

The De Youngs sent Kalloch word that if he read that article they would shoot him on sight. Last night an immense audience gathered in the Metropolitan Temple and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Kalloch addressed the indoor meeting, scoring the De Youngs mercilessly and reflecting on their personal record and family antecedents in the most direct manner. After adjourning the meeting in the hall, he went outside, mounted the stand and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the *Chronicle* upon himself, he said, in the malignant attack on the reputation of my father, who was filled an honorable grave for many years, the journalistic vipers have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable, their disgraceful records make such an attack possible. I am justified in pronouncing them the bastard progeny of a whore. He said he had the *Sun* article in his pocket, (cries "Read it, read it!") but did not wish to expend all his ammunition at once. It would be published immediately in full in the *Workmen's* paper, and next Tuesday evening he would take it up and comment upon it.

Charles De Young evidently considered the proceedings of the evening an equal provocation to the actual reading of the article, and reacted accordingly.

So far as can be present be learned, the feeling of the community is almost entirely with Kalloch. De Young's action is universally regarded as a cold blooded assassination, and the belief is general if the Workingmen in the event of Kalloch's death demand the surrender of De Young for lynching, that outside of the lawfully constituted authorities, not a hand would be raised to prevent its consummation.

In accordance with notices posted on the streets the workingmen assembled in immense numbers at the sand lots and by 2 o'clock, notwithstanding crowds gathered on the streets down town, over 10,000 excited men were gathered around the rude rostrum shouting, cursing and calling for the blood of Kalloch's assassin.

Clitus Barbour took the stand and addressed the meeting earnestly, urging the workingmen to await the arrival of Kearney before taking further steps. The crowd, however, was eager for action and listened with bad grace to all the arguments tending to delay their vengeance.

Barbour continued, dwelling upon the fact that they were unorganized and in no condition to cope with the police and military. In reply the crowd demanded to be led at once down town to hang De Young and demolish the *Chronicle* office. Barbour informed them that the presidents of ward clubs were in session, and had decided to wait the arrival of Kearney, but that if Kalloch died, they were fully determined to hang De Young without delay.

Tremendous cheers greeted this announcement. Wright, vice president of the party, addressed the crowd in the same strain.

The tragedy has almost paralyzed business during the day. Telegrams are pouring in from all over the State inquiring as to the condition of affairs and an almost equal interest is reported from Nevada.

Kearney arrived on the *Vallejo* about this evening. At the wharfe he was met by a crowd of several thousand, who received their leader with almost frantic exhibitions of joy. Three of the Workingmen's military companies, numbering 160 men with rifles and fixed bayonets were on hand as escort, with Kearney at their head. The procession moved up Market Street for several blocks and making the fair ring with cheers for Kearney and cries of "hang De Young."

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—After Kearney had concluded his conference with the ward presidents on Saturday night, the march for sand lots was resumed. A crowd had assembled there before his arrival and was harangued by several prominent workingmen counseling prudent action. Kearney on arriving, immediately ascended the stand and began addressing the assemblage, which covered the entire space between the Rostrum and Market Street. Probably not less than 20,000 people were present. The vindictive feeling which had prevailed during the day had apparently in no wise diminished,

and at a word from Kearney the whole body would have poured down town without hesitation to wreak vengeance on the De Youngs. Kearney realized the situation fully, and addressed himself to the task of quieting the passions of his followers. He reminded them that in ten days the election would put the whole machinery of the city government in their hands, and that without fail the proprietors of the *Chronicle* would then meet their deserts, that at present any attempt at violence would be met by the revolvers of the police and the rifles and galling guns of the military, and that the game was not worth the blood of one honest man. He adjured them by their regard for their reputation throughout the country, the eyes of which were upon them, to do no violence but to disperse quietly to their homes. He announced that to-morrow afternoon he would meet them on the sand lots and that in the meantime he would inquire more fully into the state of affairs and would then, he believed, be able to show them how to dispose of the matter with credit to themselves.

