CORNERSTONE IS LAID FOR GREAT LEWIS AND CLARK MONUMENT AT CITY PARK

camera, while a stand constructed especially for the use of photographers was filled with men operating picture machines.

Gay colors were shown throughout the crowd and tiny American flags waved everywhere. The children were especially eager to show their patriotism and very few of the younger spectators went to the park without a flag of some character. And no one with a flag resisted the impulse to wave it whenever the occasion demanded.

The people wanted to "see the President." It was not so much a chance of hearing what he said that drew many to the park, for many of the earliest comers took up stations near the point where he had to leave his carriage. They wanted to be near the Chief Executive at some time. This impulse on the part of the people was noticeable in the crowds that stood for hours on the street corners near the park entrance where the President had to pass.

President Genial to Crowd.

Hardly less eager was the President to see the people. Both on his way to his speaking stand and while there he stopped frequently to bow to someone in the crowd who had caught his eye, and he was continually beaming upon the crowds. "My countrymen," he called them, and he showed that he felt it.

A little girl struggled forth, as the President came into view, to wave a flag at him. The executive stopped and spoke encouragingly to her. A small boy bashfully cheered as the President came down from his stand and President Roosevelt halted long enough to pat him on the head and speak a few words of encouragement. A veteran of the Civil War besought the secret service men for a chance to shake hands. They brushed him aside, but the President heard the cry and stopped to press the old soldier's hand.

These are but a few incidents of an afternoon crowded full of similar happenings. To the boys high up in the trees who waved flags at him the President waved his hand in return; to the crowds that cheered him constantly he repeatedly bowed or waved his hat in return.

They have written columns of the President's smile but no one has described it nor could one tell what it is or what it means. It was that smile that the people commented upon frequently—not to discuss it, but to ask each other whether it had been observed. And every now and then one could hear such statements as these: "You would know him anywhere by that smile." "He smiles all the time, doesn't he?" "It's just like the pictures show him."

The National Guard protected the approaches to the stand, but the Guardsmen were not numerous about the enclosure. A solitary lad in blue clambered through the ropes and pulled himself up on to the stand during the President's speech and began to attempt to effect some kind of order. But he had come too late to keep the crowd back and scores of men and boys had forced themselves onto the platform and elbowed their way up close to the President. When the guardsman attempted to restore order he was unfortunate in picking out the wrong person to eject.

But no one seriously minded these irregularities. Every one was too busy struggling for a point of vantage or listening to the speeches to care what was happening to his neighbor. So the solitary figure in uniform struggled against odds he could not overcome, but he was still busy attempting a regiment's work when the party left the platform.

Chorus Has a Hard Time.

The chorus had a hard time of it. Had the original plans been followed the singers would have had an uninterrupted view of the President and his party, but the rain began and umbrellas went up screening the chorus from view and when, later, the President appeared and forced his way to the front of the platform, the crowd following closely, the chorus was as thoroughly removed from view as though it had rested at the foot of the hill.

Until the rain began the plans of the committee were being carried out with remarkable faithfulness. The crowd was well handled and the people, a trifle uneasy over the wait they had to endure, since they came early, were full of enthusiasm and patient enough. Every now and then a bugle call would cause a rumor that the party had arrived to spread and a cheer would be sent up, only to be wasted. Again some small boy would announce from the tree top that the party was in sight and the crowd would show its enthusiasm again. When the Presidential party really did come, the rain was pouring down and the people did not recognize him until he had started up the hill.

Otto Shuman to the Rescue.

As the rain began it was evident the chairs which the guests were to occupy would be so thoroughly drenched that no one could occupy them. But a few drops had fallen when Otto Schuman hurriedly tore off his coat and threw it across the chair the President was to use, then hastened under an umbrella to sit through the drizzling rain in his shirt sleeves.

That coat, thrown over his chair, was one of the first things the President saw as he started to mount the platform and though Mr. Schuman hurriedly removed it the President hastened forward to endeavor to assist him into the garment and then to shake his hand, volunteering an explanation of his appreciation at the time.

Then the President turned to the group of workmen who were to assist in laying the corner stone and shook each by the hand in turn, speaking pleasantly to the little group.

President Hatless in the Rain.

