TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
SUNDAY APPEAL, one year..... 2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY APPEAL, one year... 12 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year..... 2 50
WEEKLY APPEAL, in clubs of two..... 4 00
DAILY, delivered in city by Carriers, seven papers per week..... 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional to ordinary rates.

Local notices, fourth page, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

City items, second page, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Special notices, third page, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Monthly advertisements, $6 for first, and $4 for each additional square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 25 per cent. additional in proportion.

Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $10 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but complimentary notices of Marriages, Tributes of Respect, Obituaries and Funeral Notices, will be charged as other advertisements.

All Church Notices or notices of meetings of Charitable or Benevolent Societies, will be charged half price.

SUNDAY APPEAL.—Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one sixth additional.

WEEKLY APPEAL.—Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL alone, one half of DAILY rates. In both DAILY and WEEKLY, one fourth of DAILY rates.

The WEEKLY APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to persons.

In all cases all advertisements are considered due after first insertion.

A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, : : : JULY 26, 1869.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

For Senator.....JOHN CURRINS.
For Representative.....SAM. H. JONES.
For Representative...HOSEA TOWNSEND.
For Floater.....H. K. SHEROD.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

At the request of many of the people in the several localities, ex-President Johnson has consented to address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Shelbyville, Monday, July 26.
Morristown, Wednesday, July 28.
Rogersville, Thursday, July 27.
Jonesboro, Friday, July 30.
Blountville, Saturday, July 31.
Maryville, Monday, August 2.

THE CANVASS.

APPOINTMENTS IN MIDDLE AND WEST TENNESSEE.

The candidates for Governor agree to the following appointments, to-wit:

Pulaski, Monday, July 26th.
Columbus, Tuesday, July 27th.
Murfreesboro, Wednesday, July 28th.
Shelbyville, Thursday, July 29th.
Nashville, Saturday, July 31st.

The above appointments we agree to.

W. B. STOKES,
B. W. C. SENTER.

STATE NEWS.

Andrew Johnson speaks at Shelbyville to-day.

There are thirteen candidates in Davidson county for places in the lower branch of the Legislature, and four for the upper, from that Senatorial District.

Carson, Peter & Co., offer their splendid steam mill for sale. It is located in Murray, Galloway county, Tenn., and is one of the best in the State. See advertisement.

The Covington *Record* announces the capture in Moscow, Ky., of the notorious horsethief Tom Clements, his incarceration and confession. In the latter, he implicates several citizens of Tipton and other counties in this State. Clements and a Confederate named Stallions have been a terror to planters for a long time.

We also learn from the *Record* that Mrs. Gumbinger, of Covington, fell some fifty feet into a well. She was badly bruised but not fatally injured.

Mr. J. M. Parker, of the firm of J. M. Parker & Co., of Jackson, and Mose Senter, of Humboldt, have been appointed judges to award the premium of five hundred dollars offered at the St. Louis Fair on the 4th day of October next, for the best bale of upland cotton or short staple, of this year's growth.

Our Memphis exchanges, says the Nashville *Banner*, intimate that Stokes attempted to "shove" a spurious fifty cent shinplaster while in that city. But it's not itself as bad as Bill's been doing ever since the canvass opened, in trying to palm himself off on the voters of Tennessee as genuine issue. He's the worst counterfeit Bill that ever was uttered. Hundreds of men have been sent to the penitentiary for passing more honest currency.

THE NEWS.

Ex-Gov. Crawford, of Michigan, is dead.

Canterbury Hall, Washington, has been burned.

The caterpillar has attacked the cotton near Selma, Ala.

Henry Ward Beecher enjoyed a total income of about $40,000.

Ike Marvel gets $5000 a year for editing the *Hearth and Home*.

Fifty dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are pretty things.

The recent rains have not done so much damage as was anticipated at the West.

Wendell Phillips says he will give Grant six months' trial. Then he will scalp him.

Commodore S. S. Lee, brother of Gen. R. E. Lee, died at his home in Stafford county, Va., a few days ago.

Among the passengers by the steamer Japan, which arrived at Sacramento on Wednesday evening, were 112 Chinese women.

Lotta is now convulsing the fast bound citizens of Salt Lake, and is called by the critic of the *Telegraph* the greatest comedienne of the age.

The Savings Banks of New Hampshire have $18,000,000 deposits. The late Legislature increased their tax to three-quarters of one per cent.

