

Refused to Pay Taxes.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company refuses to pay its taxes in the State of California. The reason alleged for the refusal is that the Government has an interest in the road and therefore it cannot be taxed.

And Ben. Holladay refuses to pay his taxes in Clatsop county, with not even the plea that the Government has an interest in the road, nor even a second mortgage, and the meanness of the refusal is only equalled by the fraud practiced on the people of this county last year, in getting his road assessed at the sum of \$2,100 for a distance of 22 miles.

The question of the hour, then, is, simply, What shall be the action of Congress? The necessity of the punishment is apparent, and its character is the only thing to be determined. This ought to prove no very difficult problem.

Let Us Have Light.

Would it not be well for Congress to examine into the matter of our National Banks, and show to the people whether that infamous measure was not forced upon the country by money and stockholders in Congress?

MORE CORRUPTION.—It is now reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expended a half million dollars among Congressmen to get the Government aid they have heretofore received, and that an investigation of the matter is to be had.

The buildings of the Agricultural College will accommodate 200 pupils.

A Disgraceful Congress.

An exchange, in reviewing the Credit Mobilier subject, sums up the matter about as follows: The Credit Mobilier exposure shows a lamentable condition of public morals. The pretence that members of Congress had a right to deal in the stock of the Credit Mobilier is the best defence yet put forward in behalf of the accused Congressmen, and it fails to the ground at the slightest touch.

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As regards the Congressmen who have admitted their dealings in the stock of the Credit Mobilier the country will be satisfied with their resignations. This, much, at least, is due from them to the constituents whom they have misrepresented.

As regards the case of Senator Patterson, we have no suggestions to offer. He is the worst offender—worse, if possible, even, than Vice President Colfax; but he is beyond any national punishment.

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for, though the House of Representatives would make the charges, the Senate alone can pass upon them. Just now the Senate is not a jury which will do honor to the country in the trial of offenders, and it is better that the cases which cannot be tried by a body whose members are so unworthy should be committed to the courts, and determined as similar cases would be determined if the alleged offenders were not men of high official position.

The Governor Endorsed.

The Puget Sound Dispatch has the following endorsement of the Governor's protest to the Modoc Peace Commission: The General Government having ordered a suspension of hostilities against the Modoc Indians, and appointed a Peace Commission to treat with the view of complying with their demand for a cession of lands of their own selection in the State of Oregon, as a reservation for their own exclusive use, under Government subsidy and protection, which would necessitate the removal of white settlers, citizens of the State, and secure to the murderers and robbers of many white citizens of the State amnesty for their manifold crimes, Governor Grover has issued a firm and well-considered proclamation against this Federal invasion of State authority and superceding of State laws relating solely to the protection of life and property of citizens of the State against domestic violence.

The grand jury in Jackson county has presented true bills of indictment against a number of these Indian outlaws for murder. The whole power of the State is compelled to arrest; and if lawfully tried and found guilty, what legal authority has the President, or any one holding office under him, to arrest the judgment of the Court?

Oakes Ames, who has been selected as a single sacrifice by the Radicals in Congress, for all the stealings of its members, in a speech before the House on the 26th inst., after giving a history of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the formation of the Credit Mobilier, concluded as follows:

"These, then, are my offences: That I have risked reputation, fortune, everything, in an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the Government, from which the capital of the world shrunk; that I have sought to strengthen the work thus rashly undertaken by invoking the charitable judgment of the public upon its obstacles and embarrassments; that I have had friends, some of them in official life, with whom I have been willing to share the advantages and opportunities of investment; that I have kept to truth, through good and evil report, denying nothing, concealing nothing, reserving nothing. Who will say that I alone am to be offered a sacrifice to appease a public clamor or expiate the sins of others? Not until such offering is made will I believe it possible; but if this body shall so order that it can be purged by the choice of a single victim I shall accept the mandate, appealing with unflinching confidence to the impartial verdict of history for that vindication which it is proposed to deny me here."

AFTER HILL.—The Bulletin and Statesman are just now going after the late Indian Superintendent and present Chief Peace Commissioner, A. B. Meachen. Wonder if these papers are searched? Meachen is going to get some appointment that they don't want him to have. Abuse him as much as you want to. He is yours, and if he is at the head of the Commission and does anything not right his corpse will belong to an outraged people.

In the Right Path.

The Oregonian says that the organization of Farmers' clubs throughout the country is hailed by every true friend of the State as an omen of good. Oregon is essentially an agricultural and stock-growing country, and the Farmers' clubs are in the interest of these two branches of farming. At one meeting the question discussed relates to stock raising, at another to grain-growing, and then to the all-absorbing question: how shall we carry our produce to market at rates that will allow us some compensation for our own labor, and for the money we invest? The farmers discuss these questions from a standpoint of an immediate and vital interest in them, and therefore with a keener intelligence than any other class of persons could bring to their consideration.

