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Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. Dundee.
Monday—Lafayette, morning and evening.
Tuesday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school house.
Wednesday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. 10 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.
PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.
Divine services will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Michaux, of the Presbyterian church, as follows: 1st Sabbath of each month at Lafayette. 2d and 4th Sabbaths at Zena. 3d and 5th Sabbaths at McCoy. All cordially invited.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1888.
The retirement of Mr. Lamar from the great office which he has so ably and satisfactorily filled for nearly three years, was the occasion of many sincere expressions of regret. Especially regretful were those who have been associated with the southern statesman in the discharge of public duties, for it is the unanimous testimony of all who have had personal contact with him that he is one of the most affable, generous and kind-hearted of men. This feeling was manifested while the employes of the interior department were thronging in hundreds to say farewell to the ex-secretary. There were many misty eyes and sorrowful countenances.
The nominations of Messrs. Vilas and Dickinson for secretary of the interior and postmaster-general, respectively, will doubtless be confirmed at the first executive session of the senate. Political malice has been unable to raise any sort of issue in the case of either.
It was for the purpose of relieving the situation as affected by these pending nominations, that Mr. Lamar magnanimously resigned one office before he was assured of another. Whatever chances there were to take he preferred to take alone, without involving others in the complication. The postmaster general has refrained from making at least two important appointments in his department on account of the impending change.
Much anxiety is felt among the republican employes of the interior department because they know that a new secretary must provide a few places for his friends. If I had the ear of Mr. Vilas I would give him at least one hint in this direction. There is a certain republican, chief of a division in this department, who has been drawing a salary of two thousand dollars a year for fifteen years, and still he is not tired. This man's duties are few and simple, and the place is not in the classified service.
The congressional mill is grinding slowly but not very finely, although since the reassembling of congress, more than nine hundred new bills have been introduced. Some surprise is expressed that the great state of New York is not represented on the ways and means committee, an omission which has probably not occurred in the whole history of the country. The framing of a new tariff bill, to be presented to the house by this committee, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and it is believed will be ready for consideration within the next two weeks.
The invalid pension committee probably learned a valuable lesson from its experience at the last session. If so it will not again present an absurd bill like that vetoed by the president, but instead, a measure allowing something like the sum of eight dollars a month to friendless soldiers.
Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who has been for the past four years one of the staunchest democratic leaders in the senate, was the recipient of many hearty congratulations this week, on his third election to the senate. This brawny

Scotchman is the only man ever so honored by the land of blue grass, fair women, old Bourbon and fine horses. Mr. Beck is esteemed for his abilities and liked for his genial nature. He is regarded as quite an authority on questions relating to finance and the tariff.
There are two factions of local republicans in Washington, and, as heretofore, they are all torn up over the result of the recent primary meeting, whose duty is to select two delegates to the Chicago national convention. There is likely to be a contest.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.
"FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND."
Mrs. F. A. MORRIS, Press Superintendent
Newberg, Oregon.

THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.
WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH IT?
Norfolk Gazette, Hyde Park, Mass.
(Continued from last week.)
The disbursement and expenditure of such sums would have been made by the various local school authorities, and not by "federal taxation," as has been falsely charged. Schools now open but a few days or weeks per annum would have been enlarged and held the full school year, with better teachers, and new schools where there are now none would have started, and all this with its consequent results would have gone on for ten years. Thus in a decade, through the education of our otherwise neglected children, \$78,000,000 (not the overplus of one year) would have been returned to their normal channels, the currency of the people, leaving immeasurable riches in their transit, for the virtue that is born of intelligence is a priceless wealth; without it a republic must perish.

Ignorance and the saloon are natural allies. That many-sided society, the W. C. T. U., not unmindful of the relation of all this to the reform they advocate, have actively espoused this cause. Through the efforts of the educational department of that society in the thirty-three states and territories compulsory temperance education laws are now in force. In many portions of the remaining states the common school itself must be first started before temperance or anything else can there be taught. Therefore these Christian women agitated, gathered up and poured into the late congress the people's petition for the passage of the Blair bill, providing national aid for common schools. The bill passed the senate, and in response to this home pressure the coolly critical attitude of the lower house changed to one of active interest.

Why then did it not pass? In answer to this question a prominent congressman said, "In adopting rules that control the business of this house the forty-ninth congress unwittingly walked into a close box, shut down its cover with a spring lock, and left the key with a few bosses outside, who let us out or keep us in as they will. On the school bill they won't let us out." Three times, more than two-thirds of the house expressed by their votes their wish to consider this measure, and by every recourse possible under these arbitrary rules tried in vain to get it before them for action. The obstructionists said the "bill would pass if it should come to a vote." This was virtually admitting that they (less than half

a-dozen men) had taken advantage of their official positions to thwart the will of two-thirds of the representatives of sixty million people.

What is the secret of this bitter opposition? I asked a leading southern democrat, a member of the house. "The habit of opposition; these leaders on our side for twenty years have been opposers, and have thus formed the habit of obstructionists." What of the "constitutional objection?" I asked. "That in most cases is only an excuse," he replied. The best lawyers in the senate declare it to be constitutional. If it is constitutional for congress to give land at a dollar and a quarter an acre for schools in the states, as they have done, how is it unconstitutional to give the dollar and a quarter in money?

If "national aid," as the objectors urge, would "destroy the spirit of self-help in education in the states," why does not state aid demoralize, instead of building up, as it has, the district school; and why has not free education pauperized instead of making, as it has, achieving men and women. This objection applied would do away with scholarships in our colleges, and the educational funds that have helped poor students struggle into the self-made manhood that is the pride of our land. These traditional objections faded as the members of the house studied the subject and tried to get it where it could be voted on.

In the interest of belated measures the house has retained for many years a rule that, "during the last six days of congress, any member may, if recognized by the speaker, move to suspend the rules and pass a bill." This was the forlorn hope of many a measure in the late congress. Speaker Carlisle insisted upon being informed in advance what bill any member proposed to thus call up, and if he did not approve the bill he did not recognize the member, even if, as in the case of the education bill, two-thirds of the house wanted to consider it.

Whenever, during the last fateful days, from fifty to a hundred members sprang at once to their feet, rushed into the space before the speaker's desk, with upturned faces and uplifted arms, waving bills in the air, beseechingly shouted, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" The fortunate man, with a bill which the speaker approved, was recognized. Thus a few measures became law, but not the education bill. It is only biding its time. One of its worst enemies in the house said, "The tide has risen so high for it here that if the session had been a little longer it would have passed in spite of us. I suppose it will go in the next congress if you folks keep at it."

He was right; the stifling process could not succeed in a long session, and we shall keep at it. This great nation from its surplus wealth should provide education for its otherwise neglected children. The patriotic, child-loving, God-fearing womanhood of America has espoused the cause and they know no defeat. Their campaign for it in the last congress, in arousing public sentiment, in clearing away the mist of mistaken ideas and in removing prejudice, was victory at every step—essential to the culminating act of triumph in the fiftieth congress.

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