The crowd was cheering hoarsely and the President stepped back to bow his appreciation. He had been one of the first to mount the platform and for a few minutes he stood out in plain view of the thousands of cheering, swaying people. He bowed repeatedly, first in one direction and then another. The rain pelted him on the head—for he was hatless—but the President did not seem to notice the fact. Mayor Williams hurrying up the steps ran toward him with an umbrella but the President waved him aside and stood out where he could see and be seen. The umbrella was later held over Mayor Williams himself as he delivered his address of welcome.

Though fairly well protected from the rain, the President was rapidly being drenched when a poncho was thrust into the hands of one of the Secret Service men as a suggestion from the National Guard as a way out of the difficulty. The President laughingly permitted the protector to be put over his shoulders. The crowd laughed gleefully, as it was made apparent that the President's head was not intended to be squeezed through the narrow opening, and the momentary struggle in putting the poncho into place put every one of the rain-soaked thousands into a good humor.

The committee started to apologize for the weather, but the President would not have it so. He declared he enjoyed it, and laughed and joked about the war of the elements for several moments, while the rest of the party was reaching the platform. Then Mayor Williams formally welcomed the President to the city.

The President followed Mayor Williams' speech with close attention, but broke into a laugh as he referred to the mild and equable weather of Oregon. The contrast was so great that there followed a general burst of laughter.

The Mayor finished amid a burst of applause, and before this had died away the President had prepared to respond. He looked about hesitatingly for a moment, and then inquired: "Can't I get out in front there and speak to those people?"

Before a word of answer could be given, the President was hurrying forward to the front of the platform, the members of his personal party following as closely as possible, and the guests on the platform scrambling for places. As soon as the party on the platform had hurried forward, a rush from the outside carried the stand by storm, and 100 or more men and boys scrambled over the railing to get as near as possible to the Executive.

With his first reference to the weather—a remark that he would omit mentioning the subject of irrigation in Western Oregon—the spirit of the vast throng was with the President, and the people followed him closely. He suggested the propriety of a speech from Secretary of the Navy Moody, and the crowd laughed again.

Again and again the speech of the President was interrupted by cheers. His portrayal of the struggles of the pioneers to cross the continent; of the valient fight made by the saviors of the Union and the showing of the Second Oregon made in the Philippines were all welcomed enthusiastically. It was a declaration immediately thereafter that the United States intended to govern the Philippines for the good of the people that awakened another outburst of applause and cheers. Then the President spoke of the United States as the defender of the weak, and declared the country was not afraid of the strong.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of Temple Beth Israel, was standing a few feet behind the President as he made this declaration, and the sentiment appealed to him forcibly. He was the first to shout his approval and to wave his hand in appreciation. The crowd caught the sentiment and cheered repeatedly.

President's Voice Carries.

Mr. Roosevelt has a clear, ringing voice—one that carries a long distance through air filled with large rain drops. He is able to throw it clear over a big crowd and make it reach the ears of those on the edges. It has enough of the vibratory quality to pierce water-logged umbrellas. A splendid pair of bellows he carries under his wishbone, else he could not have overcome the heavy obstacle of the rain storm. While to most of the men on the stand his words came clear, it might be doubted whether he could be plainly heard by the crowd beneath; but when, at the conclusion of each patriotic utterance, mighty cheers rose from hundreds of throats in every direction, all doubt was removed. Yet his is not a voice of high pitch. Though unmusical, it is not harsh. To be sure, he was speaking under a heavy strain, with no small handicap in the form of a deluge, his arms confined under a rubber blanket, but his voice disclosed the man—the embodiment of intellectual force. Its chief charm is its unmistakable sincerity and manly sympathy.

The crowd was cheering most of the time. It shouted approval of a policy of strengthening the Navy, and was enthusiastic over the tribute paid the men behind the guns. The reference to the battleship Oregon, and the declaration that the best way to show appreciation of the Oregon's services was to build more like her was popular.

When he had finished, the crowd gave the President a final cheer that marked the close of a splendid ovation. The rain had fallen steadily, but if any one felt any inconvenience, it was not shown. The people stayed until the last—stayed even to watch the President depart.

The Cornerstone Laid.

