

In November, 1885, school was opened at Chemawa, with the new superintendent, Col. John Lee, in charge. The grounds were a wilderness of forest and brush, but the boys went bravely to work upon them, clearing a site for the buildings and for a campus, as well as a field for cultivation. By the expenditure of more labor than one not familiar with such work can appreciate, they have succeeded in clearing about forty of the one hundred and seventy-one acres constituting the plat. More than this they have accomplished. By labor for others, chiefly in the hop fields, they have earned considerable money, which has been placed to the credit of the school as a whole. Out of this fund they have purchased an adjoining tract of eighty-five acres, at a cost of \$1,500, and presented it to the government in trust for the school.

The new buildings were completed in April, 1886, at a cost of \$17,500.00, and consist of a two-story school room and chapel, a two-story dormitory, dining room and kitchen, occupied by the girls, a two-story dormitory and sitting room for the boys, an office and a store room, all heated by steam. There were also constructed a well and elevated reservoir, into which water is pumped for gravity distribution throughout the various buildings and the grounds. As soon as these were ready for occupancy, the school, which had been maintained, partly in the crude structures at Chemawa and partly in some old buildings at Forest Grove, was consolidated in the new structures, and for the first time in its history was equipped for satisfactory work. In the *Indian Citizen*, a small, four-page paper, published monthly at fifty cents a year, edited and printed solely by pupils, the contrast between the old and the new surroundings is thus described:

Then we were living in old "shanties," built

by the boys. Looking at these buildings now, we are ashamed to shelter stock in them, and want a new barn. A year ago school was being taught in the building now occupied as a stable for horses. There we had no bed rooms, but were huddled together in dark, cold lofts, with the snow drifting in upon us. Now we have nice, clean bed rooms, with new furniture. A year ago we had less than \$50.00 belonging to the children. Now we have over \$1,600.00 in cash in the bank, earned by our own hands. Our land is very hard to clear. We want some fields, so we can raise wheat, oats, corn, hay and hops. We hope the government will buy us more land, but if it is too poor we will try to buy it ourselves, as we can not make an improved farm out of this wilderness for the next six or eight years. If we had the land we could earn plenty of money and become independent, just as white people are; and we speak for every Indian boy and girl at Chemawa when we say we will not always depend upon the government for our bread and butter. We will earn it ourselves, by our own hands, as soon as our education is complete.

The above extract from the *Citizen* is given, less for the purpose of showing the contrast alluded to, than with a view of drawing attention to the spirit of self-reliance and manly ambition which is observable in every line. It is a pity such principles once instilled into the minds of these youths should be subjected to the extinguishing influences of reservation life.

Plans have been drawn for a number of necessary buildings, chiefly for industrial instruction, which will be erected early in the spring. These will consist of a carpenter shop, shoe shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, laundry, hospital, bath house and stable, and will cost about \$11,000.00. At present the laundry occupies an old structure unprovided with conveniences; the sewing room and tailor shop are in contracted quarters needed for other purposes, and the other shops occupy some of the miserable shake buildings formerly used for the school, located some distance from the new buildings, and now designated as "Old Chemawa." When these new