

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Dispatches already filed seem to have pretty thoroughly exhausted the facts in connection with the Kallloch-De Young affair. Nothing has been learned to throw any further light on the subject. The tragedy is the theme of universal comment on the street and the general impression seems to be that such a result might have been expected at any time during a number of years past, owing to the personally aggressive course that has always been characteristic of the *Chronicle*. Citizens deplore such a recourse to violent means of redress, and believe that the provocation in this case altogether inadequate, more particularly as Mayor Kallloch, who was the object of the *Chronicle's* assault, is amply capable of fighting his own battle; but there is not noticeable any marked expression of grief or indignation except on the part of the personal friends of the deceased.

During the forenoon business has been going on as usual at the counting room of the *Chronicle*, although the blinds are drawn and the police guard the door to prevent the intrusion of mere curiosity seekers.

At the Morgue an idle throng is assembled, and a few police are there also to maintain desired freedom from annoyance.

Young Kallloch still remains at his cell at the city prison, and observes strictly his previous reticence. He was visited by counsel this morning about 8 o'clock. His father went to the station house and was closeted with the prisoner about an hour, but nothing is known of the nature of the conference. Soon after, young Kallloch was brought before the Police Court, his father accompanying him, and the case was continued until next Thursday.

As a further indication of the trend of public opinion, it may be noted that many of the better class of citizens while not expressing any marked sympathy for De Young, exhibit a strong feeling of indignation in a general way against the Kallloch's, both father and son, considering their whole course in the quarrel with the *Chronicle* eminently objectionable and disgraceful, and expressing the belief that it is time the city was rid of them in the interest of respectability, peace and good order.

The *Bulletin* editorial this evening, after briefly reviewing the whole Kallloch-De Young quarrel, says: The causes which lie at the bottom of the feud are reckless journalism on the one hand and border politics on the other. There is a line of journalism which cannot be overstepped without provoking retaliation. It is in a large sense the dead line. The public acts of public persons are subjects of public criticism, but even that latitude is not justified if personal malice is the leading motive.

The *Post* says, editorially: The homicide last night was the natural, logical and inevitable outcome of the example set by the deceased. Isaac M. Kallloch appealed to the popular court of last resort to vindicate his family honor precisely as Charles De Young had done eight months ago. The only difference in their respective cases was in the fatal ending. In both, the intent was criminal, viewed from a strictly legal and moral standpoint; in both, malice aforethought stood self-attested; in both, justification is sought in provocation of unbridled vituperation and disgusting slander.

The *Examiner* says of the tragedy: It was a deliberate assassination, and the assassin had manifestly premeditated the atrocious deed with malignant determination to make no failure of his fatal purpose. The murder of last night was another and last tragic chapter in this most unfortunate and deplorable trouble. For the peace, order and good name of San Francisco, it should be the end of lawless violence and the criminal shedding of blood in relation to the matter.

As regards the responsibility for the publication of the pamphlet heretofore referred to, it is noticeable that the *Chronicle* this morning fails to deny in express terms any connection with it. After mentioning in its local account of the tragedy that the *Bulletin* extra of last evening assigned the document as provocation for the shooting, the *Chronicle* article continues: The deceased only yesterday afternoon stated to the managing editor of this that he had been greatly annoyed by notes addressed to him requesting him to send a copy of the pamphlet reflecting on Kallloch, and

that after some trouble he had succeeded in obtaining a copy that had been sent to a gentleman in this city. He expressed fear that circulation of the document would do him injury and perhaps prejudice his case before the court, as its publication might be attributed to him, and expressed hope that there were not many of them in existence.

The *Post* publishes an interview with M. H., brother of the late Charles De Young. On being asked what he considered the cause leading to the shooting, he replied that he did not know. Referring to the circulation of the previously mentioned pamphlet, he said: "I do not know if that was his grievance or not; he certainly had no reason to think that my brother had anything to do with the pamphlet. We had nothing at all to do with them, and did not even know that they were in circulation until shown one by a friend. I think that a certain Mr. Shimmien, editor and proprietor of a Kansas City or Leavenworth paper, who accused Kallloch of swindling him out of \$14,000 put them in circulation here. This man has constantly assailed Kallloch in his paper, and has avowed to make him disgorge. He was out here, I believe, a few weeks ago, and finding that Kallloch was able to pay him, determined to get his money." Mr. De Young further stated that the recent visit east of the deceased had no connection with his trial; it was solely to make terms with paper manufacturers. On his way home he stopped a few days in Kansas, and there learned of some damning facts against Kallloch, but it was not intended to use these facts or pamphlet, at his brother's trial. Inquiry at the post office shows the pamphlets began to come in last Wednesday and many were circulated on that day and Thursday and Friday. If the postmaster knows where they come from he for the present withholds the information.