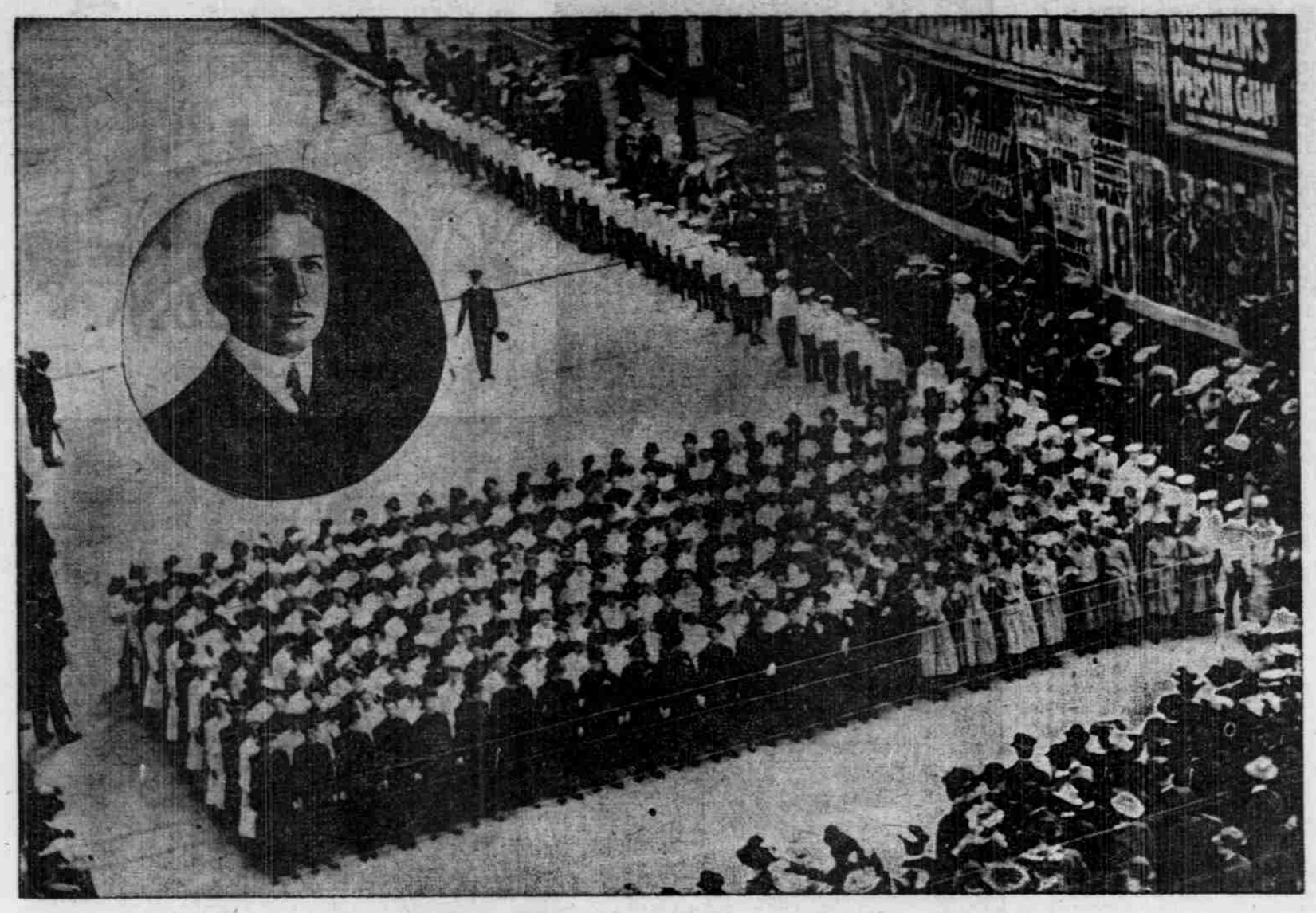
After the President's speech, the party stepped back from the front of the stand to the center where the corner-stone for the monument was to be laid. Acting President H. W. Scott, after the band had played a short air, told of the purposes of the monument and the Fair in a brief speech that the President followed closely.

Oskar Huber handed a silver trowel, set in an ivory handle, to the President, and he stepped forward to seal up a small box containing a statement of the history of the monument and the Fair. The President immediately sealed the box in its cavity and gave the signal for the workmen to lower the big block of granite into place. The big chorus, under the direction of W. H. Boyer, sang the "Hallelujah chorus" as the block was being set. Archbishop Christie then pronounced the benediction.