Never was Kearney's boundless influence over his followers exhibited to better advantage. Although the vast crowd were fairly howling for the blood of the De Youngs, they yielded implicitly to his advice and when he dismissed them surged away in various directions, evidently prepared to follow his advice to the letter. Everything was very quiet down town during the evening. The business office of *Chronicle* was surrounded early in the evening by a considerable crowd and some talk in favor of mobbing it was made but no action taken. The office was closed early in the evening and left in charge of the police. The printing office on Clay Street was running as usual guarded by a strong detachment of police. In that vicinity no demonstration whatever was made during the evening. Montgomery Street was almost deserted until after the adjournment of the sand-lot meeting. At Central Station, where the De Youngs are confined, the whole police force is assembled, except those stationed at a few other points, all the beats being left to take care of themselves. The militia were also under arms. A crowd was hanging round the station during the evening, but was not demonstrative. Altogether the evening was passed very quietly.

At 10 o'clock Kalloch's condition was better than might have been expected, and physicians are hopeful of a favorable result. A thorough examination had not been made, and the bullet in the breast was not found. Physicians say they cannot give a decided opinion in the case for the next twenty-four hours.

At the sand lots an immense crowd assembled and Kearney called the meeting to order. He began by claiming that the workingmen's party is to-day the party of law and order in the city. He then went on to remind his hearers that the eyes of the country were on them, that in the coming election they held victory in their grasp and must not throw it away by any injudicious action. In a few days more they would accomplish at the polls that for which they had been striving for the last two years. The Chinese must go, and De Young must hang when they obtain control of the government. He then compared the assault on Kalloch with the Perry-Broderick duel to the disadvantage of the former; De Young giving his victim no chance for defense. He argued that the shooting of Kalloch was not due to his words on Friday night, but was in pursuance of a deliberate plan to put him out of the way. The plan was hatched two months ago, and De Young was the tool of the land robbers and Chinese companies. He alleged that last Tuesday he, Kearney, while at Chico, received a message from De Young, asking a fusion of the workingmen and honorable bids on the bases of Kalloch's withdrawal. He refused, and next day, the *Chronicle* opened the attack. He claimed it could also be proved that Kalloch was offered \$30,000 to withdraw, which he also refused. He enlarged upon the theory that an attempt was being made to induce the workingmen to adopt violent measures in order to destroy their chances in the coming election.

A resolution was adopted to withdraw all patronage from the

Chronicle and from any firm advertising in its columns. I. M., son of Dr. Kalloch was then introduced and was received with tumultuous cheers. He thanked the audience for their recognition, believing it to be a token of respect for and gratitude to a man lying near the point of death for their sake. He assailed De Young in language not less outspoken than that used by his father, but advised moderation and no violence. Let the law take its course and make it take it. He appealed to the party if De Young was not legally executed to kill and help the speaker kill him.

William Wellock, C. J. Beerstecher, Clites Barbour, and others addressed the meeting, all to the same general purport.

Unless Kalloch's death ensues, there is no further danger of violence. The workingmen have recovered from the first burst of frenzy and are now disposed to keep quiet and await developments. The city this evening is as quiet as ever, and the authorities, while observing all due precautions, are satisfied that the danger is past.

An *Alta* reporter, this evening, interviewed the De Young brothers. Charles declined to make any statement except that the reports already published were in the main correct. M. H. De Young, in answer to the remark of the reporter that it was a bad state of affairs, replied that it might have been expected. Mr. Kalloch, he said, "Might have known that he could not go on to a public platform and traduce our mother and family without stern and bitter retribution following close upon the heels of vilification. There was no law that would reach the matter. He knew he took his life in his hands when he spoke as he did." "But," said the reporter, "the workingmen, whose fight this seems to have become, claim that he was justified in thus abusing your family after the *Chronicle* had rolled back the curtain from his father's history, an old man who has been dead these thirty years." "That," replied De Young, "was unpardonable, but I will say in justice to my brother and to myself that that statement came as a dispatch from Boston. It arrived at about half-past one o'clock in the morning. Both my brother and myself were away, he at a political conference and I elsewhere. Even our news editor scarcely read the matter as it came in; but once published, we determined to stand by it without retraction. No matter how excited the public is now, they will take a calmer view of the matter when they come to reflect that my brother simply did what any man would do who had a spark of manhood about him." In answer as to whether his brother desired to be removed, he said, "he did not for the present."

