

IN THE SHAMROCK'S GREEN

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Exposition Hall Last Evening.

IRELAND AGAIN IN SPEECH AND SONG

Mr. Smyth on the Character of His Motherland's Patron Saint—Mr. Gurley's Tribute to the Irish—Other Features.

Exposition hall was filled last evening with believers in the saint who drove the snakes from Ireland. A program had been prepared by a committee for a celebration in honor of St. Patrick.

The wall between the speakers' platform was decorated with two immense American flags. A portrait of George Washington was placed between, and below this was suspended the flag of Ireland. Among the gentlemen on the platform were: C. J. Smyth, John Bauner, C. V. Gallagher, Judge Walker and W. F. Gurley.

Mr. Smyth acted as master of ceremonies and delivered the opening address. He said: "Excepting the festival of Christianity's founder the festival we celebrate tonight is the oldest celebrated in America."

"The history of Christianity in Ireland is the history of the Irish people, both political and industrial. This then is a political as well as a religious festival. But political or religious, there is nothing in it which excludes any man, no matter what the form of Christianity to which he owes allegiance. Irishmen are not irreligious, but they would be if they adopted as their national holiday one which would exclude those who worship at the altar before which Crattan, Wolfe and Emmet bent the knee or bowed the head in prayer."

WHAT ST. PATRICK REPRESENTS.

"St. Patrick represents Christianity in its comprehensive sense. He lived before men learned to serve the gods without a neighbor. His time was untouched by the destroying influence of bigotry. We are battling for freedom for mother land."

"The conditions under which we meet tonight seem no more favorable as those of a year ago. Then home rule appeared near at hand, now it is, seemingly, far away. But real progress has been made. The work of education cannot be undone. Gladstone may die tomorrow, but his services will survive as beacon lights on the shores of time to warn, guide and encourage the countless hosts of human need."

"Over in Brooklyn the day was observed with enthusiasm, although the Irish flag did not float from the poles of either the city hall or county court house."

NOVELTIES IN CHICAGO.

Military Mass Said, a Sermon in Gaelic and an Irish Mayor.

CHICAGO, March 17.—There were several distinct novelties in Chicago's celebration of St. Patrick's day. The Seventh regiment, Illinois National guards, under command of Colonel Francis P. Colby, started the program by attending at St. Mary's church the first military mass which has been celebrated in the United States for a number of years. St. Mary's is the church which General Sheridan attended during his residence in Chicago.

At St. Thomas church, Rev. John Carroll preached a sermon in Gaelic, said to be the first ever delivered in that language in the United States. The sermon was delivered at the instance of the Chicago Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

For the first time in the history of the city an Irish mayor reviewed the street parade, his honor, John Patrick Hopkins, accompanied by the other city and county officials, witnessing the procession from the steps of the city hall. There was a very large crowd, the military features being particularly prominent with the Clans-na-Gael guards a conspicuous figure. Archbishop Feehan reviewed the procession from the steps of St. Patrick's church.

IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Celebrates It with Great Pomp—An Interesting Program.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Very elaborate preparations were made here for the celebration of St. Patrick's day, which had been set aside by the management of the Midwinter fair as "Irish Day," and the Irish-American community did their celebrating largely on the fair grounds. The admission fee for the day was reduced to 25 cents, and this helped to bring out an immense crowd. The Irish, being the guests of honor, came with a profusion of green bunting. The celebration of the day commenced down town, where, after the celebration of mass in the various churches, a procession was formed which marched to the fair grounds. The fair officials had arranged an elaborate program for the amusement of the visitors, which was carried out to a successful termination.

Words of Patriotism from Bishop Ireland.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—Archbishop Ireland preached in the Cathedral today on St. Patrick's day, taking for his theme "Foreign Nationalism in America." His address was largely devoted to his practical wisdom in adapting the lovable and accidental forms of the faith to the customs and traditions of the Irish, being the guests of honor, and lords, attuning the harp to chant religion together with patriotism, accepting the Christian code, minus its paganism, as the true Christian code, and preserving the Christian customs and symbols which had heretofore served as pagan tokens, but which were now purified and ennobled. If St. Patrick were a bishop in America today he would be the staunchest of American patriots and the most loyal of American citizens. One nationalism is and must be supreme in our civil and social matters, and that is American nationalism. On this condition has America admitted foreigners to citizenship. No political segregation of citizens on foreign lines can be allowed. It is wrong to have so-called Irish-American citizens. No one should vote as an Irishman and seek an office as such. It is wrong to have Irish-American citizens. It is wrong to have Irish-American citizens. It is wrong to have Irish-American citizens.

Celebrated in England.

EDINBURGH, March 17.—Mr. John Dillon, M. P., speaking at a St. Patrick's day celebration in this city, said in brief: "I have just heard Lord Rosebery speak upon the home rule question and in regard to the substance of that speech I congratulate Scotland upon the position occupied by her illustrious son. More importance will be attached to that speech than to any other delivered in this city since the death of Lord Rosebery. Ireland has an honest and honorable champion."