As the party started to leave the platform, the band began the strains of "America," and the chorus followed with the words, the public joining in the chorus.

The party made an uneventful trip to the hotel, driving over the line of march as originally outlined, at a hurried pace, only the guests in carriages and the President's immediate escort accompanying him. The President was to have attended an informal reception at the Press Club rooms, but he had been drenched during his speech and was compelled to give up this part of his plans. The party rested quietly at the hotel until the banquet in the evening.

THE HUMAN FLAG AND ITS LEADER, PROFESSOR ROBERT KROHN.



VIEW TAKEN ON SEVENTH STREET BEFORE THE START.

WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

Mayor Williams Extends the Greeting of the City of Portland.

Mayor Williams' address of welcome follows:

Mr. President: On behalf of the people of Portland and as their official representative, I extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome to this city. When the Chief Magistrate of the Nation comes from the Capitol to meet and greet us at our homes we not only feel highly honored by his visit, but proud of that freedom of intercourse and spirit of equality which exist between the people and their highest representative in the Government.

Experience seems to indicate that political parties are necessary to defend the Constitution, protect the liberties of the people and uphold the rights of the states, and every Presidential election involves a struggle for supremacy in the control of the Government, but when the election is over, the votes canvassed and the successful candidate inaugurated, all parties join hands in maintaining the dignity, honor and power of the Presidential office. We are all Republicans and all Democrats when we receive the President of the United States. To see and hear one who is the successor in office of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant is to bring before our minds by association the greatest men and the greatest events of our history. To see and hear the Chief Executive of the Republic is to see and hear one who impersonates the greatness, power and glory of more than 80,000,000 of people. Our citizens in times of peace have no way of expressing their patriotism in a more significant manner than by paying their respects to the President when they are given the opportunity to meet him.

You are now, Mr. President, more than 3000 miles from your official home in Washington City, but you are still among your neighbors and friends whose numbers are only limited by the boundaries of the Republic. Whenever the President of the United States journeys through the country geographical distinctions and state differences disappear, and a new impression of our National unity is made upon the hearts of the people. Your reception here with music, banners and decorations is only a part of that continuous ovation which has accompanied you across the Continent, in which the people have not only expressed their admiration for a distinguished statesman and soldier, but their gratitude and joy that we are one people with one flag and one President whose duty it is to defend that flag wherever it floats over the land or over the sea. This great outpouring of people sufficiently indicates that we are greatly pleased with your visit to us. Oregon is somewhat removed from the political center of the country and is not favored with as many opportunities to see those who fill the high offices of the Government as some of the older states, and therefore, the greater our appreciation of such opportunities when they do occur.

Eastern people who depend upon what they read and hear for information have an inadequate idea of the territorial breadth and extent of our country, and no one can form a correct opinion upon that subject who has not traveled as you have from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean. There is a special and far-reaching significance in your present visit to Portland. Now and here the President of the United States lays the corner-stone of a monument to one of the most eventful and romantic features of American history. This monument, when erected, will not only commemorate the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark in 1805, but it will also commemorate the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, laid its chief corner-stone in 1903.

All our surroundings befit this imposing ceremony. Spread out at your feet is a prosperous and beautiful city of more than 100,000 people, with a river like a silver ribbon running through its heart; beyond are the dark forests and green fields, and farther on the snow-covered mountains, all clad in the royal robes of Spring as if to embellish the people's welcome to the people's President. Notwithstanding we are today surrounded by all the activities of a strenuous civilization, this occasion reminds us of a time, comparatively a few years ago, when this country was described as a far-distant, dreamy land of solitude, "Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save his own dashings."

Permit me to say, Mr. President, that our young state is rapidly rising into an influential position in the family of states. Streams of population are pouring into her borders. Our diversified resources and commercial advantages, and especially the uniform temperature and mildness of our climate, are going to make Oregon one of the most popular states in the Union. That those who make and execute our laws should have some personal knowledge of our situation is most desirable, for then they can judge better of our needs and our claims upon the consideration of the Government.

May we hope, Mr. President, that among the reminiscences of your journey to the Pacific Coast you may recall your visit to our state with pleasant impressions, among which you can reckon the high regard in which the people of Oregon hold the experience and events of your personal history, and especially the characteristic courage and energy of your administration of the General Government.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

Tribute to the Pioneer Pathfinders of 1805.