The telegraph announces that A. H. Stephens has consented to be a candidate for some office, in place of Wright, deceased. What is the office? At first we thought it was for Congress. But there is no one of the name of Wright in Congress, except the Senator from Iowa. [Mr. Wright was elected, and his term would have begun on the 4th of March.—Ed. ENTERPRISE.] We had rather hope for Stephens' return to Congress, for that body sadly needs men of ability as well as honesty there. Mr. S. possesses both, however crooked we may consider his political views.

SecREDED.—Mrs. Danway succeeded in making a split in the Temperance Alliance which met at Salem last Thursday, a portion of the members withdrawing and forming a new organization. There was a strong effort made to keep her out, and the Alliance the first day voted to reject her and all the other suffrage delegates, but next morning she renewed the fight (what influence were used the night previous to convert the members we are not aware) and never gave it up until she was on top, and she maintained her position, forcing those who were opposed to her suffrage policy to withdraw, thus splitting the Alliance and the temperance cause in two. Some women never are satisfied until they split up things, and she appears to be one of them.

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RATHER POINTED.—When the great American Peace Commission sent word to Capt. Jack, that they wanted a talk with him, and that "President Grant" didn't want to fight them, Jack replied that he had talked to women long enough; for the Government to send men to him to stipulate a treaty. Old Jack knows his men. Won't Mrs. Danway go after Jack, though? She will think him poorer, and Jack will hear from her in her next speech.

Will be Repulsed.—The demand for the last number of the ENTERPRISE, containing the account of the Hen Convention near Portland, and the supply not being near enough to fill orders for our last issue, we shall next week republish the Hen Convention article.

Help Your Neighbor.

We find the following good and sensible remarks in one of our exchanges, and we would most earnestly recommend them to the consideration of our readers generally, and to our citizens of this county and city in particular:

There is no better plan to secure the prosperity of a town than for the citizens to help one another. By "helping one another" we mean a reciprocity of patronage, the policy of patronizing home industry, on all occasions where it can be done. It needs no argument to show that such policy will advantage all the interests of a community and so enhance its wealth and general progress. Some towns have found it to their advantage to give from the common—the treasury—large premiums for the establishment of manufactories, realizing immense returns from the increase of population and business growing out of the increased demand for labor. All classes are benefited by producing a population, from the boot-black to the banker, for production creates wealth. Imagine a community that produces nothing, and is compelled to supply all its wants from abroad; is it not plain that it must become bankrupt? The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution has an excellent article on the subject of patronizing home industry, which we heartily endorse. It says: "Do not send abroad for help, if you have work to do, when it can be done in your own town. Encourage your own honest, industrious, faithful mechanics. They need all the help they can get. By such a course you keep money at home, assist the worthy, and have just as good work performed. Whenever mechanics are the best employed, prosperity is seen; the social virtues predominate, and kindly, brotherly feeling is experienced, which is the source of unspeakable happiness. Whatever you have to be done, look around and see if your mechanics cannot do it. If you have a house to build, or a shoe to tap, or a saddle to be made, tin-wares to mend, a house to paint, or cards to print, just look among your home folks before you send abroad, and if there is none in your town capable of doing the task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere. It is a wrong idea to think nothing is serviceable that is made at home. We know of many an instance where men have refused to purchase work made by their neighbors, and sent to a distant city for the articles which they needed, and paid a third more for them. Let the motto of all be, 'I will encourage my own mechanics.'"

Our "Lish" in Washington.

The Washington Chronicle of the 7th inst. thus notices Lish's first appearance in Washington as a lecturer. It says: General Applegate arranged an audience of about one hundred and twenty-five persons last night at Lincoln Hall, for the lecture on "Woman's Rights" by the speaker before him for the first time. The lecture was well attended, and the speaker held his own in the face of the opposition of the "old-fashioned" party. The lecture was well attended, and the speaker held his own in the face of the opposition of the "old-fashioned" party.

Is it in their interest?—We have watched very carefully the associate press reports in relation to the various investigations going on before Congress, and find that whenever they can manufacture anything favorable to the accused parties it comes by telegraph, but all the evidence against the corruptists is kept back. Why this discrimination? Do the telegraph owners expect to get up a little Credit Mobilier speculation, and be in need of votes to carry it through? It looks very much as though the telegraph is in the interest of the thing.

