

descend by the stair, you will find an opportunity of reading the names of the states, cities, companies, Sabbath schools, societies, and individuals that contributed to the building of the monument. I could not but think of the great Christian temple of the apostle, that glorious edifice to the erection of which all tribes and peoples and tongues are to contribute their share.

We had hoped to have a private interview with the President, but by some unexpected *contretemps* we did not succeed. So we went with all the world to the White House at one o'clock, merely to shake hands. As soon as the clock struck, the worthy gentleman came into the room by a door in the farther end, as quietly as possible, and stood rather helplessly near it, as the citizens crowded past. He looked substantial, but by no means brilliant. There was no little business power evinced in his face, such as you might expect in a successful Indianapolis lawyer, who had the reputation of having seldom or never lost a case. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and at Indianapolis was actively interested in church work. His father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Scott, a very aged man, resides with the family. Mr. Harrison has laid down a rule for himself that he will do no business on Sunday. He claims it as the day of rest, and maintains that the President needs rest as much as the poorest mechanic. Another step in the direction of Sabbath rest has been taken by Mr. Wanamaker, the postmaster-general. The doors of the Washington office are closed every Sunday. I am happy to say that there seems to be a general movement in the country at present in favour of a better observance of the Lord's day. Many of the railway companies are reducing the number of freight trains and excursion trains. The want of a Sabbath in many parts of the country is recognized by them as hurtful to the physical welfare of the people, as it is by others to their moral and spiritual good.