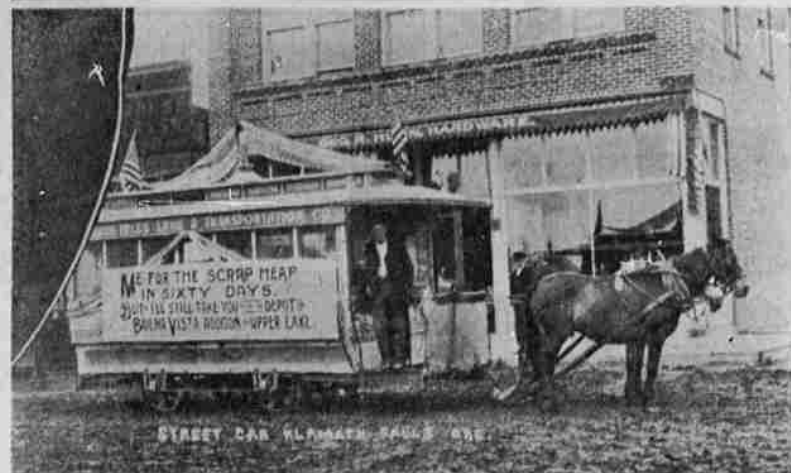




**ON THE WAY OUT** — This picture shows the horsecar, decorated up for a Fourth of July parade in 1910, the last year of its existence. As the sign says, the horsecar was ready for the junk heap. After the company failed to replace it with an electric car, the franchise was revoked, the city took over its operation and discontinued it. Earlier information says this view was taken at the corner where the Star Drug is now located, Fifth and Main.



**ABANDONED** — This was the ignoble end for the once proud Sutter Street trolley which once graced the streets of early-day Klamath Falls. Abandoned, it fell victim to fire, and then gradually disintegrated into junk. Today a few pieces still lie in some secluded corner at Moore Park, all that remains of the only streetcar that ever graced the streets of Klamath Falls.



**KLAMATH FALLS IN 1906-1907** — This view, apparently taken from the top of the Baldwin Hotel looks down on the preparations for the trolley line. There was a rock outcropping on the Main Street at this point and it was necessary to do some excavation for the trolley line. Today, all the buildings on the right have disappeared, and few actual traces remain of early day Klamath Falls except the Baldwin Hotel. Sign on building at left advertises Buena Vista Addition, promoted by the sponsors of the trolley line. This view was taken probably early in 1907.

# Old Military Document Relates Causes Of Modoc War

The Modocs staged one of the last Indian wars fought in this country. The war, covering a period less than a year, resulted in as many persons killed, soldiers, volunteers and citizens, as were lost in the battles by America in the Spanish-American war.

The war cost the United States more than \$4 million.

Causes for the outbreak of the war have been neatly summed up in a dispatch sent by Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the department of the Columbia to the assistant adjutant general of the military division of the Pacific, dated Portland, February 7, 1872.

General Canby later was to lose his life at the ill-fated "peace conference" when Captain Jack lead the treacherous murder assault under a flag of truce.

Canby wrote, "The treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs and Ya-hoskin Snakes was made on the 14th of October, 1864, and approved by the senate with certain amendments on the second of July, 1866, but not finally ratified until the 16th of December, 1869.

"This long delay made the Indians who were parties to the treaty very suspicious, and I have been informed by the superintendent that when the treaty, as amended by the senate, was interpreted and explained to them, Captain Jack, the present leader of the troublesome Modocs, protested that it did not represent what they had agreed to. He was, however, convinced by the testimony of the other chiefs, and finally assented to it.

"When they were established on the reservation they went to work with a good deal of interest to build cabins and enclose ground for cultivation, but were so much annoyed by the Klamaths that they complained to the local agent, who instead of protecting them in their rights, endeavored to compromise the difficulty by removing them to another location. At this point the same difficulties recurred, and a third selection was made.

"The Modocs then abandoned the reservation, alleging that the last point selected was a trap to place them in the power of their enemies, the Klamaths.

"These changes were made without the concurrence of the superintendent, and I believe did not come to his knowledge until after the Modocs had fled from the reservation. All subsequent attempts to induce them to return have failed.

"In the summer of last year, and in consequence of complaints against these Indians, the superintendent sent commissioners to confer with them who authorized the Modocs to remain where they were until the superintendent could see them. This has been understood as a settlement of the question until some permanent arrangement could be made for them; and unless they had violated some subsequent agreement, I do not think that the immediate application of force, as asked for, would be either expedient or just. They should, at least, be notified that a new location has been selected for them and provision made for their wants. They should also be allowed a reasonable and definite time to remove their families and fully warned that their refusal or failure to remove to the reservation within the appointed time would be followed by such measures as may be necessary to compel them.

"I am not surprised at the unwillingness of the Modocs to return to any point of the reservation where they would be exposed to the hostilities and annoyances they have heretofore experienced (and without adequate protection) from the Klamaths, but they have expressed a desire to be established upon Lost River, where they would be free from this trouble, and the superintendent informed me last summer that he would endeavor to secure such a location for them.

"In no other respects are the Modocs entitled to much consideration, and although many of the complaints against them have been found to be greatly exaggerated, they are, without being absolutely hostile, sufficiently troublesome to keep up a constant feeling of apprehension among the settlers."

Nine days later, the command-

ing officer of the district of the lakes, at Camp Warner, was ordered to establish a force of 50 or 60 cavalrymen at some point in the threatened area.

Selection of a new location for the Modocs was considered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the department did not consider Superintendent A. B. Meacham's recommendation that a small reservation be set aside for the Modocs at the north end of Tule Lake.

The troops eventually took station at Link River about April 1. First "pow wow" with Captain Jack took place at a place called the "Gap" on Lost River (near Gene today) on April 3. This accomplished nothing.

Troops remained at Linkville and conditions remained about the same throughout the summer of 1872. In latter November, F. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, who replaced A. B. Meacham, received instructions from Washington to remove the Modocs to Camp Yainax of the Klamath reservation, "peaceably if you possibly can, but forcibly if you must."

November 28, 1872, Captain James Jackson, First U.S. Cavalry, was ordered to advance on the encampment of the Indians along Lost River. They left Linkville after dark that night, and at daybreak on Nov. 29 entered the camp of Captain Jack and his band. Firing broke out and the Modoc War ensued.

It ended 11 months later when Captain Jack and three of his henchmen swung from a rope at Fort Klamath, and the rest of the Modoc band, 153 members, was shipped off to the Quapaw agency, Indian Territory. In June, 1903, the 47 surviving members of the Modoc tribe returned to the Klamath reservation and blended in with the other members.

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