## Which Kind of Coin Makes Honest Money?

Interest in the currency question | rapidly increases, as was shown by the large demand for last Saturday's Tribune containing the speech of Charles Heber Clark, favorable to bimetallism. Below appear the sallent featues of Hon. Charles Emory Smith's reply to print a most instructive address delivered last October before the Farmer's National congress by Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, in which he undertakes to outline a plan whereby the United States can force an international bimetallie agreement.

Editor Smith's Address.

After some introductory remarks setting forth the importance of a sound and stable currency Mr. Smith said: Let me on the beginning clear away any possible minanderstanding and define the bounds of the discussion. This is not an issue between gold and silver, I am not here as a gold monometallist. On the contrary, I am here to advocate with earnest conviction and by the only practical means the restoration of silver to its full function in the monetary system of the world. Those who assume to be the special champions of silver have a measure of right on their side which ought to be freely and fairly recognized. They are right in deploring the events which disposessed sliver of its position as the partner of gold and in seeking to redshifting it and relavest it with its equality. They are wrong in assuming that this misterine esame through any infriendly logislation of our government or that it can be remisled by any independent action of our country. They are right in depreciating a constriction of values and in urging a broatening of the monetary basis. They are wrong, worfully and inuiterably wrong in proposing a practical method, which instead of the monetary basis. They are wrong, worfully and inuiterably more in proposing a practical method, which instead of the other hand, and thermational bimetallism, on the other. The fair demand is for bimetallism. Who then are the bimetallists? Not the advocates of free coinage, for their policy would experience be and thus they are in reality silver monometallists. The real bimetallists are we sho would restore silver and link it with gold, as it used to be, through the concurrent action of the commercial mations, Who are the true freence of providence of the commercial mations, who are the true freence of silver? Not the advocates of free coinage for their mations of the commercial mations, who are the true freence of silver? Not the advocates of free coinage for their mations.

world's restricted use of silver has operated to reduce the world's general range of prices. The just and rational view is that the fall is due in part to the international limitation of the monetary basis end in part to cheapened cost of production and cheapened interchange. It has been partly beneficent and partly baneful. The producer has seen falling values; the laborer has seen rising wages. The purchasing power of wages is fifty per cent. greater than it was in 1871. If the productive force of the country has suffered some anxingency or failed of its full development, the rewards of labor measured in the cost of living have never been so high. The farmer has seen the prices Dakotas was compared to the world's markets. To day the average crop of these tour western states, to say nothing of others, has increased eight fold, and India and Argentina are supplying from half to two. Wrid as much wheat to the market of the world as we are. It is cheap land, cheap in competitio, which have brought down the farmer's press, and he would find no remedy in the free coinage of silver which would enhance the "out of everything he buys and leave him exposed to the same deadly competition." The markets of the world. His interest flee not in going down to the silver level, but in lifting silver up to the normal level. I hold in my hand a table showing the decline of prices upon farm products since 1873. This table shows the prices paid for farm products from 1873 to 1891, and also presents the prices of articles which farmers buy, such as sugar, colton, nails, iron, coffee, tea, sheeting, whitting, standard prints, cloth, glass, ginghams, carpets and everything that is needed in the use of life, and the summary of this official table is that the average reduction in the farm products taking them altogether, wheat, corn, lard, butter and everything else, is 25 1-19 per cent, and that the reduction on the articles which the farmer buys in all that enters into his household existence and life is 55 4-19 per cent. So that while the farmer suffers this decline of 25 per cent, in what he have an advantage of 55 per cent, in what he buys. Granting for the sake of the argument that we have suffered all the life so darkly pictured by the free coinage advocate, is per cent. In what he sens he has an advantage of 55 per cent, in what he buys.

Granting for the sake of the argument that we have suffered all the ills so darkly pictured by the free coinage advocate, is if true that they are due to our proceription of silver? Is it true that since 1873 we have outlawed and rejected silver, as we did not do before? What are the facts? The whole number of silver dollars coined in the United States from the organization of the mint in 1722 down to 1873 was only \$,65,528, and for more than twenty-five system preceding 1873 they had not been in circulation at all, I do not slop to give the explanation, which is well understood by all students of the subject. But between 1878 and 1890, under the Bland-Allisson act, we coined 421,76,408 silver dollars, and under the Sherman act of 1890 we purchased 183,64,652 ounces of silver bullion represented by 3183,331,602 in silver earlifectes, making altogether 3577,76,419 of silver coinage or purchase in fifteen years.

In other words, in a single year since 1873 the government of the United States in so one six times as much for the silver dollars as in all the eighty odd years before that dividing line, and altogether within this period during which alloyether within this period during which silver is represented as proscribed the government has recoined or provided for 72 times as many silver dollars as in its entire previous history! And yet the free coinage advocates first draw on their imagination for evils which are largely spectral and then draw on their misinformation for an explanation by charging them to the alleged demonstization of silver inder which silver has been nursed and coddled so immeasurably beyond what it experienced when they themselves declare the law treated it as full legal tender money.