Everything was perfectly quiet throughout the night and this morning the people are going about their business as usual, and there is no appearance of any excitement. Kalloch passed a comfortable night, and this morning his condition is much improved.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: The Catholic inhabitants of Cologne anticipate a visit from the Pope next year, if the church conflict is settled in the meantime.

A *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: The national debt of Russia bearing interest is becoming enormous. One billion one hundred and thirty-two million, one hundred and sixty-five thousand, one hundred and twenty-five roubles in paper money is now in circulation.

A Rome dispatch reports the harvest in Italy as being disastrously affected by the drought and parching heat. The prospects of the vintage are more reassuring. Considerable distress has been caused in the Venetian provinces, owing to the slender yield of silk cocoons.

The *United Service Gazette* believes Lord Chelmsford will be confirmed in the rank of Lieut. General which was temporarily conferred upon him while serving in South Africa.

Correspondence.

PAROWAN,
August 12, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

At a recent Meeting of the Board of Trade for the Parowan Stake of

Zion, a permanent organization was effected, with the following named brethren as officers:

Wm. Adams, president; Wm. C. McGregor, first vice-president; Erastus W. McIntire, second vice-president; Henry Lunt, Samuel H. Rogers, Chas. Adams, Wm. C. Mitchell, M. Richards, Jr., S. C. Hewlet, John Topham, Francis Webster and Joseph S. Hunter, directors; John E. Dalley, secretary; Wm. H. Holyoak, assistant secretary; Thomas Davenport, Treasurer; Wm. H. Dame, general manager, and Christopher J. Arther, assistant.

We are now prepared and anxious to unite with our brethren of the other Stakes in any measures that will facilitate our home interests. We feel that these boards of trade will be of great worth to us as a people as a means of uniting us in our temporal matters.

JOHN E. DALLEY, Sec'y.

P. S.—The health of the people in this place is good.

Grain crops are rather light, there being but little more than half an average yield, but as we are blessed with a pretty good crop of fruit the loss in grain will not be felt so much as if fruit was a failure, as is the case in most of the settlements adjoining us.

J. E. D.

GRAND RAPIDS,
Kent County, Mich.,
Aug. 14th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 19th of June I arrived at Braidwood, Will County, Ills., where I was joined a few days later by Elder Robt. G. Barrett, from North Ogden, on his way to Pennsylvania.

We labored together about one month in Braidwood and vicinity, held a good many meetings, and had the privilege of baptizing six persons. We set apart Elder Frank Mason to preside over the branch, and ordained one teacher. We left on the 24th of July a thriving little branch with good prospects of others joining. We were kindly treated by the Saints. They had a little missionary fund started, thus showing their willingness in bearing a portion of the burden, knowing that traveling to preach the gospel cannot be done without expenses.

We spent the 24th in Chicago, and on the street we were handed a handbill inviting the public to Dr. Bassett's Museum of Anatomy, to see the Danite chiefs of Mormonism. As we have lived in Utah over 15 years, and never seen nor known such men, we were aroused to a little curiosity. Ten cents bought us a catalogue that admitted us to a room, where President B. Young and wives, also O. P. Rockwell, John D. Lee and Bill Hickman were purported to be shown in life likenesses of wax. We should not have known who these figures were imitating, had not the book described and given numbers. This is another invention to excite the public against us as a people, and to feed prejudice, superstition and bigotry.