NEWCASTLE, March 17.—Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at a St. Patrick's day celebration in this city, said: "I believe the liberal party is as true as steel."

BIRMINGHAM, March 17.—Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., addressing a St. Patrick's day celebration here, said: "Mr. Gladstone's policy is as sound as gun metal. I am satisfied Lord Rosebery means honestly by home rule, but he must prove the faith that is in him. The cause rests upon statistics and upon crime, peace or unity. Ireland's title to liberty is as good as England's."

HOW OUR OWN ASS MADE CHIEF

Ambuscade and Murder of Ute Chiefs by the Renegade Joe Beralda.

CHIEF JUAN BENITO'S LAST CHARGE

Ute Vengeance Wreaked Upon Beralda's Band of Cheyennes and Arapahoes Who Were Afterwards Surrounding and Slaughtered.

In the year 1857 the government of the United States, through the agency of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of New Mexico, established a sub-agency for the Indians belonging to the various tribes or families of the Ute nation, at the plaza of Conejos situated on the Conejos river, one of the affluents of the Rio Grande del Norte belonging to the San Luis valley, and now in the state of Colorado.

Prior to this time communication between this tribe and the authorities of the government was limited in its character, and divided between the superintendents resident at Salt Lake City and at Santa Fe, N. M. This tribe of human partridges were scattered promiscuously over a large portion of the rocky region of New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, with no apparent tribal organization. But during the time of a war between the Utes and the Arapahoes, the Ute nation was recognized as its head; and the most powerful of these warriors sitting as the head chief of this usually temporary organization. Partly to bring this people into some sort of order, and partly to recognize by the government, and partly to remove them from the influence of the Mormon church, this agency was established. The Indian name of this organization of 10,000 Indians into some form of adhesive combination was entered upon by Agent Major Lafayette Head. A slow but sure process it was, and it was an abundant exercise for the cunning and ingenious mind of the agent. In time the work was accomplished, and the recognition of the power of the government was firmly established in the minds of the Utes as a people. From thenceforth they were supposed to be under some sort of law or force, that existed outside of and was foreign to the former politics of the Utes.

This was, of course, previous to the discovery of gold in the country known to the people of the United States as Pike's Peak, and now as the great mineral center and centennial state of Colorado. The arrangements, however, made at that time resulted in the Utes generally remaining friendly to the white race during all of the years of the early settlement of the mining region of the west.

During the time the Utes were left to a free exercise of their native instincts and to ramble by families, as their impulses led them, to subsist upon the products natural to the country and to assume all of the conditions natural to their surroundings. As a people they were contented with a mode of primitive humanity as America has ever produced. Gold was discovered in the front range of the Rocky mountains and in a short number of people going west in search of fortunes swelled into thousands. The government realized the wisdom of its previous efforts to organize the Utes and early in the spring of 1859 the superintendent of Indian affairs, who was in charge of the agency at Conejos, ordered the chief of the Ute principal chiefs of the different tribes of the Utes, and try and perfect a compact with them that would leave the miners undisturbed in their search for gold in the territory recognized as belonging to them, and yet leave the Indians to their natural freedom, to hunt and live as they always had. The Ute chief, Juan Benito, with the stolid dignity known only to an Indian chief seven of them mounted their horses and rode to the agency at Conejos with the agent of the government, little dreaming that it was their last ride and little thinking that they, the patriarchs of all the Utes, were to die in the act of holding this most important council, when his plans met with a sudden end by a war cry of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, enemies of the Utes, that lived on the great plains immediately east of the mountains.

Unknown to the Utes or to any of the inhabitants, Joe Beralda, a renegade freebooter, who had the blood of half a dozen Indian tribes and some of them of the Utes, and who spoke fluently as many different Indian dialects, was then in the valley. He had entered the valley through the rugged and untraveled pass through the Sangre de Cristo range, at the junction of the head waters of the Las Animas river with those of the Rio Grande. He had a band of about 500 men, composed of forty or fifty Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, for the purpose of stealing horses. Joe Beralda carried his men from or how much, if his identity with the Utes was kept a secret. His principal objective point was some Mexican settlement in the valley, hence his presence was generally known. Major Head and his friends would surely have been on their guard had they had the slightest intimation of the proximity of this freebooter and his followers.

During the session of the council between Agent Head and the Ute chief, Juan Benito, the latter became apprised of the isolated and defenseless condition of the chiefs, and resolved to murder the lot of them, and thus place himself as a man of affairs before the Cheyenne and Arapahoe nations. It was a cowardly affair at best, the Ute chiefs being separated from their warriors and the banks of the La Jura, a stream a dozen or more miles away.