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Telegraphic News.

New York, Feb. 19.—At Newport, R. I. yesterday, a mob came near lynching a schoolmaster named Essex, while being taken to court for trial on the charge of having committed a crime against nature.

Washington, Feb. 19.—President Grant was at the President's room in the Senate this afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Fish. It is known that the President is opposed to an extra session of Congress. It is inferred from the fact that he was for some time privately engaged with Speaker Blaine, General Garfield, chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, and other members of the House, that the object of his visit was with reference to the condition of public business.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Speaker Parsons and Representative Williams, both colored Republicans, were arrested yesterday on the charge of conspiring to prevent an election of a United States Senator on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. They were held for trial March 19th.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 10th.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Judge Dick has discharged Parsons and Williams, arrested yesterday on the charge of conspiring to prevent an election of a United States Senator on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A special to the Enterprise from the Modoc says that the Indians are all armed with needles, guns, and some had as many as 200 cartridges on their persons. They were picked up after the fight of the 17th ult. They say they don't want to fight, but can fire a dozen shots now where they fired one on the day of the fight.

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have been committed, as shown in said testimony of the District of Columbia. Therefore, that the District of Columbia be and is hereby ordered to take a copy of the testimony so taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney, prosecuting officer of the United States for said district, who said testimony with other testimony which he may deem material, shall be presented to the grand jury sitting for said District at the next session thereof, that it may take such action in the premises as to law and justice shall appear.

From The Modoc War.

Yreka, Feb. 25.—The Yreka Journal of to-morrow morning will contain the following from the front:

The Commissioners met on Sunday morning, but no business was transacted. In substance as follows: He saw at first the Indians, some twenty on foot, one and a half miles from their camp. The parties advanced within one hundred feet of each other, the Indians seeing the Indians laid down their arms and came up and shook hands. Jack and Scenic with seventeen mounted followers, also came up and shook hands. White's aid in his mission. Jack said he was willing to talk, but wanted Steele, Roseborough and Fairchild present. If his friends felt afraid to come, he also was afraid. They would not meet on Tuesday, but would go to meet on Wednesday, as they could go no further—their animals being there and all their horses lame.

White says, so we are informed, that he will not refuse to talk with the Commissioners, because they don't know them, and say their hearts may be good, but we don't know them; we won't talk with them unless we can get Roseborough, Steele, Fairchild, or some of our friends, to come with them.

The Commissioners refused to allow the reporters for the press to go with Fairchild and White to Jack's camp on their side of the mountains. The Indians wanted them to come and get their reports for the papers.

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Corruption in Representative Bodies.

And now another United States Senator for Miss. Another's Press (Radical)—and one of rank and recent growth, but a veteran, ripe in experience and in spoils—stands before the nation and the world convicted by the Legislature of the State he has so long represented, and to which again he appealed for re-election, of bribery, open and unblushing. Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy did not deal—as most of the experts in the business of buying votes for United States Senators had been doing for years—by underbidding the business; he paid the money, and took his chance. What a sorry sight is this! Two senators from the same State, and that one of the most honorable and prosperous in the West, both men of high character and one of them, judging by the evidence laid before the Kansas Legislature, guilty, while the other, who has made his name by saying he would not take a cent more for the same body, who, more fortunate than Pomeroy and Caldwell, have contrived to escape detection and punishment, but will now be summoned by the historian as the author and pioneers in that system of demoralization which seems at last to have attained to the point where representative bodies are and is undermining the very foundations of society itself.

Interesting Facts.

According to the census of 1870, the total number of schools in the United States was 141,715 for females. The total number of pupils was 1,205,956. 3,621,856 being male, and 1,587,942 being female. The total income of all the schools was \$96,417,726, of which \$3,693,783 came from land and buildings, \$176,035 from taxation, and \$53,992,908 from all other sources, including tuition. The total reported is nearly three times that for 1850, and nearly six times that for 1820. It is considered probable that there should have been such increase, and the apparent augmentation is, without doubt, referable to a failure on the part of the census officials to secure complete returns. Of the total number of schools, 2,385 were in the public schools, 2,385 in the classical, professional, and technical, 12,767. The number of pupils in the latter class was 245,191, and in the public schools 28,905.

Pineback.—A writer in the New Orleans Times gives the "pedigree" of the Louisiana Radical war horse, the Honorable Mr. Pineback, as follows: His grandmother on the maternal side was a masteo or half-breed of the Indian and negro races, and her child, who was the mother of the prospective Senator, was the daughter of a white man, making the blood of P. B. S. Pineback one fourth negro, one fourth Indian and one half white.