

CHEMAWA School, Oregon, founded in 1880 with twenty-five pupils, now numbers hundred. Among recent arrivals were the children of several of these first students. Through the years they have at least kept enough good results of their education to desire that their children shall have advantages. —[The Indian's Friend.

The Appropriation.

The Indian appropriation bill reported in Congress carries every item for Oregon and Washington embodied in the recent Treasury estimates, including \$100,000 for educating 550 pupils at the Salem school.

Representative Moody had the appropriation for an Indian agent at Umatilla restored to the bill at \$1220, this office having been abolished several months ago. He also secured a provision authorizing Superintendent Potter to utilize part of his contingent fund in paying transportation of pupils from their homes to the Salem school.

Mr. Moody contended for an amendment authorizing Govt. expenditure to bring Alaska Indians to Chemawa, but was opposed. He, however, has the support of the Indian office in this project, and Commissioner Jones is drafting an amendment providing for the education of a certain number of Alaskans at Chemawa. —[Special to Capital Journal.

(Continued from Page One.)

prise, and always guarded with utmost care the charts, notes and instruments of the two explorers. These two men, also weakened by hunger and exposure, and filled with anxiety for their comrades, still faithful to their trust continually made careful observation of the country they traversed and carefully recorded their conclusions.

Finally the friendly hospitality of the Nez Perces and Shoshone Indians did much to lighten their hardships. Through these Indians they found their way to the headquarters of the Columbia, down which they made a perilous but successful journey, and on the 24th of June, 1805, they caught

the first glimpse of the blue Pacific.

The winter was spent near the mouth of the Columbia, within hearing of the roar of the ocean's breakers. In the Spring, the backward journey was commenced, although scantily clad and without means of barter and trade with Indians, whereby game and horses could be secured.

In crossing the Divide they again encountered every hardship and danger. But, undaunted, they pushed their way to the Missouri, and with but few further adventures floated down the river to St. Louis, reaching there September 23, 1805, having blazed a path more than four thousand miles long.

The maps and reports which they brought with them went a great way toward securing to the Govt. of the U. S. the Great Northwest, and it is in honor of the memory of these two men and the expedition which they so heroically commanded, that the Lewis and Clark Centennial, American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair will be held in 1905.

One after another, the fair daughters of indulgent Uncle Sam have been presented to the world through the medium of some grand celebration and ceremonial, whereas their charms and accomplishments were displayed.

In 1876, the first presentation was made when Philadelphia stepped demurely forth and all the nations came to do her homage. Next, a Southern daughter, sparkling New Orleans, came out in all her tropical beauty. Soon the "new woman," radiant, self-reliant, capable Chicago, made her formal bow and all the world bent low at her shrine. After her, from the far West, came promising San Francisco to join the company of debutantes, followed by another stately Southern sister, when fair Atlanta smilingly received the homage of the nations. Then Omaha, the dusky pet of the prairies, flashed bright, dazzling glances from beneath dark brows upon a throng of admirers. Recently, the daughter of the old lake breeze—brilliant, warm-hearted, sympathetic Buffalo, charmed the world. And now that another Southern beauty—Charleston—is about to make her first ap-