

Oregon City Enterprise.

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WORSE THAN DEATH.

BY E. E. BROWN.

I had three sons—three darling boys,
Fair as the rose in bloom;
And every day I thanked my God
That these three boys were born.

They grew in beauty, and they filled
My home with love and cheer;
My widow life could not be sad,
As widows life were left to me.

Death came; a shining mark he found—
My first-born stricken lay;
I knelt beside his couch and prayed
As only mothers pray.

In vain; upon his lips I pressed
One last, long, lingering kiss,
And thought that nevermore my heart
Could know a pang like this.

Years passed; the other two went forth,
To tread life's busy path;
With health and strength in every limb,
And love in each pure heart.

And when war's clarion blast rang out
Through all our favored land,
My next boy rushed to meet the foe,
Foremost in freedom's band.

Bravely he met the battle's shock;
And history's page will tell
How with our banner round him wrapped,
My darling hero fell.

He sleeps to-day where marble shafts
Beneath the sun and moon;
For him my mother heart is proud,
Even when these tears I shed.

Still one was left—my youngest boy
I loved to my breast,
And thought his loving heart to find
A refuge and a rest.

But ah, a deeper grief than all
I could ever find to-day;
I mourn as never yet I mourned
Above my first-born's clay.

For his pure spirit, free from sin,
Scarce to my mind I see;
My next one died for freedom's sake—
His life was freely given.

But this one—over heart and brain
A demon's spell is cast;
Intemperance ruins, with iron hand,
My youngest one, my last.

I plead with him—my prayers are
Scorned;
In vain my tears are spent;
This is the utterest cup of life—
It is in mercy sent.

To see him steeped in sin and shame,
He who was once my pride,
With mind and body, and a square
Of heaven's light, to me estranged—
Would that he, too, had died!

My soul is wrung with anguish deep;
Father, I kneel to thee!
Thou who must break the captive's
bands,
Oh, set my darling free.

Grant's "Grab."

The New York Journal of Commerce has a correspondent in Washington who speaks very confidently respecting the prospect of getting the salary bill repealed. Here is his prophecy:

"One Senator who has taken and kept the back salary, and proposes to keep it, and who boldly defended the act, says Congress will be obliged to repeal the law. He says the tide of popular opinion is strongly set against it, and while he maintains that the act was just and right, he says he does not think it will be repealed. He says he has to his back a lead that is too heavy to carry. He says he has no doubt Congress will repeal the law soon after its meeting, and that he intends to propose it. Let him offer his bill, said another Senator, and let us then see who will dare move and vote against repeal of the law."

This is all very well, and we hope it will turn out to be true; but it is remarkable that of the many writers who have denounced this dishonest and disgraceful bill, very few have demanded specifically and squarely the repeal of that part of it which doubles the President's salary; and of the many conventions which have expressed the public sentiment upon the question not one raised the question in an unequal and unequal manner. Of course the bill should be repealed. The only part of it which can be justified at all is that relating to the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges; but the worst and most justifiable portion of the whole is the doubling of the President's salary. This is without any justification or reason whatever. At the old rate of compensation every President has saved a handsome sum of money. President Johnson saved some \$70,000; Mr. Lincoln saved as much; and if Gen. Grant has spent the whole of his salary, he has managed in other ways to secure a great increase of fortune since he became President. As Mr. Willard of Vermont has shown, the appropriations for the benefit of the President for providing and maintaining his house and establishment amount to over \$100,000 a year at the old rate of salary; and this is quite enough for any man even in these times of show and shoddy scrambling to ruin. When the average earnings of a farmer are only \$500 a year and when bankruptcy and distress exist on every side, the proposition to double the President's salary, and to do it by trick and without giving any opportunity for expression of public sentiment, is one that cannot be tolerated. If Congress will now repeal the bill and bring the salary of the President back to the old figure, very well. If not, that question must be an issue in the election of 1876. Of course we understand that President Grant's double pay is not reduced. He has lobbied for it, got, and will enjoy it; but the people will demand that the President who is elected in 1876 shall not be sustained by receiving any such money.

A vessel over a hundred and nine years old arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago with a cargo from Greenland. Her name is the True Love. She was built at Philadelphia twelve years before the Declaration of Independence. The original timbers are sound as ever.

The Last of the Modocs.

From the Platte City Enterprise.

ARRIVAL AT THEIR NEW HOME.
On Wednesday morning last, Oct. 29th, a special train containing the remaining members of the once celebrated and lately notorious Modoc band, and their military escort arrived at the depot, where a large crowd drawn hither to get a glimpse at the distinguished prisoners had assembled. In this they were disappointed, as extra precautions had been taken by the military escort to keep them from sight as much as possible. The shutters of the car windows were closed, and the only means of getting a sight at the savages was through windows of the door around which soon gathered a number of our citizens. They remained at North Platte about one hour when they were started for their destination.

which is an island situated in the South Platte river, about two miles from Fort McPherson. At McPherson station the party was met by Gen. J. R. Reynolds, the post commander, to whom Capt. Hasbrouck turned over his prisoners. The escort consisted of Company G, 12th infantry, which company it will be remembered, suffered so severely in an engagement with the Modocs, and a detachment of Battery B, 4th artillery, the whole under Capt. Hasbrouck, assisted by Capt. Hoge, 12th infantry, and Lieuts. Greenough and Smith, Dr. Tallow and H. H. Fox, of the New York Herald also accompanied the party through.

