

netic Company had not owned such lease, could it have made any profits at all without *a connection* with that line? If it had

protected against fraudulent speculators. If two or more messages are received for different news associations, it will be impossible for any one man to lay his plans for defrauding the unwary.

I know it will be said that we have no right to rail against monopolies because we have ourselves a monopoly. Now, with respect to our monopoly, which is founded upon the Patent laws, it is a fact worthy of notice, that the public is better served now that the various lines are worked in connection with each other, than it was when there were various companies competing with each other. Thus between New York and New Orleans a message is now sent by whichever line may happen to be in working order, whereas formerly the Company receiving the message in the first instance would often decline to send it by the rival line, although its own line might be temporarily disabled. Our Company will endeavor to serve the public well and faithfully, and I have no doubt that we shall be able, at no distant period, to reduce the charges for private messages and special reports for the Press on some routes, and yet make a reasonable profit for the stockholders.

Any one who has dared to oppose Craig has always been attacked by him with the most reckless ferocity.

Thus the Directors of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company "stoop to trickery," set a "base example," are "lost to every sense of decency," and resort to the "Peter Funk game." Craig's ferocious attacks upon all who oppose him.

The Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, who was the owner of the major part of the stock of the New York and New England Union Telegraph Company, and who opposed the monopoly of the New York Associated Press, is denounced by Craig as "that vile scoundrel trickster Fog Smith," "the would-be swindler."

The proprietors of all the leading Philadelphia newspapers who supported Johnson & Zabriskie in their efforts to supply foreign news, Craig, in his circular of May 10th, 1859, calls "their half dozen beggarly newspaper backers who have been excluded from our news arrangements because of their inability to pay their weekly telegraph bills."

Mr. Johnson, in the same circular, is spoken of as a man who for many years has been engaged in entrapping "verdant fools" to engage in the reporting business—that in this way he occasionally secures "a neat tile, a glossy coat, and shining boots;" that after a short time "there happens a serious collapse, and Mr. Johnson retires to the shady side of the Philadelphia small beer-shops until he can find some other youth who has more money than brains."

This was one of Mr. Craig's contrivances to destroy the credit of those who were opposed to him in the reporting business.

In his pamphlet, dated May 1st, 1860, with a postscript dated June 12th, he attacks the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report upon the alterations made in the tariff for the Press. These gentlemen, the Pre-