Young Kallloch, on being questioned this afternoon, declined to answer the question as to whether he had evidence that De Young was the instigator of the pamphlet, saying he was in the hands of his counsel and considered it more prudent to say nothing at present.

Rumors that seem to have gotten abroad of great excitement in the city and danger of violence are utterly unfounded. There has been no excitement except that naturally attendant upon such a tragedy, and any resort to violence is absolutely unthought of. On the contrary, considering the prominence of the parties to the affair, the community has manifested what might almost be considered apathy, so far as any demonstrative expression against the slayer is concerned.

The mass meeting which it was proposed to hold this evening in Union Hall under the auspices of the Typographical Union, has been postponed until further notice.

Further inquiry shows that young Kallloch fired five shots at De Young, of which only one-fourth, the took effect, otherwise the original report of the affair seems to be substantially correct. It is evident that the deed was deliberate. Officer Noyes states that a few moments before De Young entered the office he saw Kallloch walk along Kearney street and peer into the window of the *Chronicle* counting room. He was evidently on the watch awaiting the arrival of his victim.

About a quarter past nine the coroner's assistants took the body away from where it had been lying on the floor awaiting his examination, and removed it to a wagon for conveyance to the morgue. The crowd in the meantime had increased to thousands, blocking up both Kearney and Bush streets. It was composed of all classes, evidently including a great many of Sand Lot proclivities, and as the body was brought out, cheers, howls and ejaculations of exultation and derision arose. The coroner's wagon, escorted by a squad of police, drove at once to the morgue, followed by a hooting, whistling and yelling mob. The demonstration was confined merely to words. No action of a violent nature occurred.

On arriving at the morgue, the crowd gathered there for a while, continuing its demonstrations, but soon dispersed, and the officers retired. The conduct of the mob called forth many expressions of indignation and disgust from the more respectable bystanders, but there was nothing whatever tending towards any breach of the peace. A great concourse still lingered in the vicinity of the *Chronicle* office discussing the affair, but an alarm of fire several blocks distant, drew

many of them away at about 10 o'clock.

The pamphlet previously referred to, proves on examination to be simply a full report of the trial of Rev. I. S. Kallloch, in the Boston scandal case, with a brief preface to the effect that it was published with no malicious motives, but simply to give a plain unvarnished report of the trial. It bore the imprint of Eberhines & Co., Boston, 1857, but was evidently a fresh publication. It seems to be admitted that the document was issued with a view of influencing public opinion in connection with the approaching trial of De Young, and it may perhaps have been further intended to have some bearing upon more immediate issues.

It will be remembered that the *Chronicle* rattled its office about ten days ago. The Typographical Union and Amalgamated Trades Union took up the fight for the discharged *Chronicle* printers and have placarded the city with appeals to the public to withdraw their patronage from the paper, and have published advertisements to the same effect in the interior journals. A mass meeting was advertised for to-morrow evening to denounce the course of the *Chronicle*, which was to have been addressed by Mayor Kallloch, among others, and it is possible that the publication of the pamphlet was designed to have an effect on this present quarrel as well as in the coming trial of De Young.

It is as yet too early to gauge the general expression of public opinion on the tragedy, but so far as could be gleaned from talk heard on the streets this evening, the tenor seemed to be that the death of De Young at the hands of the son was a legitimate outgrowth of the recent attack of the deceased upon the father.

When the coroner's wagon bearing the body of De Young turned from Kearney into Market Street, the crowd made a sort of rush that had the appearance of being directed at the wagon. It might have been merely a natural surge of the concourse following the wagon on meeting the crowd gathered on Market, but the police viewing it as an attempt at violence, used their clubs freely, beating back the crowd and inflicting severe punishment on some of the most forward. Aside from this incident there has been no sign of violence and no occasion for the services of police except in keeping back the throng.

