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JOHN MARSHALL.

The President, His Cabinet and Congress

Honor Him-Wayne MacVeagh Eulo-

gizes Him in a Great Oration.

IN MEMORY OF

of Virginia, was installed as chief justice of the United States one hundred

years ago today, and at 10 o'clock this

morning the centennial anniversary of

that event was commemorated with im-

pressive ceremonies in the hall of the

House of Representatives at the capi-

tol. The program arranged by the joint

committee of Congress and William

Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, president

of the American Bar association, was

simple and dignified as became the life

of the great jurist. The President and

his cabinet, the members of the Su-

preme Court, the members of the Senate

and House, the diplomatic corps and

members of the District bar association

attended as invited guests. Many other

distinguished persons were in the gal-

leries, which were reserved for those

holding cards of admission. Although

the various official bodies entered the hall together, they were not announced

as on a formal occasion. President Mc-

Kinley and the members of his cabinet were the last to arrive. The entire as-semblage rose and remained standing

until they had seated themsives. Rep-resentative Dalzell, of Pennsylvana, called the assemblage to order. He stated oriefly the action of Congress in providing for the ceremonies and the

selection of Chief Justice Fuller as pre-siding officer. The chief justice, in his judicial robes, was escorted to the chair

by Representatives Grosvenor of Onio and Richardson of Tennessee. Rev. Dr.

Veagh, who was to deliver the oration, paid an eloquent tribute to the great work of Marshail, which evoked hearty

applause from the assemblage. His ad-

aress was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his predecessor's career

as an expounder of the federal Consti-

At the conclusion of Chief Justice Fuller's remarks, Mr. MacVeagh deliv-ered his oration. It was a thoughtful,

scholarly production, and was several

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR SALT LAKE BAR PAYS DUE HOMAGE.

commemorates Appropriately the Life and Deeds of the Greatest Chief Justice of the United States.

ion paid most respectful homtolay to the deeds and memory of Marshall, the greatest chief justice United States, Appropriate cerewere held in the Federal, Suand District courts, and at the ersity and High School, where hes and responses were made. At each place the solemnity of the a rus duly recognized and spe-rams of an interesting charac-A detailed account fol-

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Ellis Delivers an Able and Eloquent Address,

The court was opened in the usual unal manner, with Judge Marshall on when the second second second second units matters Colonel Ellis arose and nounced that as one of a committee winted by the members of the State association, he had the following inten as introduce in honor of the wintion to introduce in honor of the and services of Chief Justice Mar-

RESOLUTIONS.

hyndred years ago, John Mar-f Virginla was installed Chief of the Supreme court of the States by virtue of an appointby John Adams of Massachusetts,

hereas. In commemoration of that it and in order to express the high fration of the bench and bar of the d States for the denomination of the ation of the destinguished ser-of the great chief justice of the me court rendered to the Ameriple and to all lovers of liberty, ernment under a written conthroughout the world, the can Bar association has an-ed a committee of one from every anced a committee of one from every ite and Territory of the United States d one from the District of Columbia, appropriately concur in the celebra-n of "John Marshall day," and rough such committee to take such the as may be appropriate for the com-encration of that event: The com-encration of that event: The comof the Utah Bar association, aped to carry out this intent, respectreport the following resolutions That the bench and bar and of the United States commemorand cherish with profound admira-the splendid career of John Marin the great office of chief justice of the Supreme court, which he adorned than thirty-four years. And leclare it a privilege, as members of dession so highly honored by his racter, talents and services, rened upon the most momentous events dered upon the most most in a special of his time, to express in a special manner our reverence and acknowledge our obligations for his great name. ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

The members of the Salt Lake Bar | was allowed him under the Constitu-"What a great encomium it is upon that man that he stood between Burr and death and came out unscathed." Another instance of the character of the man was cited. When he was 74 years of age, he stood in the Constitu-tional convention of his State and said that the greatest scourge that could befall a sinning people is an ignorant, corrupt or dependent judiciary. ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Colonel Ellis concluded with a most eloquent tribute to the great chief jus-tice. "He closed him career as brilliantly as it was in the meridian of its glory, and now, after a lapse of a hundred years, he shines more brilliantly and with greater effulgence than any other light of the American bar, and may it ever be so.