The explanations of the Spanish authorities in Cuba relative to the recent execution of Americans are said to be satisfactory to Admiral Hoff.

The fashion of carrying a poodle dog under the arm is the latest folly adopted by young men of society in London. That is "society" moves in pairs.

The peach trees in New Jersey and Delaware are breaking down under the weight of fruit. If the price will break down at the proper time, the people will be better satisfied.

It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans and his opponent for Governor of Ohio were both at the beginning of the war in the same regiment—Rosecrans as Colonel, and Hayes as Lieut. Colonel.

A gushing maiden in Georgia met a man on Friday, was courted on Saturday, and married on Sunday. As the man was seventy-five years old she is probably now reflecting upon how rapidly "old age crept over" her!

The Berkely *Union* says a man who is too mean to advertise farm land he wanted to sell, put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice. He replied: "I can't buy land of a man who does his advertising in that way. He'll steal the fence, the pump handle and the barn doors before he gives up possession." What can be said of a merchant who is too stingy to advertise—one that tries to steal the patronage brought to a place by business men? Look out for short measure, light weights and ragged change.

The disposition of the Yerger habeas corpus case, says the New York *Tribune*, seems to us judicious. Involving as it does no less a question than the constitutionality of military courts in time of peace, and the consequent validity of the Reconstruction acts, it possesses a gravity that quite warrants whatever delay may be necessary for a hearing before the full bench of the United States Supreme Court. The arrangement for awaiting a decision from that tribunal seems well-considered and equitable.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has just decided, all the Judges concurring, that intermarriage between a member of the colored race and a member of the white race is unlawful and therefore void, according to the laws of North Carolina. The Court also decided, Chief Justice Pearson alone dissenting, that the homestead and personal property exemption, provided for by the Constitution and the laws of North Carolina, is constitutional and retrospective; that it operates to protect the property against debts contracted prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

THE REFORM MOST NEEDED.

Editors Appeal: It is an almost appalling reflection that everything in creation is immutably fixed and stationary except the progressive or retrograde march of human reason. The sun's heat, sky's blueness, the freshness of the mountain air, the ocean's solemn grandeur, the bird's plumage, the beaver's dwelling place, the bee's honey and lark's melody proclaim that man alone of all God's created things has an inherent progressive and changeful capacity. Without change there could be no progress or perfectibility, and with it that advancement is achieved contemplated when Creation was approved by Omniscience. Say what we will, in view of these facts, Governments though not the best, are infinitely improved as they are modernized. Europe is freer than ever before, and though our burdens are great there is perfect individual freedom. He who dares restrict it may enjoy supreme authority for a time, but a people once addicted to every vice and curse and blessing of freedom will never patiently submit to despotism. Incapable as Ireland would be of maintaining free government, and hopeless as we must deem the contest between the oppressed and oppressor in Ireland, Poland and Crete, the poor people have inherited a love of freedom, with only shadowy memories of its delights. Incurred dangers and subjected themselves to calamities such as Americans have never known. We prate about imperialism. It is sheer nonsense. With some it is a sort of affectation, and involves a share of personal vanity. The imperialist would have the idea self-suggested that he is one of the true nobility of earth and would naturally stand near the throne. It is this selfish arrogance which induces shallow-pated people to twitter and display their glittering plumage while "goose-gabbling" about imperialism. Bad as partizans and statesmen have pronounced our present condition there is not an Americanized European who does not deem this the freest and best of all Governments, and every self-exiled Confederate, after traversing the globe in search of freedom, has returned, forced at last to pronounce this, with all its modern vices, corruption and incapacity for tasks of legislation, illustrated in the acts of impudent adventurers, the best and freest of all Governments.

All that we need, then, is a reactionary party which would reproduce the old order of things and inculcate the lesson that offices were created for public good and not for individuals. The greatest criminal the world ever saw was not guilty of a more heinous crime than he who fastened the conviction on the American mind that offices were proper rewards for partisan services. Jencks' bill therefore embodies more wisdom and beneficence than any scheme of legislation devised during the past ten years. It is a partial cure for this absurd outcry for an emperor, and its principles should be injected into State and municipal governments.

May we not then have a legally defined standard of morals and intelligence compelling nominating conventions to select decent men for honorable positions? If this end may be achieved and Mr. Jenck's Bill extended in its operation to local elections, the intolerable burdens and actions of corrupt municipal, State and Federal governments may be extirpated, and it will be found that man still advances in wisdom and goodness, and we are only led to despond because it is temporarily true that ignorance and crime rather than virtue and intelligence have usurped supreme authority. Let us not despair of the Republic, but toil to reproduce its glories and divine beneficences. D.