Large crowds still linger around the *Chronicle* office, and at the main and branch offices of the *Call* and at the Morgue, quietly discussing the affair and waiting with the usual morbid interest to hear any further particulars obtainable.

The newspaper accounts this morning of the shooting of Charles De Young, all substantially agree with the account heretofore telegraphed.

Editorially the *Chronicle* gives a brief sketch of the life of deceased, and closes: "What the first James Gordon Bennett was to the New York *Herald*, what Horace Greely was to the *Tribune*, was Charles De Young to the *Chronicle*. In his business his genius was Napoleonic, his judgment as unerring as fate, and his courage and energy sublime. Charles De Young had bitter enemies, no journalist of his strength and uncompromising public spirit ever failed to have them. But he had hosts of friends among all classes of citizens, and merited friendship from no class more than the poor and lowly with whom his naturally warm heart was ever in most active sympathy. In the journalistic sphere he was for years a leader of men and shaper and director of politics and parties, and those who stood closest to him and best understood him will bear us out in the assertion that whatever he did was done with an eye single to the public welfare. De Young had a profound sense of right and justice and an ever increasing abhorrence of wickedness in high places. He never spared these evils and when once he had made up his mind to attack an evil or evil doer, no threats or persuasions from friends or foes could swerve him from his purpose. His taking off right in the intellectual and physical prime of his manhood will be felt as a public calamity throughout the city. State and Coast by those who best know his suit and have followed the course of his noble life from boyhood to death, the loss will be the most keenly appreciated and mourned.

The *Call*, after a brief reference to the circumstances of the tragedy, says: The sentiment of the law-abiding citizens is one of regret that the law was not trusted to right

what wrongs may have been committed. The delays of law are often irritating and sometimes inexplicable, but in all civilized communities it is the arbiter between man and man, whose decision must be abided by. This is the view of the case which the community will come to when the present excitement has passed away. It is high time that the public should find some means to put a stop to these personal wrangles which keep society in a ferment. We have tolerated them too long, and the natural result in such tragedies as we have now to record.

The *Alta* says: "The killing of Charles De Young was a vulgar assassination, and is a dark blot on San Francisco's record. The dead man was far from blameless, but he, on whose account the crime was committed was not irreproachable in reputation or reticent in speech, and had little excuse to have the slander against him avenged by the bullet. Neither side can claim to have acted the part of meek innocence. Each has made charges against the other unsuitable for public proof, and inexcusable if true, and both sides ought not to avenge their wrongs or pretended wrongs with the pistol. It is a great misfortune for San Francisco that any of the parties has ever made his home here. Our community is sick of malicious personal abuse drawn from the secrets of private life and of allowing the party who adopts that mode of warfare and finds himself beaten at it to get even by murder. An indignant public opinion and inexorable rigor of law should insist that such offenses shall no longer be committed with impunity in our midst.

The coroner's autopsy on the body of Charles De Young shows that the fatal shot which struck the deceased on the right side of the jaw did not penetrate the brain, but ranged downward and was found imbedded in the interior of the jugular vein, after the shot had penetrated the outer coat, but had not reached the body.

The funeral has been fixed for to-morrow (Sunday), at 1 p.m., from the late residence of deceased.

A dispatch from Colton says: The danger of an outbreak among the Chimehueva Indians grows more serious. They are gathering in force through the mountains, and especially at springs along the west side of the Colorado River. Mail riders report seeing their signal fires through the mountains and along the river. A large stock dealer with his men have been run off his ranch, houses burned and stock driven off. The agent and employees at the reservation have gone to Ehrenberg for protection, and are warned by the Mohaves that the Chimehuevas intend to cross the river, kill the settlers and pillage the settlement. It is reported that about 200 renegade Piutes will join the Chimehuevas in making war on the whites. Two companies of cavalry have landed at Ehrenberg, ready to march at a moment's notice.

A dispatch from San Bernardino says: Prospectors have been compelled to leave the mines recently discovered on the Colorado River by reason of the Chimehueva Indians. The mail rider reported killed, was killed by them some months ago at Old Woman's Springs and the body was found last night. His gun and coat were seen in possession of one of the Chimehuevas. The San Bernardino Cavalry have been ordered out to aid the sheriff of that county to arrest the murderers of the mail rider, and trouble is expected, as the Indians have burned their wigwams and taken to the mountains. They are said to be well armed and provisioned.

