

and then the great newspaper offices on Park Row. Then shell after shell began to fall in the densely populated poorer districts lying towards the East River, and an hour after the bombardment began a shot crashed into the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Two hours later a fifty-four-inch shell exploded about three hundred feet from the Brooklyn side, on the bridge, and an hour later that vast structure had parted and was in ruins. And new fire began to add its dreadful horrors to the scene. Flames burst forth in a dozen different places, the greatest fire at this time being in the centre of the dry goods district: while further up town there were a dozen buildings burning in as many blocks. It was now seen that nothing could save the city from total destruction. The flames speedily got beyond all control, and were spreading in all directions. In the meantime, tens of thousands of the poorer inhabitants had taken refuge in the upper part of the city, believing that they were out of danger. But their sense of security was soon rudely disturbed. Shots from the fleet in Flushing Bay began falling up as far as Fortieth Street, and St. Patrick's splendid cathedral was among the first of the up-town structures to receive the shock. One of its great towers had fallen crashing through the roof, and killing hundreds of people who were praying in the vast temple."

Chapter the seventh is headed "The Doomed Cities of the Coast," Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, (Maine), Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco are all either in the hands of the British, or their citizens have fled to the interior. The seat of government is removed from Washington to Springfield, Illinois. Universal sadness and despondency prevailed among all classes of society.

Chapter the eight is headed "The Treaty of Peace."

The terms dictated by the British were harsh in the extreme. A war indemnity of ten thousand millions of dollars was demanded. The occupation of such American forts as Her Majesty may designate. The abrogation of the treaty of 1817. The British to occupy the great lakes, and the Americans not to construct any cruisers except for revenue. California, Oregon, Florida and Louisiana to become British territory. Three British Commissioners to have charge of the American revenues until the war indemnity be paid.

The Stricken Nation appealed to the mercy of its enemy. The answer came that Her Majesty could neither abandon nor modify the treaty terms. An appeal for delay would not be heeded. Finally Congress fled to escape an army of Americans who had come from the West crying no surrender, and vowing vengeance on the American officials who had wrought the destruction of the country. From the ruins of the United States Republic a new nation arises, the story of which will be published as a sequel to the "Stricken Nation," under the title of "The New America," by the same writer.

It is a most remarkable literary production and is in line with such works as the "Fall of the Great Republic."

A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SALT LAKE "TRIBUNE."

In the Third District Court Friday, January 23rd, a suit for libel against the Salt Lake City *Tribune* was filed by Jesse B. Barton, a well-known attorney, formerly of Chicago and now a law practitioner at Ogden. The amount of damages claimed is \$105,000.

The complaint alleges, first, that on January 30th, 1890, the following article was published in the columns of the *Tribune*:

"Barton-Jesse, brother-in-law of Bonfield, occupying the desk room in the headquarters of the People's party and engaged in slandering the Americans of this city through the columns of the Chicago *Herald*, and the columns of the Chicago *Herald*, a newspaper hitherto supposed to be respectable, were secured for a consideration, and the man Jesse Barton was sent on here to slander the Gentiles and do the dirty work of the Mormons. He was placed in the *Herald* building and went to work to earn the consideration paid for the surrender of what little manhood he had."

The plaintiff, for a second cause of action, says that on the date aforesaid the following also appeared in the defendant's paper:

"The use of the columns of the Chicago *Herald* was purchased, a despicable bound was sent here to write up false statements of the situation here, to attack the courts and decent people, and then to write editorials founded on the assumptions that the charges in the correspondence were true, and these editorials were to be published as the work of the editor in Chicago."

For a third cause of action plaintiff alleges that on the 30th day of January, 1890, the following words, referring to him, also appeared:

"When, in addition, the chief thing carries with him a lying scoundrel, whose mission is to supply lying dispatches and editorials to a purchased newspaper 2000 miles away, in order to create a false impression throughout the country relative to a certain people, the infamy is complete, and if it does not supply a good case for district attorneys and grand jurors, then we never saw one that did."

For a fourth cause of action plaintiff further quotes the following from the *Tribune* of January 30th:

"Jesse Barton, who has recently taken so much interest in the Mormon cause, and whose connection with John Bonfield was exposed in yesterday's *Tribune*, bobbed up serenely yesterday morning when Registrar McCallum opened his court in the Wasatch building. For several days he has appeared as counsel for colonizers and polygamists, and when he asked for a postponement in a certain case yesterday Registrar McCallum granted it, and in the same breath said: 'Mr. Barton, hereafter I do not wish to recognize you as an attorney, especially in view of the shameful expose made of your methods and trickery in this morning's paper. This court will listen to duly qualified attorneys, but not to hired detectives. Barton looked somewhat disconcerted, and a sickly smile came over his placid countenance, as he asked the Registrar whether he would be recognized as a private attorney. 'No, sir,' replied Registrar McCallum, 'I shall not recognize you even as a private attorney. If the People's Party desire representation here they must appoint other counsel, for I cannot stoop to recognize a man of your characteristics.' This was a staggerer to

the shyster, and he hurried out of the room like a whipped cur. He had scarcely gone ten minutes when Richard Young and James H. Moyle came rushing in breathless to take the place vacated by their confrere Barton. If any evidence had been needed to show the intimacy of Barton with the leaders of the People's Party, this rapid replacement was the link that made the chain complete. Moyle wanted to know if Barton had been prevented from appearing simply because of the article which appeared in the *Tribune*, and generally appeared much concerned in the sneak's behalf. Registrar McCallum replied that Barton was disbarred from appearing as counsel before him not solely on account of the article, but that he (McCallum) had sufficient corroborative evidence which satisfied his mind that Barton was not the kind of man he desired to recognize."

For a fifth cause of action plaintiff alleges that on the 31st day of January, 1890, at Salt Lake City aforesaid, the defendant published the following with intent to injure him:

"We wonder if the so-called attorney Barton will picture to the Chicago *Herald* his own dismissal from Registrar McCallum's court, as another proof of Gentile lawlessness. He smiled a sickly smile as he left the room, with that look of alarmed thankfulness that a wolf might put on that had merely lost his tail in a trap, when it might have been a hind leg. By the way, what is to prevent the district court from citing this scrub to appear and explain on what grounds he, as an attorney, prepared an article for publication in an Eastern newspaper, in which he directly charged the court with corruption? We understand that he asserts that he has come here to remain. This is a free country; but there is no harm in fixing a man's real status in this community. When it shall be established that the slanderous articles in the Chicago *Herald* were prepared by a sneaking attorney of the Mormons, then there will be no difficulty on the part of Eastern people in rating them at their exact worth."

For a sixth cause of action plaintiff alleges that on the 1st day of February, 1890, at Salt Lake City aforesaid, the defendant published in the *Tribune* these words:

"Did the *Herald* staff assist the knave Barton in preparing the editorial which later they copied as a proof that the Chicago *Herald* understood what was here?"

The seventh cause of action is thus given:

"That on the 1st of February, 1890, the defendant published in the Salt Lake Daily *Tribune* the following words concerning plaintiff:

"Of course the United States courts of this section will take cognizance of the fact that Jesse Barton, who, we understand, has been admitted to practice here, has within the past few weeks written to an Eastern paper that the court here is utterly corrupt. We understand that he has obtained employment; that the bargain was made by a distinguished Church attorney. Of course the Court will understand how to protect itself against a shyster of that kind."

For an eighth cause of action it is alleged that on the same date the following appeared:

"Barton was ready to do anything dirty, and is still here. He is the beautiful specimen that wrote the lying dispatch to the Chicago *Herald* and the editorial accompanying it which the *Herald* here produced with such a flourish."