

WIRES STILL DOWN.

The wires are still down in the Sierra, and no Eastern or foreign dispatches were received last night.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

An amount of 25 cents per share has been levied by the Dudley Mining Company.

Miners struck were quiet in San Francisco, as a general rule, yesterday morning.

There was not much variation in the gold and silver market.

The Republican State Convention of Oregon met yesterday at Portland and declared for Blaine.

S. H. Hoyle, the defaulting Tax Collector from Georgia, killed himself in his cell at Los Angeles Tuesday night.

The Supreme Court at Los Angeles yesterday granted the application for writ of habeas corpus in the case of Denis Kearney.

INMATES to the number of 200 have left the Fort Stevens (New Mexico) reservation in Los Angeles.

GEORGE A. ROSSER, a California pioneer, died at Siskiyou, Oregon, Tuesday night.

C. E. WILSON was drowned yesterday near San Francisco.

A. W. SMITH, of Stockton, was drowned at Plumas yesterday.

The fishermen's strike on the Columbia river in Oregon still continues.

WILLIAM LAMAS and his wife were found murdered yesterday near the Unadilla Agency in Washington Territory.

E. A. MARSH, a California pioneer, died at Siskiyou, Alaska, on the 10th inst., of heart disease.

STRECKERS river is still closed with ice.

STRESS is the name of a new town laid out on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about forty-five miles from Tucson, A. T.

A. C. GEORGE has been nominated for Congress by the Oregon Republican party.

Full reports from all parts of the State are given this morning in regard to the late storm.

It is seen that it was general, the southern portion, as well as the northern, being visited.

Damage was done by overflow, etc., but no serious disaster is reported.

A TARIFF POLL TAX.

And now the makers of silk hats have come forward and asked to be relieved from the oppression imposed upon them by the tariff.

It appears that the black silk plush, and the silk bands and lining and binding used in making hats, are nearly all imported, and the duty upon all this material is sixty per cent.

The black silk plush can only be made in France; at least all efforts to make it in other countries have thus far failed, and an attempt to establish a manufactory in the United States resulted in the almost total loss of the capital invested.

Thus there are no home industries to be "protected" by the tariff on silk-hat material, but on the contrary the only home industry that is concerned is being crushed out by the heavy hand of the Government.

The hat-makers put the case as follows: "Here, then, we have a strange anomaly, of a once flourishing manufacturing industry, 'est almost crushed out by a Government tax intended to foster home industry."

"Hundreds of skilled artisans, men who have spent years in acquiring the proficiency required by their delicate trade, 'deprived of a livelihood, and the Government itself, by the oppressive-ness of the tax, deprived of the revenue that formerly accrued to it."

"When the rate of duty was lighter—in a word, a home industry destroyed, no 'home industry promoted, and the Government revenue cut off.' This is certainly a satisfactory outcome of an attempt to protect home industry, but it is not one whit more absurd and mischievous than three-fourths of the workings of the tariff.

The tax upon the material of silk hats results in imposing a poll-tax of one dollar upon every American citizen who wears a silk hat.

That is one aspect of the case, but it has another, which is the one calling out the appeal of the hat-makers. Government has put an embargo on their industry by compelling them to charge prices which drive the public to buy cheaper kinds of hats.

They have taught themselves to make silk hats, and the Government now prohibits them from earning their living by making these hats. It will be seen at once that in this case the tariff operates as an invidious discrimination against a particular industry, and that it is in fact equivalent to a law 'regulating' the prices of hats.

In other cases this kind of robbery and confiscation is usually justified on the ground that it is for the protection of some home industry; and the said industry being one which either could not stand upon its own bottom, and therefore ought never to have been established, or which can support itself, but prefers, naturally enough, to be enriched by a tax levied on the general public.

The hat-makers, however, represent a home industry which is being destroyed by protection, not only without any compensating benefit to the revenues, but to its positive injury.

Nor is this a unique case, but only one out of many in which the tariff produces equally mischievous and inequitable effects.

There is no industry in our country, however, will of course resist the removal of even such abuses, lest they should open the door to a general tariff reform.

THE USELESSNESS OF THE PORTE.

It is reported that the Turkish Government is very anxious in regard to the future Eastern policy of England, now that the Liberals are in power.

Remembering the extreme energy of Mr. Gladstone's oratorical treatment of "the un-speakable Turk," a short time ago, and his firmly expressed belief that the expulsion of the Ottoman race from Europe was a necessity of the times, it is not surprising that the Porte should feel uneasy.

The time, and it is one which should not be dallied with, seeing that when the summer comes the notorious infirmities of human memory are apt to make even sensible people indifferent to the possible perils of future winters.

MORE SEWERS NEEDED.

The late storm has demonstrated the need of more sewers in the northern part of the city very forcibly.

Especially has the demand for sewers in Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets been felt.

The lowest sewer at present is in Thirteenth street, and from that point up to Twentieth there are no means of escape for surplus surface water, which now has converted G and parts of H streets into miniature canals, and not only to the immediate inconvenience of the residents in that quarter, but to the probable future dissemination of malaria.

The section referred to has been settling up very rapidly during the past two years, and there is no longer any excuse for refraining from building sewers there. At least two more sewers ought to be constructed this summer, and we have mentioned Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets as the proper localities for them because these streets have already been marked out for that purpose on the general map, and because they come next in order of priority.

It is indeed time that far more attention should be paid to sewerage generally, for the present provision is very inadequate, and one result of this is that whenever from any cause the low ground and lots are overflowed, a great quantity of sewage is washed out of its receptacles, and being distributed over the surface of the

THE SAFETY OF SACRAMENTO.