"We come here today to lay a corner-stone that is to call to mind the greatest single pioneering feat on this continent, the voyage across the continent by Lewis and Clark, which rounded out the ripe statesmanship of Jefferson and his fellows by giving to the United States all of the domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Following their advent came the reign of the fur trader, and then some 60 years ago those entered in whose children and children's children were to possess the land. Across the continent in the early '40s came the ox-drawn, white-topped wagons bearing the pioneers, the stalwart, sturdy, sunburned men, with their wives and their little ones, who entered into this country to possess it. You have built up here this wonderful commonwealth, a commonwealth great in its past, and infinitely greater in its future. (Applause.)

"It was a pleasure to me today to have as part of my escort the men of the Second Oregon, who carried on the expansion of our people beyond the Pacific, as your fathers had carried it on to the Pacific. Speaking to you here I do not have to ask you to face the future high of heart and confident of soul. You could not assume any other attitude and be true to your blood, true to the position in which you find yourselves on this continent. I speak to the men of the Pacific Slope, to the men whose predecessors gave us this region because they were not afraid, because they did not seek the life of ease and safety, because their life training was not to shrink from obstacles but to meet and overcome them; and now I ask that this Nation go forward as it has gone forward in the past; I ask that it shape its life in accordance with the highest ideals; I ask that we govern the Philippines primarily in the interest of the people of the islands (applause), and just so long as men like Taft and Luke Wright are there they will be so governed; I ask that our name be a synonym for truthful and fair dealing with all the nations of the world; and I ask two things in connection with our foreign policy—that we never wrong the weak and that we never flinch from the strong.

"Base is the man who inflicts wrong, and base is the man who suffers a wrong to be done him.

"I was greeted here today by men of the Grand Army of the Republic, by the men who wear the button which shows that in the times that tried men's souls they were willing to prove their truth on war's red touchstone. In those days we won because the men who responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln had iron in the blood, because in addition to having a lofty ideal, in addition to being resolute that there should indeed be freedom and unity within the borders of the Republic founded by the men of '76, they had the courage, the hardihood and the strength to make them realize their ideal in war, in battle. I ask of the men of today that they do their duty as the men of yesterday did theirs. Remember this, if we only pay homage to their deeds in words, we show ourselves unworthy to be their successors. We can pay homage to them only by behaving in time of trial as they behaved in their time of trial. In 1861 if our men had confined themselves to glorifying the acts of the men of 1776, we would not have anything to glorify now; the President of this Republic is able to travel across the Pacific Slope and still be just as much in his country as on the Atlantic Slope, because you of '61 dared and did and died at need, but triumphed in the end."

"Today the Secretary of the Navy spoke of the great pride we take in the feats of the mighty battleship which bears the name of this state—the Oregon. (Cheers and applause.) It is a good thing to cheer her, but it is a better thing to see that we keep on building other ships like her, but even better. That is the right way to cheer the Oregon; to see to it that our Senators and Representatives in Congress go on with the building up of the United States Navy. Whether we wish it or not we have to be a great power; we have to play a great part. All we can decide is whether we will play that part well or ill, and if I know my countrymen there is scant doubt as to how the decision will come out. We can glory now in the deeds of Manila and of Santiago, because for the dozen years before our people were building up the Navy. The Navy which won in '98 won because for a dozen years before our people had been building ships and seeing that the officers and men were trained in their use. It is too late to improvise a Navy when the need comes. Not one ship which counted effectively in the war of '98 was built in that year, or even the year before. They were all built from two to 15 years in advance, and the men of Manila and Santiago, do you think they learned their trade after it became evident that war could not be averted? Not a bit of it. They were trained through years of practice to handle the ships, and the guns, and the engines, and we won with such small loss of life and so decisively because we had men who, when they shot, hit. And to hit in time of war it means you have to spend money for powder in time of peace. I ask that you show your appreciation of what the Navy did in '98, that you show your appreciation of what was done in the past by the pioneers who won this land, by making ready for the future. If we do not, then our children when they look back for cause of pride in our history will have to skip our generation. I ask that we, the inheritors of the glory of the men who founded the Republic under Washington, of the men who saved it under Lincoln, in our turn play our part and do aright the lesser tasks of today.

