

ing one on the Klamath Lake Reservation in common with other Indians.

Notwithstanding it's pledge to him Government continued to transact all official business with Shanges, entirely ignoring the ent-pag, or Capt. Jack as he was now called. Considering the terms of the treaty broken, & that a broken chain binds no one, he left the Reservation, & returned to his old home with such of the tribe as adhered to him.

He entirely eluded all attempts to return him to the Reservation until the latter part of the year 1869, S. At this time Col. A. B. Meacham, Superintendent of Indians Affairs of Oregon visited him. He was received in a cool, dignified, & defiant manner, but after a two days council, he consented to return provided he & his people could have a home set apart from all other Indians. This condition was agreed to, & the close of the year found him, & his entire band in their new home, on land set apart to him & acknowledged by all parties concerned. Here they set to work making rails & buildings, etc.

This work was soon interrupted by the other Indians claiming the rails & other improvements Capt. Jack applied to the U.S. Ind. Offt. Capt. Knapp for protection, & was advised to "try another place". Accordingly, he made another beginning. Again other Indians took possession of his improvements, & again he appealed to the Agent for protection in his rights, & was met with the chilling reply "try still another place". The third time was he compelled to seek protection from Agent Knapp, who threatened him with imprisonment if he came again. Failing to obtain protection in his first rights, & exasperated by the threat of imprisonment by Government Officials, whose duty it was to protect him, he left the Reservation in the 2nd Mo. 1870.

The next find Capt. Jack acting under the advice of prominent citizens of California

& Oregon, with the names of his people enrolled & 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 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 & 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, & 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, & was replied to by the Indian "We 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, & nearly two hundred lives, besides the slaughter of twenty five Indian women & children. Capt. Jack was not removed to the Reservation, but with his band consisting of one hundred & sixty nine, all told, were driven to the Lava Beds, where with fifty three fighting men he held at bay U.S. troops, consisting of one thousand