

He is of medium height and somewhat stocky build. His well-rounded figure filled out to good advantage his black dress suit, which included the conventional clawed-hammer coat and open breasted vest, exhibiting a wealth of immaculate linen. The massive head, being supported by a full neck, appears to grow out of and consequently properly belong to the firmly knit body. Some large heads have such a slender connecting attachment as to convey the impression that they have dropped on to wrong places and stayed there under protest. Not so with Mr. Stanley's cranium. He is, so to speak, physically harmonious. The cap is carried erect, almost tipping backward rather than forward, and a picture of him would hardly suffice to illustrate personified humility, which he probably regards as some noted old Romans did, as a human weakness rather than a virtue. The entire physique conveys the idea of irrepressible energy and restless activity, fed by comparatively inexhaustible vitality.

The face of this phenomenal man is a study. The forehead is slightly disappointing, being neither as high nor broad as might be anticipated and does not convey an idea of excessively wide intellectuality. But it should be remembered that such a work as he accomplished required a large degree of physical stamina allied to at least fairly superior mental endowments. A purely intellectual man could never have accomplished what he did; hence the intellectually capable Livingston failed where Stanley succeeded. While the former was at least the peer, if not the superior of the latter intellectually, the physical vitality and push of Mr. Stanley are immensely ahead of those qualities in the eminent Scotch scientist and explorer.

Mr. Stanley's nose smashes the Napoleanic theory in that line. It hardly reaches medium size, being a trifle short, and with a slight impression of stub attached to it. The mouth implies determination, mixed with an inclination to be sour when the humor sits upon him. The lips are somewhat thin rather than otherwise, and the corners have a downward tendency. The expression of this feature indicates a somewhat meagre amount of warm human sympathy, this being also evinced in his oratory.

Like most brilliant men Mr. Stanley has splendid eyes. They are full, dark and penetrating, and a slight tendency to lower the lids increases their aspect of looking at some far away object—an evidence of a broad mind. The small man generally has a peering look as if he were inspecting something

near at hand, that which is in close proximity being all that is within his mental grasp. The explorer's eyes are lustrous and beautiful and appear to redeem every other feature that might otherwise be considered ordinary.

Mr. Stanley is a rapid speaker, and his apparent indifference to style adds a charm to his delivery. There is no visible straining for effect. His audience at once recognize this simplicity, which elicits their sympathy, so far as that element is capable of arousing it. His voice is pleasant and flexible, but not such a one as stirs the tender emotions of the heart. This was exemplified in his magnanimous tribute to the heroic Livingston. There was something exquisitely touching in the manner of the latter's death. He expired in the last attitude of devotion and worship toward God. Its relation by the lecturer, however, did not awaken any stronger emotion than to produce a sentiment of pensive sadness. In the description of scenes of horror he is more successful, his portrayal of the dismal, black swampy forest was so vivid that the listener could almost see the hideous, slimy, creeping creatures with which the region was infested and feel a tinge of the repugnance and dread the members of the exploring party experienced. Altogether the lecture was of surpassing interest, the narrative being one of the most extraordinary of ancient or modern times. It was presented with animation and clearness, which held the listener enthralled from beginning to close.

The young Zanzibari who, with a long, slender rod, indicated the locations on the map as the lecturer proceeded, attracted his share of interest. The pole used by this gentleman of color suggested at first that he was brought forward to illustrate the manner in which the natives catch fish in Stanley Pool. An explanation of his use soon dissipated this idea, if it was entertained. This native of the Dark Continent is a slenderly built young fellow with long and singularly elastic limbs, which seemed capable of twisting tortuously. He was an auxiliary to the lecture, as he is a sample of the kind of people who accompanied "Stone-breaker" (Stanley) on his arduous and perilous journeys. He is decidedly black, and has the crisp hair peculiar to his race. The upper part of his face is somewhat flat, and the eyes large and rolling. The under jaw projects obtrusively. When he touched a particular locality on the map with the point of his fish pole, he gave it a scratch as if he was trying to rub it off, and then subsided with an air of satisfaction, as if he felt himself to be an indispensable adjunct to an intellectual entertainment.

## CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

THE Fifty-first Congress which closed its doors on the 4th inst. has passed one bill which gives universal satisfaction to the people of the United States. This is the bill for the establishment of circuit courts of appeal, to relieve the press of business which so burdens the United States Supreme Court. It is, probably, the most important enactment connected with the history of the federal judiciary which ever emanated from Congress. This law provides for an intermediate court which will have final jurisdiction in a large number of cases. It was passed without any reference to party politics. Democrats vied with Republicans and vice versa, to make the bill perfect. Federal courts, wherever they have jurisdiction, are preferred to the State courts. It may be that a centralizing idea is taking hold of the people, and that the outcome of it is to look to some imperial centre for relief in all cases of trouble.

The law is entitled: "A bill to establish circuit courts of appeal and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes." Section 1, of the bill provides for the appointment of an additional circuit Judge in each circuit, by the President of the United States, this Judge to be on the same footing as the existing circuit Judges.

Section 2, provides for the establishment of a Circuit Court of Appeals in each Judicial Circuit, this court to consist of three Judges, two of whom will constitute a quorum. This court is empowered to prescribe its own form and style of seal, also its processes and procedure, as in the case of the U. S. Supreme Court. It will have a marshal and clerk, with salaries of \$2,500 and \$3,000 per year respectively.

Section 3, provides for what Judges are authorized to sit in this court of appeals. And it demands that a term shall be held annually in each of the nine judicial circuits of the United States.

Section 4, provides that all appeals by writ of error or otherwise from district courts shall only be subject to review in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the Circuit Court of Appeals hereby established.

Section 5, defines what cases can be taken direct to the Supreme Court. It reads as follows:

Sec. 5. That appeals or writs of error may be taken from the district courts or from the existing circuit courts direct to the supreme court in the following cases: In any case in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue; in such cases the question of jurisdiction alone shall be