

~~threat~~ of imprisonment and by Government Officials, whose duty it was to protect him, he left the Reservation in the 2nd Mo. 1870.

We next find Capt. Jack acting under the advice of prominent citizens of California and Oregon, with the names of his people enrolled and collecting a tax upon every article possessed, to pay over to the Government, in order to avail himself of the positive inference conveyed by the negative clause in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits Indians not taxed from becoming citizens. This also failed him.

Col. Meacham, in his last Official Report, before going out of office recommended to the Government to give Capt. Jack a home at the mouth of Lost River. This advice, though supplemented by prominent citizens of Oregon and California was disregarded by the Department, which instructed Col Meacham's successor to remove Capt. Jack to the Reservation, "Peaceably if you can; forcibly if must."

Late in the autumn of 1872 Major Jackson of the U. S. A. with a detachment of troops were sent against him, and surrounded his camp. Capt. Jack advised his men to lay down their arms, this was complied with by all except one man who still hesitatingly held on to his revolver. A Lieutenant was directed to disarm him. The Lieutenant, with an oath gave vent to an insulting epithet, and was replied to by the Indian "Me no dog, you tell me like ^a man, me mind you." Indignant that an Indian should presume to talk back to him, Lieutenant Boutelle, with another oath drew his revolver. The quick eye of the Indian perceiving the motion was in readiness. Both fired at the same instant, with no other result than the inauguration of an Indian war, which cost our Government Three Millions of Dollars, and near two