

certified to the supreme court from the court below for decision.

From the final sentences and decrees in prize cases.

In cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime.

In any case that involves the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States.

In any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority is drawn in question.

In any case in which the constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

Nothing in this act shall affect the jurisdiction of the supreme court in cases appealed from the highest court of a State nor the construction of the statutes providing for review of such cases.

Section 6 defines in what respect the court can exercise its appellate jurisdiction, and in how far its final decision extends.

Section 7 regulates procedure for taking cases from the lower courts to the circuit Court of Appeals.

Section 8 defines the pay of marshals, and section 9 their duties.

There are in all fifteen sections in the bill. It reads as if it were a very perfect document, and will no doubt prove a boon to the nation at large. Under its provisions, the President has the appointment of nine persons for circuit court judges. It is to be hoped he will exercise his usual caution, and that he will select men of ability, integrity and impartiality. Doubtless numbers of ex-Congressmen, political hacks and party parasites, will be seeking these places. The President, by all means, should ignore these people. Their minds are dwarfed and their judgment so distorted from long contact and manipulation in party politics, and in issues raised by private interests that they would not, nor could not, make good judges. And it must be remembered that this new court is in a measure a court of final appeal.

"MR. STANLEY APPEARED PLEASED."

A REPRESENTATIVE of the leading Salt Lake anti-"Mormon" organ claims to have interviewed Mr. Stanley on Monday last, and presented the result in the columns of that sheet. The article is permeated by an air of congratulation because the eminent explorer did not kick the reporter into the street. The scribbler has indicated that if he had been thus heroically treated, the vigorous regime would have been exactly in accord with his deserts. To justify this opinion it is only necessary to introduce this extract:

"Mr. Stanley appeared pleased on being informed that the Mormon hierarchy had fallen by the wayside in Salt Lake City politics and mostly so in county affairs; though he made no comments."

This statement presents the acme of absurdity. The character of the individual into whom an attempt was made to inject anti-"Mormon" virus, together with all the circumstances combined, constitute a grotesque incident. The scribe ostensibly visited the explorer to interview him, and forthwith informs the public that the object of his visit was also to act as Mr. Stanley's preceptor in local politics. A person with the one hundredth part of a grain of sense would have understood that the subject was one regarding which Mr. Stanley had not the remotest interest.

The richest aspect of this incident lies in the announcement that Mr. Stanley "appeared pleased" at the information imparted to him to the effect that the "Mormons" had been placed at a disadvantage in Salt Lake City and County. It is unfortunate that the over anxious scribe did not go into specific details and inform him about the status of particular precincts, such, for instance, as Bingham, where a great "Liberal" victory was gained by personating defunct and absent people who formerly resided there. He might also have told about the six "Liberal" candidates usurping the offices to which they were never elected, and about the "Liberal" "flam flammery" at the school election in the Fourth Precinct of this city. It is too bad that such a brilliant opportunity to post the African explorer regarding the details of the "dark" epoch in local politics should have been lost. Perhaps, however, it is well that he was not enlightened. It might have so absorbed his mind as to incapacitate him from continuing his lecture tour, and deterred him from adding to his lustrous record by undertaking new enterprises in the interest of science and humanity. Still, to have been more minute might have made the great man still more "pleased."

Unfortunately for the public the scribbler does not state in what way the pleasure of the explorer was expressed, because he "made no comments." Now, if he did not say he was "pleased," how did he make his ecstasy apparent? Did he indulge in pantomimic gesticulation, dance a hornpipe or assume an expression of beatitude? Perhaps the happiness injected into Mr. Stanley was expressed by simple, unadulterated silence, which, however, is occasionally an indication of unmitigated contempt. Or was the great man paralyzed by the statement made to him by the idiotic button-holer? If it was the gentleman's dumbness which exhibited his joy, it is to be regretted that the

silence was not deepened and the bliss intensified by the imparting of detailed precinct information, as already suggested.

Speaking seriously, such a fellow as the one who claims to have interviewed the celebrated explorer is incapable of understanding such a man as Stanley. Had he had ordinary perception of the eternal fitness of things he would have understood that the great traveler is one of the last persons in the world on whom the anti-"Mormon" local political trick could be successfully performed. He is too keen-sighted to be deceived into swallowing *Tribune* snut, and too broad minded to jump at a conclusion at the insinuating instigation of an unconscionable and slavish Bohemian acting under the whip of his masters.

Local anti-"Mormon" agitators and conspirators place themselves in the most absurd positions. Their rabidity and over-anxiety frequently cause them to assume the aspect of drivelling imbecility.

SOMETHING RELATING TO UTAH LADIES.

IT IS NOW a settled fact that there will be a Woman's building at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Congress has appropriated \$200,000 specially for this structure. And what is better still, the building must be the product of woman's intellect, that is, in architectural design, and in structural commodiousness.

Mrs. Salisbury, of this city one of the lady commissioners from Utah, has received a circular from Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, the president of the Woman's Commission, in which particulars relating to the Fair are specified. This circular states that "sketches are asked for, on or before March 23, 1891, for the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition; none but those made by women will be considered. Applicants must be in the profession of architecture, or have had special training therein, and each must state her experience, in writing, to the chief of construction. Those wishing to compete will please apply for copy of plans and conditions to D. H. Burnham, room 1143, The Rookery, Chicago.

The Board meets in April, and it will be necessary to have designs forwarded in time for inspection. It is thought that there are in Utah, no professional lady architects, but that makes no matter. One cannot tell what there is here until the question is ventilated. We may have ladies who understand architecture or who may have made a special study of it for pleasure or for