COURT OBSERVATIONS. Judge Marshall made a few interesting observations upon the career of his ing observations upon the career of his illustrious namesake. He said that it was generally accepted as true that a lawyer's fame is evanescent, and that it seldom outlives the generation in which he lived. And the fact that the fame of Chief Justice Marshall instead of dying was growing brighter all the time more than ever illustrated his title to fame. The judge ordered the resolu-tion spread upon the record of the court, and the latter was adjourned. Colonel Ellis was then showered with congratu-lations on his very able address.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Zane Eulogizes the Name and

Memory of John Marshall. At the appointed time 10 o'clock, a goodly number of the representative at-torneys of this city and State had gathtorneys of this city and State had gath-ered in the Supreme court room. Among those present were Judge Loofbourrow, Judge Howat, C. S. Varian, H. J. Din-inny, Alexander McMaster, Ray Van Cott, W. R. Hutchinson, District At-torney Eichnor, Clerk Palmer, of the Supreme court, Chief Deputy Clerk Lit-tle, of the district court, and a number of prominent laymen. of prominent laymen. The elaborate drapery that hangs in

the rear and over the supreme court bench was, for the occasion, overspread by old glory, whose graceful folds add-ed spirit to the exercises, and testified to the greatness of the man whose ster-



OLD RESIDENCE AND PORTRAIT OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Just a century ago, on Feb. 4, John Marshall of Virginia took his seat as chief justice of the United States. Through the efforts of the supreme court justices, John Marshall day is being widely observed throughout the country.

that fill the reports of Cranch, Wheaton and Peters, evidencing his accurate dis-crimination, his mighty comprehension and grasp of thought; he regarded the law as a great science whose principles define human rights and human duties and the methods and modes of enforc-

paper, he left it a warm living instru-ment of government. His marvelous powers of reasoning, his almost prophetic insight into the needs of national life and unity, his solid and profound learning, and his tireless industry, made him an ideal judge. His patience, his courtesy, his candor, kindliness of heart, his unostentatious simplicity of life, endeared him to a bar that numbered such giants as Pinkney, Wirt and

so close and appreciate so truly the value, the life and work of the chief justice

> ponse be made of record, and this court will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock."

At the University.

Sphin loo

Services were held at the University this afternoon to honor the 100th anni Marshall became chief justice of the Su-preme court of the United States. The students of the University, num-bering several hundred, met in the assembly room of the normal building, and elegant addresses on the life and career of the great jurist, were delivered by Judge Zane and Attorney D. H. Wells. A musical program was also

At the High School.

University delivered a most able ad-

tution.

Today is dedicated to the law.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- John Marshall, 1 twenty when the revolution broke out. He traced his career as a soldier through the revolution; his subsequent service in the legislature of Virgina; in its constitutional convention; his special mission to the French directory in the interests of peace; his service in Congress, and as secretary of state un-der Adams, ending this part of his ad-

dress by saying: "The brilliancy, the wisdom and the enduring value of his contributions to the welfare of his country as chief jus-tice have naturally diverted attention from his valuable and fruitful labors as a statesman, but those labors ought never to be forgotten, as they happen to exhibit in its true proportions that consistency of opinion which made him, from first to Mst, such a powerful fac-tor on the side of liberty and union."

AS CHIEF JUSTICE ..

Mr. MacVeagh reviewed Marshall's Mr. MacVeagh reviewed Marshall's thirty-five years' service as chief jus-tice, the great epoch-making decisions in which he participated, his tremen-dous influence in the settlement of the great constitutional controversies which made for the future glory and strength of the union and concluded as follows: "While our hearts are full of grati-tude for unexampled material blessings, let us in this day of all days when the

let us, in this day of all days, when the memories of our fighers cluster so closely about us, acknowledge as they always acknowledged, that nations can-not live by bread alone. It was because of such conviction that they cher-ished, and we have heretofore cher-ished, the Christian ideal of true national greatness; and our fidelity to that ideal, however imperfect it has been, in-spired us with some measure of the di-vine blessing for having offered an example to the world for more than an entire generation of how a nation could marvelously increase in wealth and strength and all material prosperity while living in peace with all mankind. And, although many good and