The above well written communication comes near expressing what we suppose to be the popular view as to the theory of government. We must take men and things as we find them. To suppose that the strongest European arguments in favor of monarchy will prevail with the American people would be unreasonable. A man standing up for imperialism may display his parts and his learning, and, if you will, make a logical demonstration. But his labor will be lost, and his schemings all fall still born. As well might one have stood for Federal Union in 1861, under the guns of Fort Sumpter, prated of Southern rights at Boston in 1862, or stand as a barrier to the ocean or defy the whirlwind. Our people are not educated monarchists, and there is nothing which can make them so but deep wading in calamities greater than they have ever borne, or being cast on the sea of anarchy without compass, guide or hope. When they are reduced to extremity men may give up the more modern and liberal forms of government for the despotic, but never before. And until they are reduced to that, the proudest arguments of our new-fledged imperial philosophers will be all wasted. We confess we should prefer the despotic form of government to none, or that which is unstable or did not protect life or property. So we should prefer a well administered Republican government to a similarly well administered monarchy. But what of all that, and what difference does it make what wiseacres think in our closets? The people of the United States have not willed it so that Mr. GRANT or Mr. LEE shall be king, SHERMAN duke, or STEPHENS baron. They could not elect their monarch if they would, and they would not if they could. What then is the use of talking about it? Let us take what we can get and be satisfied. Even if it would be well and our people were ripe for it, GRANT will not be king for want of gumption, and LEE, like WASHINGTON, would lay down the sword if he had it in his grasp.

THE Little Rock Railroad stock has not yet passed out of the hands of the city. Another and a more responsible party has made a bid for it upon terms that are more acceptable, and that will likely meet the approbation of the Finance Committee. What these terms are and who the party is we withhold for the present. Whatever is done, we hope the interests of Memphis will be fully guarded and that the transaction will be made in such a way as that the stock will be legally protected against anything like forced sale at short notice.

—It seems to have leaked out through various channels that the secret of the mysterious policy lately pursued by our Government in regard to Cuban matters is to be found in the fact that we are to buy of Spain her troublesome province, and that it is desirable to get it as little damaged by civil war as possible. Gen. Sickles will soon be heard from.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

It is even more important to the public that the press should be filled with valuable matter, than that it should be free, as solemnly provided in the Constitution. Whatever restrains the acquisition is a restraint on the freedom of communication of information. If intelligence coming in from all parts of the world is made the property of a few individuals, and dealt out at the hands of a powerful monopoly, greedy of gain, the restriction works necessary injury to a large portion of the press of the country, and is a consequent evil to the whole public. The increase of expense in the acquisition of information will inevitably reduce the amount communicated. And the evil of an overgrown monopoly does not stop here, but goes further and grows worse. The chief agents of the associated press monopoly not only dictate the quantity and price of the matter they furnish, but more, they determine what shall and shall not be published. Thus, when the agents happen to belong to some political party, or are bought up by one or more of the great speculating rings, they speak in the interest of such party or ring, withholding important truths, or circulating pernicious falsehoods *ad libitum*. This state of things ought not to be allowed. We have seen and had occasion to deplore the great and growing evil more than once. And most earnestly do we call on Congress and the people to apply the proper remedy. Every reason exists for taking this matter under government control which ever existed for taking control of the ordinary mails. And a sound public policy requires that the telegraph lines should be under the direction of the government for the common benefit of the press and the people of the United States, and especially for the prevention of abuses, which have grown frequent and of great magnitude.

In the interest of the great monopoly an effort has recently been made to stop the landing of the French cable, which we are glad to see has thus far been foiled. The press is beginning to awake to the importance of this matter, and we trust it will continue to speak, and efficiently, to a result. We subjoin the following well considered articles:

From the New York Spirit of the Times—independent.]

The success of the French cable is one of the most gratifying events of the century. It is another link between the old world and the new. It binds New York directly to Paris, as well as to London. It gives us a cable on American soil. It is one of those material successes in which the French Emperor has shown profound sagacity.