A San Diego dispatch says: Gen. Carson, with 300 Mexican federal troops, landed near the mouth of the Colorado on April 15th, and marched on the 19th for San Rafael. The revolutionist, Marquez, marched to meet them on the 20th with 200 men, and a fight will probably occur.

Denis Kearney's habeas corpus case came up before the Supreme Court to-day. The court decided that it had no power to review its own action, and Kearney was remanded to the House of Correction to serve out his sentence.

CHICAGO, 24.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The House is rapidly approaching adjournment, which now may occur the last of May, as Randall expects. It is not improbable the President will veto the immediate deficiency bill, which unconstitutionally restricts the executive powers and has other legislation objectionable to the President.

A colored woman, believed to be

117 years old, died here yesterday. She has been a pensioner 16 years. Her husband was a sailor in the war of 1812.

Secretary Bartlett, of the Blaine Club, Washington, telegraphs that Blaine has eight delegates in Virginia and fifteen in the Georgia delegation. Blaine's friends here claim that if this is correct, General Grant can't possibly hope to get a majority in the Chicago Convention, no matter if he gets all those claimed for him.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Interior Department to-day telegraphed Agent Miles at Fort Reno to suspend the order in regard to putting the chiefs' little children to school until he could report to the Department fully all the facts.

VIRGINIA CITY, 24.—The Union pumps are repaired and work perfectly. All the water in the shaft is raised and connection is being made with the Sierra Nevada on the 2,400 level to take the water there.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Only one of the Washington newspapers yesterday made any editorial allusion to the tragic news from San Francisco, which aside from the bare announcement of the shooting, was published for the first time here yesterday morning. The exception is *Ramsdell's Republic*, which contains the following editorial:

"Mr. Kallloch's son has shot and killed Charles De Young for abusing his father, just as De Young shot and came near killing Kallloch for abusing De Young's mother. Kearney is in jail and San Francisco is excited. It is the fitting crisis of a violent and disgraceful quarrel. No one can have a more profound contempt for that howling demagogue, Denis Kearney, than I have. He was very properly put in jail for his dangerous and abusive harangues. Meanwhile the same courts allowed De Young, who had not only attempted to commit murder, but daily published in his paper just as abusive words as Kearney uttered on the sand lots to run at large. Society must protect itself, but it should be just. Such rigor against Kearney, and such stretches of justice towards De Young were not calculated to inspire the honest but deluded workmen with respect for the equal justice of the law. Unbridled and abusive licentiousness in the press is as reprehensible as on the sand lots. Violence on the part of the De Young's is as criminal as violence on the part of Kallloch. Let equal justice be done to all, and not only will property be protected, but labor content."

The *Sunday Gazette* on its first page to-day, prints a fine wood cut portrait of Justice Field, accompanied with a complimentary biographical sketch in the course of which it gives him credit of the authorship of the provisions of the mining law upon which rests the settled policy of California and of all other States and Territories containing the precious metals. The *Gazette* also quotes Judge Joseph Baldwin, of California, as saying of Judge Field: He has more than any other man given tone, consistency and system to our judiciary and laid broad and deep the foundation of our civil and criminal law. The land titles of the state and the most important and permanent of the interests of a great commonwealth have received from his hand their permanent protection and this alone should entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the bar and the people.

CHICAGO, 26.—Further reports of Saturday night's storm are received, and show it extended over the whole northwest with frequent tornado-like exhibitions. In Loraine, Iowa, on Friday night, a cyclone destroyed everything in its path, which was half a mile wide, seven houses were leveled to the ground and a number of outbuildings were destroyed. Several persons were seriously injured. Last night's rain and lightning caused in aggregate much damage in Chicago, but only in small amounts. Some half dozen persons were injured by lightning striking the houses. Rochester, near Springfield, Ills., and Carlinville also had severe and destructive wind storms. Cold weather and heavy snow have prevented seeding in most parts of the northwest; and farmers are much behind with spring work. This seems to be particularly the case in Minnesota; reports are conflicting about the winter wheat. It Illinois it seems to be in excellent condition, while in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin it has been seriously damaged during the open winter, and in some counties will be nearly a failure.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special represents that Grant's