ful people are just now greatly troubled at what seems to them an evil promis-of the future, as American lawyers we must never, for a moment, in dark days or in bright, despair of the Republic. Differences of opinion may well exist as to the best methods of discharging the grave and serious duties unexpectedly devolved upon us by a war began with the noble object of helping a strug-gling people to secure their 'independ-ence; but let us trust that however we may differ as to methods, we all believe

that the true glory of America and her true mission in the new century, as in the old, is what a great prelate of the Catholic church has recently declared to be: 'To stand fast by Christ not the and His gospel; to cultivate Moslem virtues of war, of slaughter, of rapine, and of conquest, but the Christina virtues of self-denial and kindness and brotherly love, and that it is our mission, not to harm, but to help to a better life, every fellow creature of whatever color and however weak and lowly; then we may some day hear the benediction. Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.

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ited, but the fierce spirit of party left ! his fame unsultied. On January 31st, 1801, he was appointed chief justice of the United States, and the Senate

unanimously confirmed the appoint-ment, and in that most difficult office he served until his death in 1835. It would be useless to recall among law-yers his splendid, luminous judgments

ing them. "He found the Constitution a lifeless

willing to assume the responsibility of t presenting the motion were he not as-sured that it would be signed by the court. The highest encomium, he said, that could be made on Chief Justice Marshall would be a perusal of the history of his life. He commented on Chief Justice Marshall's character, his genial disposition and love of outdoor sports. He had an assimilative mind and a

capacious nature; was a man who, al-though probably of limited education. never failed to see the kernel of things. Mr. Wells drew a picture of the simple, athietic life of the chief justice, and related incidents in his war career to related incidents in his war career to show his patience and good humor. He spoke of his friendship for Washington, of which two, he said, it was difficult to say which was the greater man. The speaker sketched Marshall's rapid rise after the capitulation of Yorktown. from his reluctant accentance of a from his reluctant acceptance of a place in the legislature of Virginia, during which he was a strong adherent given. of the federal government to his elec tion as a member of the Constitutional convention. He spoke of Marshall's refusal to accept the attorney-general-

'It is therefore ordered that for the respect and esteem of the bar and bench for the life and work of the chief justice, that the resolutions and this res-

william Streetner Jones, of Trenton, N. J., a great grandson of John Marshall, invoked the divine blessing. The chief justice in introducing Hon. Wayne Mac-

times interrupted by applause. He said in part: This morning Prof. Marshall of the

WAYNE MACVEAGH'S ADDRESS.

Attorney P. L. Williams moved the adoption of the resolution, after which Colonel Ellis arose and delivered an address to the resolution. His speech was eresting, finished and strong rom the first to the last it riveted the ention of the lawyers who assembled

THOSE PRESENT.

Among those who were present were: man Sutherland, Wilians E. B. Critchlow, Judge Easton of New York; Judge Whitecotton of Provo. Judge McGinnis of Ogden, attorney J. Evans of Provo, L. R. Rogers, Judge Bennett, Judge George F. Goodwin, Judge Ritchie, and L. R. Letcher, beside nany younger members of the bar,

CAREER SKETCHED.

"John Marshall," began the speaker egnly years and from the first st he was a marked man. onel Ellis followed the career of the I jurist from the time he was a under Washington, during which he studied the law and the clasics. Judge Marshall married a woman, with whom he lived for fifty years, and th whom he was loving and chival-sus to the last degree. After entering he practice of the law he soon mished. As an orator he was ils. Not as ornate as other men, ut he had what the poets call "the di-me affatua," As an analytical rea-ther had no equal at the American

He served his country as secretary of iste, secretary of war and diplomat to but his services were soon ded as a justice on the Supreme After declining the proferred everal times he at last accepted and here his real career begins. Col-et Ellis defined the constitutional one of the country at the time Marshall became the chief jus-He was a man," exclaimed the "who was called by God to the alloa he occupied, when a man was ed with great original thought. shown with what difficulties the usice had to contend in those a lih country was embarking in a form of government. There an and mark to guide him. Dur-Wh first two years of his incumgue Supreme court decided twentreat cases, and out of them are Barshall wrote twenty-four, with ity that is marvelous. He was first man to challenge an act of tess as being unconstitutional. Cases were cited in hich the wisdom, courage and of the great chief justice monstrated. Some of the great the differed with him were Jefferfadigon and Monroe, and some tes Washington, and while no man is tal, Judge Marshall went on in even tenor of his ways and firmly that the Constitution is more than y, that it is binding on the con-Ellis eulogized the attitude of the Marshall in the trial of Aaron