And yet we are surprised to find how coldly the new cable is received. The daily press, always prompt and eager to welcome any new enterprise, has, as a general thing, frowned upon this French venture. The Legislature was invoked last winter to erect a barrier to its progress, but Congress did not act. And now Mr. Hoar and Mr. Fish are called upon to deny it hospitality. Some odd nonsense about national domain and the rights of Congress has been ventured by the Attorney General. The Secretary of State, finding no law to control the case writes to the French Minister that a law was almost passed last winter, and recommends the Minister to govern himself by it. A Secretary of State who executes the law is a treasure; but a Secretary who enforces all the laws that have not been passed is priceless beyond comparison. If there were any national policy in regard to telegraphing we should insist that all should respect it—alien and citizen. No such policy exists, and our shores so far as law and custom go, are free to any cable that chooses to come, and the more that come the better. One leading newspaper has especially opposed its advent. It is not sure about the law, and its owners are ex-rebels, and we ought not to have a new cable until the present owners of the Atlantic cable make money out of the old one. We are implored to remember how much money was lost before the old cable succeeded. And because the daring men who were pioneers in that work lost money we should have no more cables until they earn money. We might interrupt this argument by asking, "How much money have these men made by the success of their cable, and especially by the wonderful advance in its stocks which many of them purchased for a small sum?" But if the argument of this critic has any value it should have a wider application. Because the builders of the Hudson River Railroad lost money there should be no road to Albany by the way of Harlem. Because the owners of stage coaches lost money there should be no locomotives. Because the old-fashioned makers of hand presses lost money there should be no steam presses. It is really an argument against all growth, all progress, all scientific enterprise and discovery. The suggestion that the men who own this line are rebels, and, therefore do not deserve success is not the real opinion of an editor who has gained renown by showing mercy and charity to rebellion, and who uses every effort to coax Northern capital into the rebel States.

We give respectful hearing to this argument. But it really is no argument at all, and thinly masks the true reason of the antipathy of the press to the new cable. The success of the French cable is the first step towards destroying the Associated Press monopoly. The blessing of such a cable will do everything for a free press, and liberal thought and cheap newspapers; for the Associated Press to-day is one of the worst monopolies on this Continent.

It has grown, by some mysterious alliance, with the Western Union Telegraph Company. We cannot understand it. Mr. Orton, the President of that company, is a shrewd and able man—a gentleman for whom we have great respect. He is not a man to make any alliance that does not benefit his company. In a business way nothing could be better; and he certainly has succeeded in obtaining an influence, which is a good thing to have in the way of business, but the existence of which is a humiliation to American journalism. Thus, when the Democratic Convention of California passed a resolution criticising the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Associated Press suppressed it, and the only paper which printed it was the *New York Herald*. Not another journal, so far as we could see, mentioned it, and yet it was the most important act of a great State Convention. We are quite sure that all our journals would have printed this or anything of like tenor as a matter of news, but it was not sent them to print. The Associated Press agent had decreed otherwise, and his decree was a law to the great press of New York.

Nor do we think it wise in Mr. Orton to encourage this alliance. He may regard it as a good business expedient to own Mr. Simonton, although it is difficult to imagine how Mr. Simonton can be an ornamental or useful investment. The telegraph can only be successfully managed when it is as free as air. Any monopoly is unstable and dangerous. The instinct of mankind revolts against being compelled to do anything, and nothing is easier to Mr. Orton than to arouse a sentiment, whether just or unjust, that will bring evil to his company. His course to a daily newspaper in California cannot be understood. He agreed to furnish the editor of the San Francisco *Herald* news for 6.92 cents a word, although he was charging the other dailies but 2.40 cents a word. The *Herald* succeeded in surpassing its rivals by better news service. Suddenly Mr. Orton made a new contract, by which he charged the *Herald* 15.38 cents a word, and its rival only 1.28 cents a word! Of course the effect of such a discrimination was to inflict a deadly blow upon the *Herald*, to destroy it in order to aid its rivals. Such a contract would never have been made if Mr. Simonton were not the Agent of the Associated Press, and at the same time an owner of a newspaper in San Francisco. As Mr. Simonton does not conceal the fact that he holds this agency merely to serve his newspaper in California, it is only due to him to say that he has served it with great zeal and success. California is excited over this monopoly. The Western press is not friendly. But for Mr. Orton, the Western press would have withdrawn from the New York association. The influence of the great company was thrown in favor of the great monopoly. It would be far wiser, we think, for Mr. Orton to serve three or four newspaper associations than one; but he does not seem to think so.