We arrived at Grand Rapids on the 25th, and were kindly received by Bro. Backus and family. We have labored here in three counties since, west and south, succeeded in opening up a large field, held a number of meetings, and made lots of friends, who treated us very kindly. We sowed a good deal of seed, with bright prospects of a good harvest.

To-morrow, the 15th, Elder Barrett leaves for Pennsylvania to labor amongst his relatives. He is energetic and will doubtless meet with success.

Elder Howard is laboring further north in this State. I intend visiting those branches there, and returning to this field when the busy farmer is through threshing. The weather has been warm and dry. Wheat crops were good this season, and most of the corn looks well. Your brother in the gospel,

F. F. HINTZE.

Fashionable Preaching.

As he was ascending the pulpit steps one of the elders button-holed him to whisper an additional caution:

"The liquor dealer has just come into church, and he gives us a lift sometimes. I wish you would be particular not to allude to the whisky business or the temperance question."

The young minister, getting

frightened to see the moral ground so steadily narrowing before him, inquired:

"Whom or what shall I preach against, then?"

The elder's reply came like an air of triumph:

"Preach against the Mormons; they haven't got any friends in town."—*Steubenville Gazette*.

NOTICE

Z.C.M.I. WILL be closed on Friday the 29th inst., for stock taking. Patrons will please notice and govern themselves accordingly. J. S. H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

A CHANGE!

I WANT to hire a miller, for the Steam Grist Mill on my Farm at Hooper City, Weir County, or I will let the mill to a competent responsible person to be run on shares. Who wants to come? Address, H. W. N. A. S. B. T. P. O. Box 374, slm Salt Lake City.

FAIRER BROWS THAN THOSE whitened by the clarifying action of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP are not to be found. Disfiguring pimples, blotches and other blemishes of the complexion which mar the effect of pleasing features, fine eyes, and other agreeable physical traits, are quickly eradicated by this healthful aid to beauty, which is also specifically adapted to the cure of local diseases of the skin and the alleviation of pain arising from rheumatism and gout. The utility of sulphur baths is too generally understood and appreciated to need comment. They are expensive, however. Not so GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which possesses the same properties in a highly concentrated form, is sold at a price which renders it available by all, and obviates the necessity of seeking beyond one's own threshold the remedial advantages of sulphur bathing. Obsolete ulcerous sores, colds, bruises and cuts are healed by it; and it is extremely efficacious in relieving the suffering caused by sprains. It nullifies the danger of diseases produced by contact, when used as a preventive, and disinfects clothing and linen worn by persons troubled with contagious maladies. Regarded merely as an article of the toilet, it is far preferable to ordinary soaps, on account of its superior cleansing and emollient qualities, and for bleaching fine articles of needle work and white woolen, cotton and linen fabrics, it is unequalled. Its use is sanctioned by the Medical fraternity, and testimony of the most unimpeachable kind proves its merits. No statements are put forth in its behalf which the facts will not justify. It is in every respect worthy of the rank which it holds among American proprietary remedies. Inexpensive, convenient and reliable, it especially recommends itself to the use of families in which there are children who are liable to contract, at school or elsewhere, diseases of the skin, to which it is the best known antidote.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25c. per cake. 1 Box (3 cakes) 75c. sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

THIS IS WHY.

You keep your house insured, because it may burn, and you don't know when. You want to be safe. Do you know when disease will attack yourself or child? To be safe and save life and Doctor's bills, keep on hand BROWN'S EXTRACT BLACKBERRY AND GINGER, a safe, pleasant and reliable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians and druggists endorse it everywhere. Ask your druggist about its merits, he keeps it.

Why shake, when EUREKA AGUE PILLS will cure you? When taken in connection with BROWN'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS, they never fail to cure, and you suffer none of the bad effects that result from dosing with Quinine. All of Brown's Family Medicines for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Godbe, Pitts & Co., and Moore, Allen & Co., Salt Lake City. Trade supplied.