tr for treason. remembers the brilliant auntle career of Burr. And he led Hamilton, who was a firm f Marshall's, so that if the great are had any predilections they were onst the prisoner: some of the subst hawyers of that or any other re on the aide of the prosecume of whom was William Wirt, speech has come down to the meration. Everyone demand of Aaron Burr. But little a of the character or the man upon the Bench. the pressure that was brought is upon him, he sat there prepared in the prisoner every right that

ling qualities were being honored today by the professional men who have fol-

lowed in his wake. Shortly after the clock chimed the hour of ten, amid a solemn stillness the members of the Supreme court, lead by Chief Justice Miner, entered the room from their private chambers, whereupon all present arose to their feet and d standing until the judges had emain taken their respective seats on the bench

After the minutes of the last session were read by Clerk Palmer, and the court had approved and signed the same, Chief Justice Miner asked if any of the counselors present had any mo-tions or other business to present to the court

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Judge Zane arose and stated to the honorable judges that he wished, on behalf of the bar association of Utah, to present a memorial, embodying reso-lutions of respect to Chief Justice Marhall, and also a motion that the court adjourn out of respect for this great jurist. He then addressed the court as follows:

"One hundred years have passed away since John Marshall became chief jus-tice of the United States. The lapse time has made clearer and clearer his great services to his country. As a seldier in our long struggle for independence he gave the years of his youth and early manhood to the sacred cause of liberty. As a member of the Vir-ginia convention he bore an important part in securing the adoption of the beneficent constitution under which our country has grown and prospered. As chief justice he laid broad and deep the foundation of our constitutional law. In all his public stations as a soldier, a legislator and a magistrate of lofty station, his blameless life endeared him to his countrymen. In private life, his purity and simplicity of character arouses our reverent admirations, Therefore the members of the bar of the Supreme

court of Utah have "Resolved, That as a memorial of the one hundredth anniversary of Chief Justice Marshall's elevation to the high-Chief est judicial office in his country's gift, the court be requested to adjourn over the day, and that the resolutions be spread upon the record of the court.'

JUDGE ZANE'S ADDRESS.

"May it please the Court :-- I present the resolutions just read, and in moving the court to grant the request contained in them we are desirous of giv-ing some slight expression to our part of the national feeling. It certainly is an interesting event that all over this broad land in almost every judicial tribunal, similar proceedings are taking place. The blameless life and splendid labors of John Marshall are a constant nspiration, a priceless heritage to every lawyer, however humble his position may be. Born in 1755 he was but a youth when the revolutionary struggle with Great Britain began. He enlisted. a youth of twenty, at the beginning of the war: he fought at Brandywine, at Germantown, at Monmouth. Giving early proof of his legal and judicial capacity he was often employed as judge advocate, and earned the esteem and the warm friendship of Washing. ton.

At the close of the war, he began the practice of his profession and im-mediately gained a commanding position at the bar. His service in the Vir ginia convention gave him an opportunity to ardently advocate the adoption of our present Constitution. The weakness of the national power under the Articles of Confederation, the sufferings of the army, and the constant jealousies between the States in consequence of that weakness, had given him conclusive proof of the necessity for a better form of government. same convictions made him a warm supporter of the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams, and linked him to that great Federalist party which was guided largely by the genius of Hamilton. As a Federalist he served his country as envoy to France,

and a member of Congress. "His short service as secretary of state under John Adams was clouded only by the calumny now long discred-

Webster. He came to the duties of his office at a time when there was no such thing as constitutional law, and it may be said that he created it.