The Associated Press is composed of seven newspapers—the *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express* and *Journal of Commerce*. Such a partnership can only benefit three papers—the *Sun*, *Express* and *Journal of Commerce*. The *Sun*, forinstance, has the aid of the four great dailies to collect the news, and then is allowed to sell that news at one-half the price. In other words, the great dailies say—"We will collect this news at large cost, and while selling it ourselves for four cents will allow you to sell it at two cents and protect you against all competition." The *Journal of Commerce* makes a feature of markets and for ship news. It is a class paper—of large resources, and circulates among the merchants. Yet the four great dailies virtually surrender to this one newspaper nearly all of the down-town financial and commercial trade, and debar themselves from that circulation and business by protecting it against every competition. A merchant in Broad street has but to pay two cents for the *Sun* and five cents for the *Journal of Commerce*, and he need only read the great dailies for editorials and correspondence. These two papers answer his necessities; the other newspapers are mere luxuries. And should any of the great dailies desire to extend their influence and utilize their business material they are prevented, because they have agreed to protect the *Express* even against themselves. Thus the editor of the *Herald*, who prints a light, lively evening paper, the *Telegram*, is not allowed to give it to the Associated Press news—because the *Express* pays a comparatively small sum every week as its bonus. It does not even share the expenses. The generous dailies allow it to have the monopoly without really paying for it as much as they do themselves.

So we have the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times* and *World* joined in a partnership which injures themselves, protects competing journals, and prevents their own growth. If the Associated Press ceased to-morrow, these journals would not be injured. They are safe from competition because they themselves answer all the purposes of competition. It would not be so with a cheaper press. There is room for two or three distinctive cheap newspapers. That demand is so great that we see the *Star* struggling into success in spite of the Associated Press. And only recently Mr. Pomeroy abandoned his attempt to found his morning paper. In the afternoon press we have the *Mail*, *Telegram*, *News* and *Democrat*, all enterprising, prosperous and growing, in defiance of this restriction. Remove it, and the *Express* and *Post* would be compelled to sell more cheaply, and Mr. Dana would have an opportunity of showing his journalistic resources by having some newspaper in competition. The Associated Press virtually brings journalism to a stand-still. The animating motive of newspaper owners is to make money, not to make great journals. We miss the old days of swift and earnest competition. The Associated Press virtually prohibits competition by insisting that all news shall be shared in common. Thus, Mr. Bennett may send a man to Russia at great expense and Mr. Greeley may have his emissary in Cuba, and any news they send must be given to the *Sun*, *World* and *Times* for a little more than the share of tolls! All expense of outfit, time, salary are borne by themselves. The advantage is shared all around.

Under any circumstances there are grave defects in the Associated Press economy. But when it becomes virtually a department of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the great dailies are merely an expression of the wishes and the fears of Mr. Orton and Mr. Simonton, it assumes the shape of a national calamity. We think the great dailies make a mistake and do not truly see where their interest lies. The Associated Press certainly leads to sluggishness, inertia, monotony, want of enterprise, stagnation. The dominion of the American press rests with Mr. Orton and Mr. Simonton, and under their domination it cannot be called free.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post—administration—July 19.

The article entitled "The Great Monopoly," which we reprint from the *Spirit of the Times*, ought to be read. It treats of a subject which should interest every thoughtful mind—the monopoly of the Associated Press and the telegraph—and discusses it with moderation. We do not expect from a New York paper more than a half reluctant admission that the Associated Press is a curse to American journalism. No such policy exists, and our shores so far as law and custom go, are free to any cable that chooses to come, and the more that come the better. One leading newspaper has especially opposed its advent. It is not sure about the law, and its owners are ex-rebels, and we ought not to have a new cable until the present owners of the Atlantic cable make money out of the old one. We are implored to remember how much money was lost before the old cable succeeded. And because the daring men who were pioneers in that work lost money we should have no more cables until they earn money. We might interrupt this argument by asking, "How much money have these men made by the success of their cable, and especially by the wonderful advance in its stocks which many of them purchased for a small sum?" But if the argument of this critic has any value it should have a wider application. Because the builders of the Hudson River Railroad lost money there should be no road to Albany by the way of Harlem. Because the owners of stage coaches lost money there should be no locomotives. Because the old-fashioned makers of hand presses lost money there should be no steam presses. It is really an argument against all growth, all progress, all scientific enterprise and discovery. The suggestion that the men who own this line are rebels, and, therefore do not deserve success is not the real opinion of an editor who has gained renown by showing mercy and charity to rebellion, and who uses every effort to coax Northern capital into the rebel States.