The state of the s

Outside of art Ruskin is not at home and they who judge him by his observations in literature, history, society, etc., have excellent foundations for he tile criticism. Ruskin has been a crank in sociology, but he meant well. the reader of Ruskin confine himself to the critic's first work "Modern chitecture," and "Stones of Venice" and his other minor works of art criticism master. Only compare the lectures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, held supreme previously to Ruskin's advent as an author, and the quality of art criticism contained in them, with "Modern Paint ers," and Ruskin's primacy conspicu ously appears. The beauty of Ruskin's style is its freedom from technicalities its perfect naturalness and absence o obscurities and pendantry. Having teen every great picture and status and cathedral in Europe, Ruskin can write about them all so that a reade of ordinary education is both charmes and instructed. Such a minute observer of nature never before wrote

book. Whether rock, tree, lichen, moss or storm cloud, Ruskin describes them as never before described. Who ever before or since wrote of "Leaf Beauty" as he has Whoever before put the passage of an alpine storm cloud in type as he has? Turner himself once said that Ruskin saw things in his pictures he neve meant to be there; but that is a high tribute to Ruskin's power of idealiza-It is to be regretted that Ruskin ever undertook to write on social questions

physics and politics. But he has done so and his course has been meat to his enemies. Ruskin as an art critic, it must be confessed, is terribly dogmatic; but he is more dogmatic when he come to write on other subjects. His intol erance therein is excessive and it is unfortunate that he did not rest upon his laurels in the palm of art criticism. The idea of a man gravely attempting to write a treatise on political economy who had never read any work but Adam "Wealth of Nations!" But with all his faults, the Grand Old Man of Brantford is one of the best beloved of Englishmen. Thousands of Americans call to see him every year, and it is pretty certain that John Ruskin has as many admirers on this side the Atlantic as in England, if not more,

How much a man is like his shoes: For instance, both a soul may lose: Both have been tanned, both are mad Both need a mate to be complete, And both are made to go on feet. They both need healing, oft are sold, And both in time will turn to mould,

# Congress of Nations In Constantinople.

It Meets Every Day on the Bridge That Spans the Golden Horn.

lyn bridge is noted for its beauty, the like a small boy's blouse to carry bread, London bridge for its historical associations, but the outer bridge across the Golden Horn, called the Galata bridge, is bloomers; that is, trousers very full all without doubt of greater interest than either of the above mentioned bridges because of the wonderful conglomeration and amalgamation of races which tramp over it by thousands day after

The bridge itself is of recent construction. It is of iron on the pontoon plan and takes the place of a bridge of boats first thrown across in 1845. length is approximately % of a mile and on the side towards the Bosphorus is fined with the floating piers or skalas of the steamboats running to and from the Should one describe every variety of islands of the Marmora—Prinkipo, costumes it would fill a whole library. Halki, Antigone and Proti- and the suburbs on each shore of the Bosphorus. There is an old fashioned draw in the middle but all except the largest boats can pass by lowering their funnels or masts. These piers open on the bridge and are also used as shops, little booths are fitted up, and there you can buy fruits, sweetments, or sit in a coffee house and crink the Turkish coffee and watch the passers on the bridge gaining rest and refreshment.

### Types of All Nationalities.

But the bridge is intensely interesting. It is a Babel of languages, a never ending source of variety of face, form and I shall try to give some idea, of a few of the things which can be seen by waiting two or three minutes any time of the day. On entering the bridge from either the Galata or Stamboul eide off to the amount of ten pares, egivalent to one cent, is taken from every passenger whether walking or riding. oll-gatherers are dressed in ordinary clothes but have a white smock which covers them from the shoulders below the knees. They hold out a hand on either side mechanically gathering the soubed out his complete, while in one dirty, buttered, punched and broken ten arm he held on to what at first seemed para pieces which in any other country to be a bundle of rags, but which proved would have ceased from circulation Here comes a Turkish woman com-

elik. Black or purple with heavy insertively answered one, "Have these beings tions of gold embrodiery around the edge are the predominating colors, although one sees constantly the bright-est of blues, the reddest of reds or even livid green. This garment is in most cases only an outside covering and is put over the head, fastened under the chin, looped up under the arms to make a kind of loose sheeve, caught around the waist with some woven girdle of bright threads and hanging thence undraped to the ground. A vash but in its place short veils of black with are used and give a very peculiar effect to this shapeless mass of wadding femininity and hide quite effectually the When the face can be seen brough some delicate texture it is too artificially colored to be attractive and too shapeless to be worthy of mark. When they pay the toll one notices that each finger nall is a deep brown-a sign beauty, due however to applications