"We have met to commemorate a mighty pioneer feat, a feat of the old days, when men needed to call upon every ounce of courage and hardihood and manliness they possessed in order to make good our claim to this continent. Let us in our turn with equal courage, equal hardihood and manliness carry on the task that our forefathers have intrusted to our hands; and let us resolve that we shall leave to our children and our children's children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn. I ask it, and I am sure that it will be granted. I know you men and women of Oregon, men and women of the United States; and because I know you I am confident that before this Republic there lies a future so brilliant that even the deeds of the past will seem dim by comparison."

ADDRESS OF MR. SCOTT.

Fulfillment of Prophecy of One Hundred Years Ago.

Mr. Scott said:

For the Lewis and Clark Centennial Celebration and Exposition I will speak but briefly:

It was prophecy aforetime; later it was action, energy, achievement; now it is fulfillment and history.

It was prophecy when the plan of extension of our National boundaries across the continent to the Pacific took form in the mind of the third President of the United States, our chief of expansionists.

It was action, energy and achievement when the explorers by land followed the discoverers by sea, and when the pioneers of occupation and settlement followed the discoverers and the explorers.

It is fulfillment now, as the century that has passed since the exploration falls into its place in history, when the twenty-sixth President of the United States appears on this spot to lay the corner-stone of a monument to be erected in commemoration of the services and fame of the two daring explorers, who were chief agents through whom the boundaries of the United States were extended from the middle of the continent to the tides of the Pacific, greatest of oceans, and in celebration of the expansion for which their names will forever stand.

"Jefferson," says the most painstaking of the historians of this great movement, in an address to the people of the West, "Jefferson gave you the country. Lewis and Clark showed you the way. The rest is your own course of empire."

It was here on the Columbia, greatest of the rivers of Pacific America, that the flag of the United States was first unfurled as the symbol of authority and dominion of our country on the Western shore of the continent. The discovery preceded the acquisition of the great Mississippi region known as the Louisiana territory. The idea of exploring the region, afterward known as "The Oregon Country," was conceived by President Jefferson long before his purchase of Louisiana. His first proposal and attempt of exploration failed, but coincidently with the purchase of Louisiana it was revived on a larger plan, and even before the acquisition of Louisiana was fully assured, President Jefferson had prepared a draft of instructions to Captain Lewis for his expedition to the West. Already we had the claim of discovery, and the President hastened to confirm it by exploration and possession. Hence the Lewis and Clark expedition.

It is just 100 years since the organization of this expedition began. Two years hence a century will have elapsed since the expedition reached the Pacific. We are preparing for the celebration of that centennial. Preliminary to it, yet part of it, is the erection of this monument to the explorers. The President of the United States, whom we have the happiness to greet today, is a man who has taken unusual interest in following the historical development of our country. As a writer of the history of its expansion, he holds high and worthy place. His books on the subject are both history and literature. We may hope yet to have from him, and, indeed, we have the promise of it when he shall have leisure again, an additional volume to "The Winning of the West," devoted to the Oregon country.

Across the stretch of this first century we connect the two periods of our history today. Here is William Hancock Clark, grandson of William Clark, the explorer. He has come to honor this occasion by his presence and to bear living testimony to his ancestor's achievement. The accoutrements of his grandfather in the famous expedition are in his possession and are shown to visitors from Oregon at his home in the City of Washington, and we shall have them here by his permission as momentoes of the exploration and as curiosities of our Exposition.

But I must be brief, Mr. President. I offer you this implement of the ceremony today; and, fellow-citizens, the President of the United States will now perform the function he does us the honor to undertake at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the explorers who showed us the way to the Western shores of the American Continent.

DIVINE FAVOR INVOKED.

Archbishop Alexander Christie Pronounces the Benediction.

Archbishop Alexander Christie pronounced the following benediction:

May the providence of the infinite God look with approving eye on this, the work of His loving creatures, here begun today.

Even as He has made these worthy men, whose names we are about to glorify in enduring stone, to be instruments in the execution of His wise designs for the development of our state and country, so may He make this monument raised to their memory to be not only the memorial of past heroic deeds, but an incentive to future glorious achievement.

May His Divine benediction so fall upon us today that the demon of ungrateful discord be forever banished from among us, and our people firmly cemented by the bonds of sweet harmony and mutual confidence.