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Under any circumstances there are grave defects in the Associated Press economy. But when it becomes virtually a department of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the great dailies are merely an expression of the wishes and the fears of Mr. Orton and Mr. Simonton, it assumes the shape of a national calamity. We think the great dailies make a mistake and do not truly see where their interest lies. The Associated Press certainly leads to sluggishness, inertia, monotony, want of enterprise, stagnation. The dominion of the American press rests with Mr. Orton and Mr. Simonton, and under their domination it cannot be called free.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post—administration—July 19.

The article entitled "The Great Monopoly," which we reprint from the *Spirit of the Times*, ought to be read. It treats of a subject which should interest every thoughtful mind—the monopoly of the Associated Press and the telegraph—and discusses it with moderation. We do not expect from a New York paper more than a half reluctant admission that the Associated Press is a curse to American journalism. No such policy exists, and our shores so far as law and custom go, are free to any cable that chooses to come, and the more that come the better. One leading newspaper has especially opposed its advent. It is not sure about the law, and its owners are ex-rebels, and we ought not to have a new cable until the present owners of the Atlantic cable make money out of the old one. We are implored to remember how much money was lost before the old cable succeeded. And because the daring men who were pioneers in that work lost money we should have no more cables until they earn money. We might interrupt this argument by asking, "How much money have these men made by the success of their cable, and especially by the wonderful advance in its stocks which many of them purchased for a small sum?" But if the argument of this critic has any value it should have a wider application. Because the builders of the Hudson River Railroad lost money there should be no road to Albany by the way of Harlem. Because the owners of stage coaches lost money there should be no locomotives. Because the old-fashioned makers of hand presses lost money there should be no steam presses. It is really an argument against all growth, all progress, all scientific enterprise and discovery. The suggestion that the men who own this line are rebels, and, therefore do not deserve success is not the real opinion of an editor who has gained renown by showing mercy and charity to rebellion, and who uses every effort to coax Northern capital into the rebel States.

We give respectful hearing to this argument. But it really is no argument at all, and thinly masks the true reason of the antipathy of the press to the new cable. The success of the French cable is the first step towards destroying the Associated Press monopoly. The blessing of such a cable will do everything for a free press, and liberal thought and cheap newspapers; for the Associated Press to-day is one of the worst monopolies on this Continent.

It has grown, by some mysterious alliance, with the Western Union Telegraph Company. We cannot understand it. Mr. Orton, the President of that company, is a shrewd and able man—a gentleman for whom we have great respect. He is not a man to make any alliance that does not benefit his company. In a business way nothing could be better; and he certainly has succeeded in obtaining an influence, which is a good thing to have in the way of business, but the existence of which is a humiliation to American journalism. Thus, when the Democratic Convention of California passed a resolution criticising the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Associated Press suppressed it, and the only paper which printed it was the *New York Herald*. Not another journal, so far as we could see, mentioned it, and yet it was the most important act of a great State Convention. We are quite sure that all our journals would have printed this or anything of like tenor as a matter of news, but it was not sent them to print. The Associated Press agent had decreed otherwise, and his decree was a law to the great press of New York.

Nor do we think it wise in Mr. Orton to encourage this alliance. He may regard it as a good business expedient to own Mr. Simonton, although it is difficult to imagine how Mr. Simonton can be an ornamental or useful investment. The telegraph can only be successfully managed when it is as free as air. Any monopoly is unstable and dangerous. The instinct of mankind revolts against being compelled to do anything, and nothing is easier to Mr. Orton than to arouse a sentiment, whether just or unjust, that will bring evil to his company. His course to a daily newspaper in California cannot be understood. He agreed to furnish the editor of the San Francisco *Herald* news for 6.92 cents a word, although he was charging the other dailies but 2.40 cents a word. The *Herald* succeeded in surpassing its rivals by better news service. Suddenly Mr. Orton made a new contract, by which he charged the *Herald* 15.38 cents a word, and its rival only 1.28 cents a word! Of course the effect of such a discrimination was to inflict a deadly blow upon the *Herald*, to destroy it in order to aid its rivals. Such a contract would never have been made if Mr. Simonton were not the Agent of the Associated Press, and at the same time an owner of a newspaper in San Francisco. As Mr. Simonton does not conceal the fact that he holds this agency merely to serve his newspaper in California, it is only due to him to say that he has served it with great zeal and success. California is excited over this monopoly. The Western press is not friendly. But for Mr. Orton, the

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