered a great achievement when New York was enabled to talk with Chicago, for instance, but with this system of induction coils at regular intervals along the line it will be possible for the Atlantic to converse with the Pacific coast and America with Europe, Asia or Africa."

As a business proposition the putting into practice of the system will be a work of great magnitude. But so was the laying of the first Atlantic cables, and yet they have been extremely profitable. The cost of the ordinary cable to Europe is placed at over \$3,000,000, and the telephonic cable will necessitate a much greater outlay. But American capital will doubtless construct it and American energy will push it to a successful conclusion. We need not be reminded that it was an American who first "moored the new world alongside the old," nor shall we forget the dauntless courage of Cyrus W. Field in his repeated voyages across the Atlantic and his persistence in his project until at last unqualified success crowned his herculean efforts.

The difficulties in the way of perfect transmission through the submarine cable which were met and overcome by Field and his coadjutors were similar to those which have hitherto obstructed telephonic communication under the Atlantic. It may be recalled that after a few weeks' imperfect operation the

first cable, laid in 1858, became silent and refused to work, and it was not until 1866 that there was obtained that

perfect communication which has since continued practically without interruption. The current through the first

wire was so weak that the congratulatory message of 90 words from Queen Victoria to the president of the United

States occupied 67 minutes in transmission. The sending of a telegraphic cable message at best is comparatively slow work, for the cable has to be charged at each "click" of the key, and every time the current is temporarily exhausted. Professor Pupin illustrates what the electricians call the "capacity" of the cable by bringing up the simile of blowing into a rubber bag which has a hole at the other end. The wind will begin to escape only when the bag is filled, and, similarly, the cable has to be charged every time at the sending end to its full capacity before the current is felt at the receiving end. What he has done, at least theoretically, has been toward reducing the "capacity" so that a message may be transmitted rapidly and without obstructions. This was accomplished by "taking the elements of impedance in an ordinary telephone or telegraph line and balancing them against each other so that their effect is neutralized and a clear passage left for the transmission of electrical waves."

The manner in which this is done is by the inserting of "induction coils," one coil every eighth of a mile on cables and one every mile on land lines. These coils act as relays for the electrical waves and sustain the energy, while permitting greater rapidity of transmission with relatively the same current. Now that it has been explained, the wonder is that it was not thought of before, for the theory is not so novel as to appear startling to electricians. The professor claims to be able to effect an ultimate saving of more than \$100,000 on each land circuit of a thousand miles or so, though he admits that the first cost of laying down a cable or of inserting the induction coils into an old one will be enormous. However, that is a minor matter, for it is acknowledged that the prospective profits of the first successful telephone line to Europe or between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States will be worth the while.

In person Professor Pupin is of medium height, but athletic build, with dark complexion and black hair and mustache. His age is about 35 years, five of which he has devoted to working out the invention that has insured him a competency for the rest of his life and which has proved so startling to the scientific world.

ARTHUR TITCOMB.

Denmark leads the world for thriftiness. Her inhabitants have an average of \$50 in the savings banks.



Photo by Pach Bros., New York.

PROFESSOR PUPIN, INVENTOR OF OCEAN TELEPHONY.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST. In 20 years the consumption of beer in Germany has doubled. It is now 125 liters a year per head of the whole population.

British egg eaters have been driven to form a "new laid egg society" and are establishing collecting depots in various parts of England.

Paris' municipal council has requested the prefect of the Seine to forbid the throwing of paper steamers in the

coming carnival, as they injure the trees, and their remnants dirty up the streets.

Broadwater, near Worthing, has had but two visitors in the nineteenth century. The late incumbent was appointed in 1787 and the present one in 1853.

Japan is taking a new step to approach western civilization and withdrawing from Chinese traditions by drawing officially that the Japanese lan-

guage shall be taught in schools by means of Roman letters, and no longer by the syllabic symbols.

English Catholics propose the erection of a monument to Adrian IV, Nicholas Breakspate, the only pope of English birth in St. Peter's. He resisted and humbled the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and began the long struggle between the papacy and the Hohenstaufens.

William Pole, doctor of music of Oxford, but better known as "Pole on

Whist," died recently at the age of 87 years. He was an engineer by profession and held professorships in India and England for many years, besides being busied with practical work. He was made a fellow of the Royal society in 1861.

Berlin now contains 1,000 donkeys, which have been imported in the last 18 months to take the place of dogs as beasts of draft. The change is due to the agitation of the S. P. C. A.

An old Danish warship dug up recently in Tottenham marshes has completely disappeared, the mob that went to see it having carried off every fragment of it.

The Arteria house, at the corner of the Kohlmarkt strasse in Vienna, where the works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven were published, is to be torn down. The building is 114 years old.

Captain Baron Holz of the Baden dragoons recently rode a horse on the public highway 15 kilometers, or nine miles, in 25 minutes. He raced against

a railroad train to Karlsruhe and beat it by eight minutes. The horse had been trained for weeks on a new form of horse race.

Venice is trying to revive the picturesque ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, which has been discontinued since the last doge was expelled in 1797. Plans have been made for building a buncuetar on the model of the last state galley used for the ceremony.

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progress of leprosy could be arrested if the sufferers would abstain wholly from eating fish. He cited several cases in his own experience. One of that of a man who was blind from leprosy and who had been blind for thirty years. After 18 months of abstinence, "taking at the same time small doses of arsenic, all traces of leprosy had disappeared from his hands and feet."

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