"In God we trust," first, last and always, and on that unfailing trust we repose our every hope as a Nation. May He continue ever to bless, protect and guide this people, and may He today pour down the fullness of His favor on its Chief Magistrate, our city's honored guest.

May the blessing of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost descend upon the work so happily begun this day, and bring it to a happy, harmonious and successful issue.

TO INFORM POSTERITY.

List of the Contents of the Copper-Box Sealed in Cornerstone.

In depositing the copper box in the corner-stone, Professor F. G. Young said:

"This sealed copper inclosure contains historical material illustrative of the history, life and progress of the region explored by Lewis and Clark. It is committed to the keeping of the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to their memory that, perchance, it may give light to a remote posterity on an age then long past."

The copper box contained a photograph of Lewis Berkeley Cox, member of the board of directors of the Oregon Historical Society, who first suggested the Lewis and Clark Centennial as a National event worthy of commemoration.

Photograph of Henry Winslow Corbett, first president of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, who first suggested this monument.

Proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Oregon Historical Society for 1899, containing the resolution empowering the committee on memorials to identify the site of Fort Clatsop, the Winter encampment of Lewis and Clark during the Winter of 1805-6, and other historic sites in the original Oregon Territory, together with portraits of the explorers, their signatures, and impressions of the Jefferson medal brought by them to secure friendly reception at the hands of the Indian chiefs through whose territory they passed. The medal from which the impression was taken was found on an island in the Columbia River in 1882. Also notice of the election of Governor Theodore Roosevelt as an honorary member of the society.

Proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Oregon Historical Society for 1900, containing the report of the above-named committee.

Articles of incorporation of Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, executed July 31, 1901.

Copy of The Oregonian of January 1, 1902, containing an article relating to Lewis and Clark, under the caption of "First Across the Continent"; a map of the Oregon Country and a portrait of "Se-chow-a," an aged Indian woman on the Umatilla reservation, who remembered the explorers.

The Exposition, Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1902—a magazine devoted to the Lewis and Clark Centennial, edited by Mrs. Edyth Tozier-Weatherred.

A copy of The Oregonian of January 1, 1903, containing Portland's invitation to the world to participate in the Lewis and Clark Centennial, together with an historical account of their expedition, as well as a detailed history of the inception and progress of the plans relating to the celebration up to that date.

House bill No. 1, Oregon Legislature, 22d regular session, introduced January 13, 1903, passed the House and Senate January 20 and 22, and approved by Governor George E. Chamberlain January 26.

Preliminary plan of Exposition grounds, with reference list showing location of buildings, etc.

Pearson's Magazine, June, 1902, containing the "Story of Oregon," by William Macleod Raine, illustrated with portraits of Lewis and Clark, Ramsay Crooks, a partner of John Jacob Astor in founding Astoria in 1811; Dr. John McLoughlin, who came to Oregon in 1824; General Joseph Lane, the first Territorial Governor; John Ball, who taught the first Oregon school in November, 1832; Governor George E. Chamberlain, Senators Mitchell and Fulton, and views of Astoria and Oregon City in 1845.

Articles on Lewis and Clark by P. W. Gillette, published in Pacific Monthly, July, August, September, 1902, containing illustrations along their route westward, and of the sites of their Winter encampment at Fort Clatsop and the salt cairn on Clatsop Beach.

The story of the Lewis and Clark Exposition up to date, by Henry E. Reed, secretary of the board of directors, published in Pacific Monthly, January, 1903, illustrated with portraits of the board of directors, and an illustrated article on Puget Sound by John Muir.

Wonderland for 1903, by Olin D. Wheeler, for the Northern Pacific Railroad, giving the story of Lewis and Clark's explorations.

The opening chapter of "The Conquest: the True Story of Lewis and Clark," by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon, with portrait of Judith Hancock, wife of Captain William Clark.

Souvenir programme of exercises in honor of the celebration of the 58th anniversary of the organization of the first civil government on the Pacific Coast, held at Champoeg, May 2, 1901, under auspices of the Oregon Historical Society.

The Eskimo Bulletin, the only yearly newspaper in the world, issued at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, May, 1902.

"Thanatopsis," a poem written by William Cullen Bryant, in 1818, the first to contain the word "Oregon."

"Oregon," a poem written by Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. A., in 1849, the year of his arrival in Oregon, and published in the Spectator early in 1850.