"Above all he gave to the federal government that solidity which enabled it to endure the shock of civil war, and yet has left the Constitution capable of an expansion sufficient to meet all the varying needs of national life. The expounder of his country's Constitu-tion must stand among its benefactors and on the same plane with the greatest of his race. On that high plane, coming generations will behold the great chief justice, as they shall rise through the ages, as one whose life and labors conferred inestimable benefits and shed imperishable glory on his country. The

bitterness of party spirit, the envy and reproach of high station, the calumnies and slanders of political controversy, all have been silenced by the ever growing gratitude of his countrymen for his noble life and labors. His body sleeps in peace, his soul is beyond the finite, his name liveth forever more. On behalf of the bar I do now move that the request of the resolutions be

granted. After the conclusions of Judge Zane s remarks, he moved that the court ad-journ, and that a copy of the memorial, resolutions and motion be spread upon the minutes of the Supreme court, which was readily consented to and granted by the court, all the members concur ing. The court then adjourned sine die. and the brief but impressive ceremonies came to a close.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT. Attorney D. H. Wells Delivers the

Address-Judge Hall Responds. The meeting of the members of the

bar and the district court judges did not take place till 11 o'clock, an interval having been allowed after the meeting in the Supreme Court room to allow a large attendance of attorneys in Judge Hall's court room, where the meeting was held. Chief Deputy Coun-ty Clerk Little acted as clerk during the proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. D. H. Wells, addressing the court, said that he had the honor of presenting the following motion:

"To the Honorable W. C. Hall, C. W. Morse and S. W. Stewart, Judges of the Third District Court: This 4th day of February, 1901, being the one hundredth anniversary of the installation of John Marshall, of Virgina, as the third chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and it being the design of the American Bar association. and of the legal profession generally, to appropriately honor him on this oc casion, the undersigned sub-committee of the Utah State Bar association, respectfully represent to this honorable Third District Court, State of Utah, that it is meet and right, and should be the pleasure and pride, of the bench and bar of the State of Utah to fittingly commemorate the exaltation of a man who added purity, dignity and learning to a spotless, dignified and learned court, and whose virtues as a man and services as a judeg met with each other for the mastery in the affections and esteem of a grateful pos-

terity "Wherefore, We respectfully move this honorable court that it do ad-journ over this day out of respect for the memory of the soldier, statesman, diplomat, jurist and upright citizen, John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, and expounded of the Constitution.

D. H. WELLS. "BENNER X. SMITH, "WILLIAM A. LEE."

"Upon the reading of the foregoing motion, it is hereby ordered that the above named court do adjourn as therein recited.

W. C. HALL, C. W. MORSE, S. W. STEWART." The above order was signed by the court at the close of the meeting.

MR. WELLS' ADDRESS. Mr. Weils said that he would be un-

ship and ministry to France under Washington in order to pactice law in private life. Marshall's ducess in cop-ing with the wily Talleyrand during his mission to France where he had gone as one of the three envoys to that government at the earnest solicitation of President Adams, was also dwelt on.

While he was secretary of state it was that he was appointed chief justice of the United States, said Mr. Wells "I would like to speak of his many wise decisions but time will not admit." He referred, in conclusion, to Mar-shall's memorable decision on the Nercid case in which, while complimenting it, that justice had discounted one of the grandest oratorical flights that has been offered in a court of justice. He was probably the noblest character in American history with the possible exception of George Washington, an upright, honest citizen of a free and noble republic.

COURT'S REPLY.

Judge Hall, in reply for the court judges to Mr. Wells' address said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

Bar :-- In speaking for this court, I cannot but express my diffidence in speaking to the subject of your resolutionthe celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the appointment of John Marshall to be the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The great lives of men after death live in the heart and memory of posterity a living testimonial in recognition of benefits received, and continuing; this is especially true, in the upright, faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of a great public office, wherein is involved the construction and interpretation of the fundamental laws of government in the difinition and prote of governmental and individual rights, "July 4th, 1776, from the colonists in

convention assembled, emanated that elebrated instrument, the Declaration of Independence. In the call to war in-cident thereto, John Marshall staked his life within the patriotic and righteous principles enunciated in that dec-laration, and in his humble and unobtrusive way did perfect duty as a solfier in the continental army.

"His structure, talents and inclinations were not those of a military gen-lus, or a commander of battles, but rather by nature endowed with a legal and judicial mind, and by education and training he developed into a profound

lawyer, and a greater jurist. "The army and navy did nobly: de-feated and drove the foe from the land and the water; the Congress achieved the wonder and the glory of the world in evolving and adopting the Constitu-tion, and in the ratification by the States, love and liberty rejoiced in the back of the Feublic birth of the Republic.