He managed to place himself and his followers between the agency and La Jura before his presence was known. When the war cry rang out in the mountains of Conejos valley forty men separated the patriarchs of the Ute nation from their people. Juan Benito, their recognized head, the ranks of the opposing force that was fast closing in upon them. Juan Benito leading, the desperate charge was made. Charge after charge followed, but the Utes were successful, and in each of them a warrior chief paid the penalty of their desperate situation, until in the end none remained to continue the battle but brave Juan Benito. Wounded unto death, a last effort was made. Chanting his death dirge amid the scene of carnage, he was at last successful in striking the head of the enemy, and he reached the Ute camping grounds, lived to tell the tale of woe, and died among the people who would ever mourn his loss, for he had always been a good man to them.

Thus the Ute nation was without a chief or any recognized head, and the tribal division was without their recognized superior, to draw from and counsel with. Ours, then, simply a warrior, mounted his horse and called for volunteers to go in search of and wreak out vengeance upon the heads of the murderers of their defenseless chieftains. All of the young men of the tribe, and some of the bravest, and some of the impulsive women joined him, and were soon surrying better skulker over the plains in search of the now famous Joe Beralda and his confederates.

The face of the country seemed alive with the human partridges; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes could not escape. Their situation was, in the afternoon of the same day, made as desperate for them as they had made it for the visitors to the agency in the morning. The position occupied by her illustrious son, More importance will be attached to that speech than to any other delivered in this city since the death of Lord Rosebery. Ireland has an honest and honorable champion."

THE BENNETT LABEL CASE

It is Now Under Advisement by Police Judge Berka.

DECISION EXPECTED MONDAY AFTERNOON

State's Attorney Denies that the Article in Question as It Appeared Was Privileged and Insists that Malice Was Shown Throughout.

The Bennett-Rosewater label case is in the hands of Judge Berka. The nineteen days' hearing, which began February 8, came to a close yesterday afternoon, when Assistant County Attorney Day concluded the closing argument for the state. Before finally submitting its case for the defense, Mr. Smeral introduced another authority in the nature of a recent publication devoted to the discussion of privileged communications. It was in line with the position adhered to by the defense, that the publication of the letter was a duty to the voters of Douglas county, and that in the absence of malice the privilege constituted a complete defense.

Mr. Day discussed the authorities at considerable length. He admitted that the nature of the matter regarding the rights of newspapers to print criticisms of candidates for office when such communications were made to the voters, but said that the information must not be allowed to go beyond the voters. It must be confined to the constituency of the candidate, and not printed in a newspaper of general circulation.

Mr. Smeral asked how it would have been in this case if the defendant had mailed this letter to the voters. The prosecuting attorney admitted that in that event the communication would undoubtedly have been privileged, but insisted that the fact that the letter was published to the world at large destroyed that privilege. He admitted that the people of the state might be interested in the conduct of the trial, as they contributed to its support, but the defendant was not privileged in communicating these things to them, as they were not in the election of the official in charge of the jail. There might have been no malice against Bennett in the heart of the defendant, but the intent to defame Bennett was sufficient to constitute the malice contemplated in criminal libel. There was sufficient to defame Bennett without bringing in the Mormon scandal, or Bennett's wife, or charging Bennett with having the heart of an assassin.

MALICE INSISTED ON.

The letter was filed with malice from beginning to end, and the matter in which the defendant published it was further proof of it. The defendant had not gone to any of the parties to ascertain the truth of the stories. He had accepted a story told by Ed Koen, whom he charged in the same article with being a convicted libeler. It did not show good faith, but bore out the assertion that there was no malice, and showed that the defendant was only in search of defamatory matter to print in his paper to defame Bennett. It was not incumbent on the state to prove express malice, but that had only succeeded in raising a reasonable doubt by the testimony of prostitutes and blacklegs.

If this was not a case in which the defendant should be bound over, it would be useless to ever again seek to hold a newspaper responsible for its utterances. Candidates for office would be completely at the mercy of newspapers, and publishers would not hesitate to gratify the most intense thirst for revenge by the most violent assaults on the characters of individuals, and then trust to finding some way of escaping the responsibility by attaching the libelous party in some way with a public office. The state had clearly made out a case that warranted binding the defendant over to the district court, for there could be no doubt as to the falsity of almost every one of the charges, while malice was to be seen all the way through the article.

The judge announced that he would probably be ready to hand down his decision at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

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Your Name and Address for Samples, Please.

Easter Greeting

Once again the glorious Eastertide is here! This festive day suggests new things—new thoughts—and new clothes! You've got along very well up to the present time, with that winter suit—under the protection of your heavy overcoat—which (unlike charity) covers a multitude of "rusty garments"—but The season demands a change! A few minutes spent among our '94 woolens—and you'll quickly decide where to place your order. They're arranged on tables—for your quick inspection—draped side by side for easy comparison—

The prices are novel—

\$5, \$6, \$7, \$8—for Trousers.

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35—for Suits.

Over 2,000 styles represented—and its none too many—for our large trade.

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AMUSEMENTS

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THE TYROLEAN LAUGHING HEIRS.

15th STREET THEATRE 4 NIGHTS COMMENCING MATINEE TODAY WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

THE VOODOO OR A LUCKY CHARM.

BOYD'S MABEL EATON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MARCH 20 and 21.

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