

GROVER CLEVELAND'S FIGHT.

The Preservation of the Country's Currency Due to Him.

"We all want good money," said Mr. McKinley in one of his southern speeches, and he could say it without a particle of fear that any sentiment for free silver would stand in the way of the applause which his auditors gave him. He is having an extremely good time on his tour, and reaping the benefit of all the good feeling and good humor which go with a time of general prosperity, and go to the man who, as head of the government, is popularly identified with that prosperity. As to opposition to the gold standard—the firm establishment and preservation of which was the exclusive issue in Mr. McKinley's first successful campaign and a leading issue in his second—the opposition has now melted into thin air. It is becoming somewhat difficult to realize that it ever was formidable, so rapidly do events move nowadays.

But people who have memories will recall, when they read of Mr. McKinley's smooth words and his smiling audiences, that there is another man—sitting in retirement at Princeton, and forgotten by too many of the gaping thousands who are greeting the president—who "wanted good money" and insisted that the country should have it, at a time when we did not "all want good money." That was a time when Mr. McKinley himself, not only did not "want good money," but went out of his way in a public speech to attack President Cleveland because he had "dishonored" one of our American metals. When Grover Cleveland was fighting the battle of sound money against tremendous odds and saved the monetary standard of the nation, and incurred the odium of increasing the public debt for the purpose, and stood, like a stone wall, against every attempt to undermine the integrity of our currency, Mr. McKinley was waiting to see which way the wind would finally blow strongest. He kept on waiting to the very last moment, and only when it was perfectly clear that the battle was bound to be on the line of an uncompromising attack on the gold standard by the democrats, and an uncompromising defence of it by the republicans, did he let it be known where he stood in the great contest of 1896.

Grover Cleveland is the man to whom the preservation of the country's currency system is due. He was the man who held the fort in the days of darkness and difficulty and distress. It is to him, more than to any other one man, or any other fifty men, that we owe the conditions which have made the present revival of prosperity possible. The financial crash of 1893, coming at the very

beginning of his administration, was too tremendous a blow for even his extraordinary hold on the American people to stand against. He lost the support of his party, which, until the hard times came, had stood by him in spite of his unfaltering opposition to the bulk of it, on the money issue; but he had held on long enough to save the country from the abyss of repudiation. In due course of time—just as was the case of the panic of 1873—the country recovered from the effects of the 1893 panic; and now comes this fair-weather friend of sound money, this man who didn't know his own mind about it, until public sentiment had spoken out in thundering tones, and smilingly accepts the applause which the unthinking give him, but which those who know, reserve for the sturdy, old-time democrat of Princeton. —Baltimore News.

"LAW IS COMMON SENSE."

By the time the next book of familiar quotations is issued, the phrase "Law is common sense" should have become sufficiently popular to have a place in it and be credited to Benjamin B. Odell. We don't know how often it may have been said before, but its applicability in connection with the vetoes of Saturday is such, that Gov. Odell is entitled to claim originality for it, because he has given it a clear and useful meaning. Some one may object that a very big proportion of the laws put on the statute books every year are not common sense. That is true enough. It is likewise true that a great many public offices are not held as public trusts. But the phrase, "Law is common sense," which occurs in the governor's veto of the bridge bill, lays down a principle for the guidance of legislatures, just as Gov. Cleveland's phrase, "Public office is a public trust," did for administrators. Both maxims are concise and to the point, and not easily forgotten, and the one no less than the other would have been spoiled by any attempt to elaborate it.—Buffalo Express (Rep.).

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF JOURNALISM.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday contained what may be called "an instructive symposium" on modern journalism. It included a long quotation from the recent speech by Col. McClure of the Philadelphia Times on retiring after fifty-five years of service; an editorial of comment, and a letter of protest on modern journalistic methods as experienced by a family of prominence, living on the Hudson. * * * Striking a balance, one may say in a word that, despite the demoralizing tendency towards sensationalism in certain journals, with its revolting invasion of the home, the newspaper of today is a distinct advance on the newspaper of even twenty-five years ago in tone and

quality, as well as in the amount and character of its news. As regards sensationalism, it may be added that more and more papers are feeling their responsibility in this matter, and that the distinction between, what is proper or improper to print is being made by more and more editors, despite the money inducements to enter the competition of sensationalism. —Waterbury (Conn.) American (ind.)

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the department of agriculture, spoke at South Orange, N. J., last night on the mosquito pest and how to stop it. He said that a few years ago every one had ridiculed the idea that mosquitoes carried malaria and yellow fever. Now it is known that they carry elephantiasis. They are a constant source of expense, yet they may be exterminated at comparatively small cost. The genus culex lays 4,000 eggs in a mass, from which hatch out wrigglers, which are aquatic animals, but still are air-breathers. The use of oil prevents them from coming to the surface of water. The harmless mosquitoes are hump-backed, while the malarial mosquito has a "Grecian bend" and spotted wings. There is no reason why mosquitoes cannot be gotten rid of in South Orange, Dr. Howard said, as the area is circumscribed and limited. Malarial mosquitoes rarely fly more than two yards at a time. The other kind do not fly far, and when a strong wind springs up, they cling to trees until the wind subsides. Many breeding-places were found in South Orange by Dr. Howard, and they ought to be covered with oil.

THE WIND CAVE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commissioner Hermann, of the government land office has instructed the special agent of the interior to re-open the Wind Cave in the Black Hills of South Dakota to inspection by the public. The cave belongs to the federal government, and comprises about 1,000 acres. No depredations will be permitted on the premises, no specimens will be allowed to be taken away by tourists, and no fees will be permitted to be charged or received.

Wind Cave is so called on account of the strong rushing current of air through the entrance. Several hundred feet below the surface a level is reached from which miles of arched avenues radiate in every direction, embracing a succession of chambers. The ceilings are pendant with gems of stalactite formation, while around the edges and in niches are specimens of peculiarly wrought figures and forms, resembling birds and animals.