It is a very difficult thing for either men or cities to outlive the memories of the past.

Sacramento years ago suffered everything short of absolute destruction that could be inflicted by inundation, and all her expenditures upon precautionary measures since that time have failed to eradicate the recollection of her misfortunes.

Whenever a storm of unusual severity visits this valley, whenever high water is apprehended in the American or Sacramento rivers, inquiry begins to be made from all parts of the State as to the probability of another flood in Sacramento.

So determined are some of our neighbors that we shall not escape that when an overflow occurs like that from Burns' flood two years ago, it is at once magnified into a flood, and sometimes the San Francisco papers have undertaken to maintain that we must be flooded, even though we were not aware of it.

And though there has been a great deal of misplaced and uncalculated anxiety and fear in this regard, outside of the city, and though in fact our levees have thus far done their whole duty, it must be admitted that our own public has not been altogether free from apprehensions when, as recently, the skies lowered, and the windows of heaven seemed open to their widest capacity.

Nor at such times does it appear to us to be the highest wisdom or the best policy to ridicule and to set up the expressions of fear, or to go upon the assertion that there is no danger whatever.

Cases have been known in which communities, by thus persistently ignoring the signs and indications held out by Nature, have built for themselves that unstable kind of confidence known as a "Fool's Paradise," and in such cases the awakening has always been painful.

We see that there is only one plain and certain way by which the safety of Sacramento can be so assured that neither her neighbors nor her citizens will have cause to entertain anxious apprehensions for her in times of high water, and we submit that as practical business men we ought, all of us, to recognize the necessity of following this course.

There can be no doubt that the fears which have been and still are felt in this connection are injurious to the city, and this is so whether they are well or ill-founded.

To get rid of them, and to put Sacramento beyond the possibility of danger from floods, is the common-sense policy, and this policy ought to be taken hold of forthwith, and made the central purpose and object of our municipal government.

The way to obtain the reputation of safety is to be safe. If we were entirely safe at present there would not be the doubt that is unquestionably both felt and expressed so frequently by many of our citizens.

The case stands now in this way: We have a strength of levee which is generally believed to be sufficient for all ordinary emergencies; but when extraordinary emergencies arise, whether by actual or by accidental means, the levee is not sufficiently protected.

Now this is not a satisfactory condition. A satisfactory condition would be a strength of levee sufficient to meet any conceivable assault, and that is the only standard of efficiency with which Sacramento should rest content.

Our levees should in the first place be so extended and strengthened, on paper, as if they were built for density instead of for time, and their work has withstood the most tremendous assaults of the sea for generations.

It is thus that Sacramento should build, if she wishes to relieve both her own apprehensions and those of her neighbors. Nor need the scheme have in mind involve any onerous burden of taxation.

The secret of the plan is, systematic and continuous work. The plans once drawn, they could be built up slowly and leisurely, as the funds at disposal permitted.

A very moderate sum expended yearly in adding to and carrying further towards completion a well devised and thorough system of levees, would in five years or so give us a line of defense capable of withstanding the heaviest storms and freshets that the Sierra can pour down.

In carrying out such a system, moreover, it would be possible to adorn as well as protect the city. There should be a driveway on the top of the principal levee, and this driveway could be made an ornament to the place and a favorite resort for the people.

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THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

Portions of the lattice work of the Tay bridge have been recovered, and it is said that they bear marks confirming the theory of the builder of the structure, to the effect that the train must have left the rails before it went off the bridge.

It is possible that this was the manner of the catastrophe, but even if it was, the fact does not account for the collapse of the bridge, while the character of the material employed in its construction does afford some insight into the cause of the disaster.

Had not the bridge been built of bad iron, improperly fastened, there seems no reason to doubt its capacity to have stood, for the plan was not defective. But it was the character of the material which the contractor who supplied the material observed in his undertakings faithfully.

It is clear that he could not have performed this duty, or the bridge would not have been constructed so badly as it was.

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PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

Hoyle, the Georgia Defaulter, kills himself at Los Angeles.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Man and Wife Found Drowned in Washington Territory.

THE OREGON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted in the Case of Denis Kearney.

CALIFORNIA.

Assessment. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dudley levies an assessment of 25 cents per share.

Weather. The McClure Charter. The Georgia Defaulter. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The weather cleared up this afternoon, and during the evening a heavy shower fell about 10 o'clock.

The Board of Freeholders met this evening, and the right of the city government to state that he had the McClure charter in his hands unsigned, and asking an expression of opinion from the Board whether in the event he did not sign the charter, the city could go under the old Consolidation Act until such time as a new charter could be framed and carried into effect.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 8 A. M., when district nominations will be made.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

ASTORIA, April 25.—The fishermen's strike still continues. About 500 convened in Liberty Hall this afternoon.

The winter in Alaska is about over. The snow and ice are rapidly disappearing.

The Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company. The Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company.

The California brought down \$10,000 in Sticks. The California brought down \$10,000 in Sticks.

W. C. Garfield and another miner have been killed by a rock falling from a ledge.

San Francisco, April 25.—C. E. Wilson was drowned yesterday near San Francisco.

A Stocktonian Drowned. STOCKTON, April 25.—A dispatch received this evening from Plumas announces the death of a Stocktonian.

Residence Damaged by Fire. WILLIAMS, April 25.—Richardson's residence was damaged by fire to-day about 8 o'clock.

Republican Primaries. SIOUX FALLS, April 25.—The Republican primaries were held to-day.

The Case of Hoyle, the Georgia Defaulter. LOS ANGELES, April 25.—Hoyle, the Georgia defaulter, killed himself to-day.

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