Illustrations as follows: The Mission printing press sent from Boston to Sandwich Islands in 1821, thence to Oregon in 1839; ship Columbia, which was sailed into the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray on May 11, 1792; the chest and looking-glass of Captain Gray. The Columbia was the first American vessel to carry the Stars and Stripes around the earth, and the flag thus carried was the Betsey Ross flag, adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, and brought into Oregon waters as above indicated. Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon's first delegate to Congress, in 1849; George Abernethy, Provisional Governor of Oregon, 1845-49; John Whiteaker, first State Governor; photograph of David McLoughlin, the last member of Dr. McLoughlin's family; photograph of William Hancock Clark.

Facsimile page of Jason Lee's diary, dated Sunday, September 23, 1834, showing the first religious service he held west of Blue Mountains.

Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1900.

Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, Vol. 3, No. 4, for December, 1902, containing the history of printing and newspapers in the Oregon Country from 1833 to 1850, by George H. Himes, assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical Society.

Portraits of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, with facsimile signatures of each, followed by the signatures of William Hancock Clark, the eldest grandson of the latter, and his wife.

Souvenir badge of Portland Press Club, welcoming President Roosevelt.

Badge of Oregon Pioneer Association for 1902 for the rana of 1840.

List of states which, up to May 16, 1903, had made appropriations in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Piece of pine from ship Columbia, built near Boston in 1773, which was the first American vessel to circumnavigate the globe and in which Captain Robert Gray discovered Gray's Harbor on May 7, and the Columbia River on May 11, 1792.

Piece of red cedar from Wah-Chung Mountain, taken from a point where beacon fires were kindled during the Revolutionary War, to apprise General Washington at Morristown of the movements of the British army and fleet at New York.

Piece of oak from the Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), which convoyed the Tonquin to deep water on her departure from New York in October, 1810, for the Columbia River, having on board the Astor party.

Piece of teak from the Hudson's Bay Company steamer Beaver, the first steam vessel to enter the Pacific Ocean, which was in 1836, and which entered the Columbia River the same year.

Piece of wood from Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Piece of oak from the tree at Vicksburg under which eGneral J. C. Pemberton surrendered to General U. S. Grant.

Piece of black oak from the Hartford, the flagship of Admiral David C. Farragut.

Piece of Oregon fir used in building the Spanish war vessel Reina Christina, which was destroyed by Admiral George Dewey at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Piece of cherry brought as a scion across the plains in a wagon box from Iowa to Oregon by Henderson Luelling in 1847, and transplanted at Milwaukie.

Leaf and flower of the Oregon grape (Berberis Nervosa), the state flower of Oregon.

Leaf of rhododendron, the state flower of Washington.

Piece of locust from hub of a wagon brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1843 by Doinel Waldo, the first wagon train to enter the Willamette Valley.

Piece of rock from the Lewis and Clark salt cairn—bears the marks of the fires used in distilling salt.

Lewis and Clark button.

Souvenir badge issued to all members of the committee to receive President Roosevelt, May 21, 1903.

Views along the Columbia by B. A. Gifford, The Dalles.

Views about Portland, Or., published by J. K. Gill & Co.

Letter from Admiral Charles E. Clark, late of the United States battleship Oregon, dated December 23, 1902, to Colonel R. W. Mitchell, Portland.

Charter of the City of Portland.

First annual report of Portland Park Commissioners.

Twenty-ninth annual report of the public schools of Portland.

Transactions of the reunion of Oregon pioneers for 1901.

Badge and button of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Souvenir badge of the 36th National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C., October 6-10, 1902.

Roster Department of Oregon G. A. R., 1903.

Envelope of the Oregon Humane Society.

Envelope of the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Leaf from a maple at Mount Vernon, picked up by George H. Himes, November 3, 1901.

Annual report of the Oregon Press Association for 1902, giving a complete list of all the state newspapers up to that date.

Announcement of the 31st annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association, to be held June 17, 1903.

Portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Semi-centennial edition of The Oregonian, December 4, 1900.

Washington Standard, Olympia, March 6, 1903, the oldest paper in the State of Washington, containing an account of the creation of the territory, 50 years ago.

Maxama, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1896, a record of mountaineering in the Pacific Northwest.

Nesika klatawa sahale; and a beautiful