"In the administration of government one of the co-ordinate departments is the judiciary, the head of which is the Supreme court whose presiding officer is the chief justice. This court has the final jurisdiction in the interpretation and construction of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

"One hundred years ago today, John Marshail commenced his career as His life work in that behalf justice. shines in respiendent truth and beauty, a memorial of unerring thought and wealth of judicial determination. His decisions upon constitutional questions eem to have been inspired with the seem to have been inspired with the same patriotic thought in which they were conceived. They stood with his day, and now stand as the permanent judicial landmarks, and beacons in the jurisprudence of the land, like the needle to the compass, safely sailing the ship of state upon the ocean of Our language is inadequate to further sketch the life of the chief justice, for in his innate modesty, when the study commences, sight of the individual is lost in the colossus of thought and wisdom in judicial determination.

"In all that he did in his long life work of devotion to duty, the definitive purpose was to find and to do the right in the faithful discharge of the great trust given into his keeping.

conclusion may we not congratu-'In late the bar of the country for John Marshall day, and so, because no class, other than the legal profession can come

dress at th tice Marshall. He began by saying that the four greatest men during the Revo. lutionary period were: George Wash-ington, Benjamin Franklin, Charles ington, Benjamin Morse and John Marshall.

George Washington as a general, Benjamin Franklin as a diplomatist. Charles Morse as a finacier, and John Marshall as jurist, made our Constitution a possibility and practical. Prof. Marshall then took up the dif-ferent phases of the great chief jus-

tice's character; as soldier in his fath. er's regiment; as politician, represent-ing his country in France; as jurist, upholding the Constitution of the United States as chief justice of the Supreme Court: as a man, in his private relations,



Washington, Feb. 4 .- The Sampson-Schley controversy was precipitated in the Senate by Mr. Chandler, who read and criticised the letter of Secretary Long to Senator Morgan. Mr. Hale explained what had been done for the naval officers, and referred to the nominations sent in during the last Congress. He said that owing to the Sampson-Schley controversy they could not be acted upon before the Congress expired. He said he expected the nominations would be sent in again during the last Congress. He said he expected the nominations would be sent in but no ac again during this Congress. tion had been taken by the executive. Mr. Chandler said there were many mistakes in the letter of the secretary. Mr. Pettigrew declared the whole trouble arose because the President and ecretary desired to promote Sampson.

who, he said, was not in the battle, over Schley, who did the fighting. The ad-ministration, he said, seemed to promote men who did no fighting during the Spanish war,

Mr. Teller criticized the publication of the letter and said the secretary knew how to communicate with the Senate if he desired to do so.

Mr. Morgan said he did not know how the letter got into print. This closed the incident,

NEW AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH

Emperor Francis Joseph Addresses it from the Throne

Vienna, Feb. 4 .- The newly elected reichsrath was opened today with a speech from the throne. Emperor Francis Joseph made the usual reference to the continued friendliness of foreign relations, which he considered contributed essentially to strengthen the guarantees of general peace, recalled his heartfeit sorrow at the death of "my dear ally," the late King Humbert, 'the victim of an execrable crime," and the demise of Queon Victoria, "who was a shining exemplar of all sovereign virtues and who was united to me by virtues and who was adship." sentiments of true friendship." The cordial

His majesty proceeded: "The cordial feeling which characterized our closer relations with the powers allied to us is unaltered, and I rejoice to recall the evidences of German sympathy which received such touching expression on the occasion of my visit to Emperor William, from the inhabitants of the capital of Germany."

