

servance and approval, may now be considered as something more than an act and to rank in policy along with the provisions of the great charter of the country. No President ever thinks of violating it even for a few moments, and that it may not be violated even by accident, none of them, at least of late years, has gone fully to the border.

Of course there is a vast geographical difference. It is quite likely there is no part of England that Queen Victoria is not familiar with, while there are tracts in the United States larger in area than the British Isles combined that no President has yet set foot upon, and no President has ever been able with all of his tourings to say that he has not left unvisited more of his country in point of domain than is contained in any European power with the single exception of Russia. Under such circumstances he does not have to sigh for the green fields far away; there are more at home than he could visit if he did little but travel during the whole of his four years' term of office. But the difference suggested does not end here, for our executive is not an ornament from any point of view; on the contrary he is most of the time an article of constant utility and use. He must be at his post well nigh constantly, because his duties cannot be delegated and there is inevitably something in some part of the land or in some other land requiring his attention. When he makes a trip of any length or duration from Washington it must be arranged for weeks if not months ahead, and even then he is liable to be called back at any time. If all the responsibilities, cares, study and actual work which the President has to perform were fully understood by all, there are few indeed who would think his \$50,000 a year and allowances a princely compensation instead of what it really is—about as small an amount as can be given and allow him to emerge from the office with anything at all if he has supported the dignity of his position.

There is something to think of in all this. At a glance we comprehend somewhat the vastness of our own country in point of square miles as compared with others, and the insignificance of the amount required to keep it running compared with others. Some of the foreign rulers are paid more for their services than our President and his entire retinue, and none of them does half as much work, while enjoying privileges that he cannot afford to even think of. It is considerable of a country that we have inherited.

THE COURSE OF LAW.

In the sentimentalism that attended the closing days of the trial of the convicted wife-murderer Harris, and that has since made itself manifest in the announcement of measures to secure his pardon by the governor, the American people have had about as disgusting a spectacle as the criminal annals of the country have ever furnished. It ought to be a source of comfort to the right-feeling class of the community that with all this pressure, all this sniveling, all

this employment of eloquence, emotion, ingenuity and cash, the wheels of justice have rolled right along and the wretch has been sentenced to the death he deserves. It will be a still greater cause of relief from a menace to the well-being of society if Governor Flower of New York shall resist the appeals that are being and will be made to him, and shall permit the law to take its course.

Every effort to save the man from conviction was made. The skill of lawyers, the testimony of witnesses, the sympathetic appeals to jurors were all employed to the uttermost. The court gave to the case an almost incredible amount of patience, and the press elaborated its various stages of progress with unexampled minuteness. Hungry spectators in sympathy with the accused packed the court room, and maudlin and hysterical offers of aid flooded in at all times upon him. Even when at last the jury had found him guilty, and within an hour after sentence of death had been passed, a howling crowd of admirers and friends followed him to jail, by their conquest and cries insulting the court which had given him so fair a trial and the twelve men who in justice to the evidence, their oaths and their sense of duty had to declare him a murderer.

The testimony in this case leaves nothing to be said in extenuation or by way of an appeal for executive mercy. Instead of being young, good-looking, educated and popular in high circles, Carlyle Harris had been an ignorant clodhopper, we doubt that a word of sympathy would have been uttered or that an effort at amelioration of his fate would have been put forth by the public. His crime was atrocious. Why should it be, merely because he is a well-favored medical student, that he is entitled to consideration when it would be denied an illiterate day laborer? On the contrary, is he not more deserving of extreme punishment by reason of his advantage? He made a business of wrecking the souls and bodies of those who would listen to his blarney; had his graces been less winning, his successes in his diabolical career had probably been fewer. How depraved, then, the sentiment that would plead for his pardon on the ground of youth, beauty and intellect!

The News would not deny any culprit, high or lowly, the benefit of any charitable doubt that might exist as to his motive for and connection with his crime. In this case, however, the testimony is all one way. Harris was proud of his triumphs over his victims, and in order to pursue unfettered the course in which he had been so successful, he deliberately murdered his child-wife to get her out of the way. All law, human and divine, demands that he pay the penalty.

OBJECTIONS NOT WELL FOUNDED.

Ever since Chicago was awarded the World's Fair by Congress, New York has entertained a more or less spiteful feeling which is manifested variously, but in no way more visibly than by some of its newspapers. A proposition has lately been made to have the original copy of the Declaration of In-

dependence on exhibition at the big show, and recently the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia passed a series of resolutions against such a transaction. The society bases its opposition on the ground that "the document is the most precious in all our archives; that extraordinary care is required to preserve it. The ink is fading away. The names of the Fathers are becoming almost illegible. It has been found necessary to keep the great document out of the sunlight in a hermetically sealed case, and the removal would involve risks and perils that should not on any consideration be taken." Of course, it is the fact that it is a precious document that makes it one of the things desired.

The New York Recorder comes to the support of the objectors as follows:

The patriotic Washington association is right. The Declaration should not on any consideration pass out of the custody of the government. It is the very greatest document we have, and its loss would be irreparable. Millions of dollars could not purchase it. What American would exchange it for all the treasures that will be on exhibition at the Fair? Not one! Let it remain where it is, safe from all danger of impairment or destruction!

The fervor thus evinced should be neither ridiculed nor derided, for it is a long way from being improper in itself; it is the use to which it is put that is objectionable. There are a good many people in this country who would rather see the Declaration than anything else that will be shown, and the proportion is as great in what most New Yorkers regard as the uncultured and uncombed West as elsewhere. In fact we of this region do not expect to have such another chance for seeing the beautiful, the wonderful, the sublime, the artistic and the historic things of our land aggregated again. We have as much veneration for the Fathers and as much regard for the unspeakable heritage to us by them as have the Knickerbockers or any others. It is because of this feeling that we want to see the original indictment of Great Britain by the colonies and the effigies of the heroes who pledged to each other their all on earth just as they themselves wrote them. To say that the document cannot be transported and placed for exhibition in safety and that it cannot be made perfectly secure during such time, is a reflection upon the progress, the attainments, the intelligence and the manhood of the age.

IF IT is true, as stated, that Squire Abnerdon's New Orleans physician put in a bill against his dead patient for \$2500, which sum was finally reduced to \$1500, it only emphasizes the fact that New Orleans is a bad place to go to for a sick spell.

FOR HIS arduous services in ruling his thumb-nail realm, the king of Greece receives an annual salary of \$200,000. This income, which is the smallest of any European sovereign, is four times that of the President of the United States.

PRIVATE ADVICES from Washington are to the effect that the Missouri colonels are on deck in force, and if they don't see what they want they clear their throats and ask for it.