During the trip down to McPherson station, and through the kindness of Capt. Hasbrouck, our reporter was favored with a sight of, and an interview with the prisoners.

SCARFACED CHARLEY.
"That is the celebrated individual," remarked the Captain pointing to a quiet looking, pleasant faced Indian, who was lying at full length upon a seat. Upon approaching he appeared very reticent, but after a little he seemed inclined to talk. He is a small man, and his color for an Indian is very bright. He speaks English very plainly and appears to be quite intelligent.

Reporter—"Charley how do you like the prospects of living in this country?"
Charley—"Me like very well if there is plenty of game. My men want to hunt and get ponies. The officers say we be treated well if we are good. No fight with Sioux."

In replying to an enquiry concerning the war, he said he advised against it, and he had nothing to do with killing of Canby. He deprecated this act in very strong terms, and laid the entire blame upon Captain Jack. Opposite him sat

PRINCESS MARY AND MRS. JACK.
Capt. Jack's daughter and wife. Mrs. Jack kept her face covered constantly, but enough of her face was exposed to admit of a mass of hair. Quite a number had their faces daubed with this article, which is an indication of sorrow for the loss of the four that were hung. Princess Mary is a voluptuous looking woman of perhaps eighteen years, with long black wavy hair, and a pair of coal black snapping eyes, which were lighted up frequently while she was talking with our reporter, concerning her father. She is decidedly handsome and is held in great respect by the remaining members of the tribe. She bitterly denounced the government for hanging her father and allowing the balance to go free. Her conversation was conducted intelligently, and her manner was refined.

SHACK NASTY JIM
is a hard looking case, and though speaking English with a strong black undertone, he seemed to hold any conversation since they left Oregon. He sat in a corner of the car, and when approached by Capt. Hasbrouck and our reporter, drew himself up and persistently refused to speak to either party. His countenance exhibited a mixture of defiance, rascality, and doubtless had he a good opportunity he would take a peculiar pleasure in wreaking vengeance upon his capturers. Another important character pointed out was

LONG JIM,
who now is next in position to Scarfaced Charley. He is a good humored young fellow and expresses himself fully satisfied with the disposition of the tribe made by the government. In reply to an inquiry he said he was glad they were ordered to this country.

The whole party numbered 155. Of that number only forty-two are men and 115 women and children. Many of the men are very old and unfit for active service.

Clothing seems to be very scarce, and many of them are almost entirely naked. Some of the men are fine specimens of physique, manly, and the children present a better appearance, where the tar and grease has been removed than the average Pawnee and Sioux. They will be supplied with rations and clothing by the military, and allowed all the liberty consistent with their safe keeping. It is very probable that they will not be troubled by the Sioux who have been ordered to keep north of the Platte.

It is said that they will not be kept at their present home, but will be distributed at the various military posts in this department.

In returning home in the afternoon our reporter stopped for a few minutes at their camp, which is in the brush, on the island indicated above, and found them busy preparing their supper and getting out tents in which to live. The soldiers that accompanied them through from Oregon were relieved by a detachment from the 3d. The former will return to San Francisco.

Indignation in Oregon.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

From all that we can learn, we find that there is one subject which has produced a deep and profound sensation throughout Oregon. We refer to the conduct of Washington Territory by murdering citizens toward those Modoc Indians, who, near a year ago, so ruthlessly assassinated eighteen citizens of that State, in the Lost River Settlement, on its southern border.

This massacre occurred in a time of peace, was wholly unprovoked so far as the victims were concerned, and was without sanction or excuse on the part of the Indians. At the term of the Jackson County, Circuit Court, next succeeding, the Indians guilty of those murders, all well known, were indicted by the Grand Jury. The disturbances which immediately ensued, by order of which the public are familiar, rendered those authorities waited for assistance from the Federal Government. General Canby, then in command in the Department, was specially ordered to the scene of difficulty, in a letter addressed to the Governor of Oregon, avowed his purpose—as soon as the assassins should be arrested by the civil authorities for trial and punishment. That accomplished officer, thoroughly learned in military law, regarded such a course as his bounden duty; and no one thought of a different result until the people were astonished to learn, that the Lost River murderers, after being captured by the military, were absolutely abducted, by order of President Grant, and transported under military protection, beyond the jurisdiction of the State laws!

The indignation at such a wanton invasion of the laws, such a disregard of the rights and dignity of the State, and the exhibition of contempt for the rules of justice and the rights of citizens, was at once general and profound. The savages who massacred the Peace Commissioners—Gen. Canby and Rev. Mr. Thomas—were held amenable to military law, and under a Military Commission, condemned and executed; but the same authority which so decided and acted, has practically held that the assassination of eighteen private citizens of Oregon, and the execution of the murderers of Canby and Thomas, the Sheriff of Jackson county went with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Judge of the Circuit, under his possession, and showing the same to Gen. Wheaton demanded the custody of the Indians indicted for the Lost River murders; or rather demanded that Wheaton should pro- duce them on a day named in the writ, and stand before the Judge under such a state of things, and the service of that writ, and in some of the law. There is every reason to believe that Wheaton would have obeyed the writ had he not been instructed by an order from President Grant himself commanding him to do no such a thing. Indeed no military officer would be so aware of the Administration which respects the law, to disregard a civil process. Gen. Wheaton, in fact, stated that he took the course he pursued in obedience to his superiors; so that it is demonstrated in this case, as it has been in others of late, that where the civil law demands one course of action, and the order of a superior officer commands another, the military officer will always obey orders, even at the sacrifice of the Constitution and the laws. 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