In connection with events in China, the emperor said:

The effort of the powers are directed towards the restoration of an orderly ondwign of things, while upholding the integrity of China. Happily, therefore, no apprehension need be entertained that events in any part of the world will react upon the peace of Europe."

therefore speak to you as a lawyer, and I congratulate you that it is part of our happy fortune that the occasion which brings us together offers in it self amplest and completest justification. It would indeed have been a grave dereliction of duty if the brotherhood of American laywers, on the bench, and at the bar, had not assembled to honor with fitting observances the centennia anniversary of the entrance by John Marshall into the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United

"And the place where we are asse bled is of all places the most fitting for these ceremonies; for it was here, in the capital of the country he loved so devotedly and served so faithfully, that he was attended by those patient and achieving years during which his labors enrolled his name among the few immortal benefactors of mankind. also is eminently fitting that such an occasion should be honored by the presence of distinguished senators and resentatives in the Congress of States, whose proper and abiding place in our governmental system was determined by him; the presence of members of that illustrious tribunal, vast extent of whose rightful jurisdic-tion was determined by him; by the presence of the chief magistrate and members of the cabinet whose subjection to the law was determined by him, and by other citizens of the country which, under his forming hand, instead of becoming a dissoluble confederacy of discordant States, became a great and indissoluble nation, endowed with all the powers necessary to eaable it not only to protect itself against enemies at home and abroad, but also accept and discharge the splendid and

ennobling mission which had been con. fided to it in the divine purpose for the education of the world, and which he recognized when first of all men, he spoke of the empire of America-that of securing to the whole American continent 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.

MARSHALL'S CAREER SKETCHED.

Mr. MacVengh then sketched the con. dition of the colonies as they existed when Marshall was born in 1755; the growth of the spirit of liberty which imbued the establishment with the love of free institutions, and which led

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4 .- Senator

Kearns arrived Saturday night and is

staying at the Arlington hotel. On mo-

tion of Senator Rawlins, Mr. Kearns.

took the oath this afternoon. The sena-

tor was then introduced by Senator

Rawlins, who was present, and re-

a fraud order against J. A. Makeller, of Pocatello, Idaho, for advertising that

for each one dollar that he received he

ceived the senators' congratulations.

The postmaster-general today

TRUE MISSION OF NATIONS.

"When we come at last to believe that the true mission of nations as of men, is to promote righteousness on earth; that conferring liberty is wiser than making gain; that new friends are better for us than new markets; that love is more elevating than harred; that peace is nobler than war; that the humbles; human jife is sacred; that the humblest human right should be respected; and it is only by recognizing these truths, which can never fail to be true, that our own beloved country can worthily discharge the sacred mission confided to her and maintain her true dignity and grandeur, setting her feet upon the shining pathway which leads to the sunlit summits of the Olive mountains and taking abundant care that every human creature beneath her starry flag, of every color and condition, is as secure of liberty, of justice, and of

peace as in the republic of God, "In cherishing these aspirations and in striving to realize them, we are wholy in the spirit of the Great Chief Justice, and we can in no other way so effectually honor his memory as by laseason to boring in season and out of make this whole continent of America one vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdome, of peace and of liberty, on which men may gaze with admiration forever.

Mr. MacVeagh spoke for an hour and three-quarters, is peroration provoked an outburst of applause which was led by the President, his cabinet and the members of the Supreme Court. The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Couden, the chap a'n of the House, In one of the galleries was F. Lewis ball, of Virginia, the oldest descen-Lewis

him to take up arms as a youth of | dant of Chief Justice Marshall.

SENATOR KEARNS TAKES THE OATH He is Sworn in as a Member of the Senate-Postmaster General

Issues a Fraud Order Against J. A. Makeller of Pocatello, Idaho.

will return a pair of moccasins. When the person who forwarded him the money, he failed to make any return for same.

Idaho pensions granted. Increase Ezekel Hayward, Boise, \$10; war with Spain, John E. Robinson, Franklin, \$6. The House committee on public buildings and grounds this evening reported to the House the bill for appropriation of \$500,000 for the public building at It Lake.

Willim Crome, of Salt Lake, has been admitted to practice before the interior department,

DEATHS AT MODDERSFONTEIN. enemy numbering 1,400 with two guns.

Kitchner Reports Two Officers Killed and Two Wounded.

London, Feb. 4 .- Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows:

"Pretoria, Feb. 3 .- Our casualties at Modderstontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch Dewetsdorp."

dark night, during a heavy rain. The

driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded. "French is near Bethel, moving east

and driving the enemy with slight op-Four of our ambulances, osition, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

'Dewet's force is reported south of

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, en-gaged five hundred Boers, who were

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have ng th nex said t a Emi of 2,00 sent

