

Apostles of our Savior, that there is one faith, one Lord, one baptism, and one God and Father of us all. That faith has been delivered through angels sent from heaven to people who live today, and this Gospel is being preached. Our missionaries are going to all the nations of the earth, and going gladly without money and without price, thanking God for the opportunity that they have to go out and cry repentance to mankind, to strive to lead them in the straight and narrow way. The proclamation of the Gospel has been commenced, and it will never cease until every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ, to the glory of God the Father. This is the promise that has been made. The responsibility rests upon the Elders of Israel today to preach this Gospel everywhere and warn men of the judgments that are to come, to prepare them for the great day of the Lord, when our Savior shall be revealed in flaming fire.

May God help us to understand our calling and the responsibility that rests upon us. May He give us the courage of our convictions, and may we go forward honestly, manfully and consistently, and strive to do our duty, and let our light so shine among men that this nation and all the nations of the earth may know that we are honest, and godly, and sincere; that we love the institutions of our country as well as the institutions of heaven, and that we desire to bring an era of peace upon this earth and good-will to all men. This is my prayer, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Written for this Paper.

HARRISON AND GARFIELD.

President Harrison has put an immense amount of time on the lectures which he is to deliver before the Stanford University. He has devoted all of his leisure to the work and has worked the lectures out from original sources, so that they will probably be a valuable contribution to legal science. I met last night General Michener, who was to a large extent President Harrison's political manager, and who is one of his closest and most confidential friends. I asked him whether it was true that Harrison hoped to be renominated as a candidate for the presidency in 1896. He replied, "I personally know that there is nothing in that story. President Harrison does not want to be renominated, and there is no organized movement among his friends pointing toward his nomination, and in fact he has told me that he would not run. Just after the election of 1892 he began to get letters from all parts of the country proposing that he be a candidate in 1896. These letters increased as his term approached its close, and he had many callers, who urged the same thing. He discouraged them all, and he seldom discussed the matter. I remember two interviews that I had with him in the White House during February of last year. These were long and confidential, and in one of them I began to speak of the general sentiment in favor of his nomination. He shook his head positively as I mentioned the matter, and I could see from his features how much he resented the idea as I went on. But I said, 'General, however little you may care to think of another nomination it ought certainly to be a great personal gratification to you to know that the

people appreciate your administration and that they are anxious to see you again in the White House.'

President Harrison replied: "As to the personal gratification, I feel that most deeply, but as to the thought of becoming again a candidate for the presidency, I do not harbor it for a moment. It is contrary to all my inclinations, and when I leave the White House I expect to say good-bye to it forever. My life in it has not been a happy one. It has been filled with care and the greatest sorrows that have come to me have fallen upon me since I entered these doors. My associations with it are not happy ones and I want to retire for good from its cares and worries and troubles. I have no idea that I will ever be a candidate for the presidency again, and I do not desire it."

"What has Gen. Harrison done since the close of his term?" said I.

"He has been practicing law. He lately argued a big case in Indianapolis, and he is doing considerable office business in the way of counselling, etc. He is one of the ablest lawyers of the country, and he is very fond of the practice. He finds the preparation of his law lectures a much bigger job than he anticipated, but he is going into the matter thoroughly, and their delivering will be quite an event in the legal world."

"How many lectures are there?"

"I do not know, and I don't know that the number was fixed, but I understand he expects to go west some time in February to deliver them."

"I suppose he gets a good price for the work?" said I.

"Yes," replied Gen. Michener, "there is no doubt about that. I do not think he would have promised to give them if he did not. He has never said anything to me, however, about his compensation for them, and I don't know what the amount is. His lectures will certainly be valuable. He is one of the ablest thinkers in the country, and I am surprised to find that his great address on labor and capital, which was delivered in Philadelphia a few days ago, was not made more of. I don't suppose people knew what it was to be. The Associated Press did not report it, and the only place where it was published in full was in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, which called upon Gen. Harrison for a copy of his manuscript. It is queer how the greatest efforts of our famous men are sometimes lost to the people."

Speaking of unknown great papers of famous men recalls a chat I had the other night with the Rev. Dr. Power, who was James A. Garfield's pastor during a great part of his congressional career, and was acting as such at the time when President Garfield was assassinated. He told me that some of the best things that Garfield ever uttered were given by him in the lecture room of his church. He once delivered a lecture on "Ruins of Ephesus," which surpasses in diction, thought and beauty the most of his public speeches. But there were no reporters present, and though Garfield had spent weeks upon it, it never got into the newspapers or into any edition of Garfield's works. "Garfield was at this time in Congress," said Dr. Power. "He had made a great study of the discoveries of Schlieman and others, and he illustrated his talk with maps which were drawn for the

purpose. It was an eloquent effort full of genius."

"Was Garfield much of a student?"

"Yes, he was an indefatigable student," replied Dr. Power. "He was always adding something to his stock of knowledge, and he had his information so classified that he could lay his hands on any subject at a moment's notice. He took notes of everything he read, and filed these away in pigeon holes. He could post himself up in a short time on any subject which had interested him in times past, and his mind was such an analytic one that his thoughts came out in rounded periods and as a harmonious whole. He had always some line of study entirely apart from his work in Congress. He was fond of the classics and he kept up his studies of Greek and Latin throughout his life. He reviewed his college studies while he was in Congress, and when he got especially tired of the proceedings of the House he used to sometimes take up a Latin book and read it. I remember one day when an especially tedious debate was going on he decided to see how many verses of Horace he could write from memory. He wrote out five, and when he got home that night he compared his manuscript with the original, and he found he had not made a single mistake in writing them. He was a charming talker, was full of ideas, and was very fond of talking of literature."

"You accompanied his funeral car to Cleveland, did you not, doctor?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and it was the most affecting journey I ever made. All along the line of road we were greeted by the people, and at some of the stations parties of Grand Army men knelt along the track and lifted up their hands in prayer as the train went by."

"It is not generally known how near President Garfield came to being shot in our little church on Fourteenth street," continued Dr. Power. "He came regularly to church every Sunday, and frequently to prayer meeting. On Sundays he had a seat near the pulpit on the right as you go in. His seat was just next a window, and he usually sat in the end of the pew, so that his head leaning against the window casing extended out for some distance in front of the glass panes. This window was so located that any one going into the yard which then existed on the side of the church could come up to it and look into the church. It was not more than waist high, and it was Guiteau's intention to have slipped up to it and have shot Garfield through the window. Had he done so, nothing could have saved him. Garfield's brains would have been scattered over the church, and a revolution might have been the result. Guiteau came up to the church and looked over the situation some weeks prior to the time at which he shot the President at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. He had planned to have killed him at the church the Sunday before, but Mrs. Garfield was sick and the President wanted to get her out of the city. She was ill during the latter part of that week, and it was thought she could not be moved. She grew much better, however, Sunday morning, and the President decided to take her away. For this reason he was not at church on the following Sunday."

"The Guiteau decided to perform his bloody deed on the Sunday following."