## Figures in a Morley Procession.

angle under an enormous lond of chairs. the southern end of the bridge, then up furniture, or two trunks, or wicks cages full of chickens or a half hundred with its six minarets, then to the won geese, or carrying half an ox, or two calves, or a long pole decorated with But in looking at his load we must not overlook his dress. On his head is turban originally red, now a dirty drab. A loose, unfastened shirt gaps open in black comes next and is held in place by enormous straps of braided horse-hair which are made fast to a large wedge-shaped wooden rest which, for the piling up of the baggage, and these straps pass over each shoulder. The trousers are generally light brown and hang like a bag as far as the knee. stockings, and with many thicknesses for shoes also, though an oval piece of leather is often added for a sole. human beasts of burden are to be seen all around and they go shuffling and grunting along with the perspiration streaming off their faces and crying in a voice buried by the superincumbent mass-"Varda-a-all." They push on,

turning out for no one. A Kurdish officer has just paid his toll. He is in marked contrast to the passenger just ahead of him. His fex is of shining black astrakan, with velvet top, his coat is tight fitting and acros the breast are two bands with pockets like a cartridge belt which hold twelve or sixteen cylindrical boxes beautifully chased and enamelled, full of powder and bullets. He wears a silver or empossed leather belt from which hangs a beautifully iniaid sheath for a two-edged poisoned dagger. His tronsers, full to the knees, divide and fit closely the calf and ankle and are heavily embroidered around the bottom and up the inside, as far as the knee, to hide the closely booked slit which enables the removal and putting on. His shoes are of soft leather which hook on the inside also-due probably to the manner of sitting-and over them are patent leather sandals which are always slipped off before entering any building. He is tall and erect us a staff. His eye is flerce and cold and signifies all too clearly his lack of mercy and his relentless satisfying of his own desire A Regular Son of the Desert.

Behind him comes a man of medium stature with long flowing white beard, his features sharp and his black eyes snapping, seeming almost to jump from their caverns under the massive overhanging eyebrows. The height of his forehead cannot be seen, for an enormous turban of purest white settles down close to the eyes. A long creamy white tunic hangs from his shoulders, below his knees, below which a long white underskirt hangs. He is an Arabian dressed in a garment to ward off the beating rays of the southern sun. A Greek priest follows, dressed in deepest black. He is covered by a plain dress buttoned down the front, from the neck to the feet. He wears a high black stiff cylindrical hat on top of which is a spherical button from which a veil of black crape hangs as far as the waist. Soldiers in all kinds of uniforms, sailors of every commercial country, officers, privates, merchants, people old and young pass in hordes and defy description. Here goes a gypsy woman. On her head is an old, ragged black or red handkerchief. Her hair in two long greasy braids is bedecked and en-

Constantinople, March 20.—The Brook- striking color and pattern is used much etc., in. In the place of a skirt she wears what may be called reformed a mere bag with two holes through which the feet protrude. Over her shoulders hangs a long strip of dirty cloth and from the outlines seen through in the back its use is to cary the little shavers in a safe, out-of-the-way place.

An Interesting Panorams. Ethlopians, Hindoos, Persians, Ja-panese, white, black, red and yellow races mix here, jostle one another and disappear to give place to the other members of this wonderful panorama. indeed in one short hour more can be seen than can be described in a year's writing. The varieties of head-dress if described alone as to color and shape would fill a volume. The fex predominates, but from that brimless frustum of a cone every intermediate step of development can be traced to hoods, caps, beavers and rags, which are used is coverings or lids for humanity.

But amid all this changing scene and bustle one sees another type of what may, perhaps be styled bridge-life, for they live by means of the bridge, or what they get on the bridge—the beggars. An American has no idea of the awful ravages of disease which seem to tear and distort and even kill the body without releasing the soul or life. Scores of these poor wretches throng on every hand, exhibiting their mutilations and deformities as an instigation to alms. Many are imposters, the most pitiful of sights I saw last night. Sexted on the walk and leaning against the iron rail was a little fellow about four years old, a cripple, the tears streaming down his face as he on examination to be all the ten-months id brother. Here they had been left by some parent, a wonderfully appealpletely enveloped in a long shestlike ing object for alms. The question will garment of black, white or varicolored come and almost in the form of a negaing object for alms. The question will

### Sights from the Bridge.

The sights from the bridge are also very interesting and although there is a great deal that is modern there is much that is quaint and old. The bridge runs very nearly north and outh. At the north end is Galata and above that on the steep sides of a confbuildings now and the only objects that attract attention are the Galata Tower and the sharp lance-shaped roofs of the interspersed minurets. away between a forest of masis the world-famed Golden Horn. Turning still more to the west and south Stamboul comes into view like an unfolding panorama. From beyond the Mosque of Muhammad II, our gaze runs along the runs of the Aqueduct of half of the fourth century, to the Mosque of Solieman, then up the marble shaft of the Seresherate Tower to its summit which overlooks the who Following bard after the woman comes the city on both shores of the Golden a Hammal, or porter, bent to a right Horn, then down to the Jeni Jami at domes and semidomes of the greatest of

Then turning gradually toward the against the snew clad mountains of Asia beyond, then nearer is seen Leunder's Tower, above and back of that rise the bluffs of Asia, below the wonderful Bosphorus and then, and far beyond Beylerby and the first station above Carldoll, the Asia and Europe

No brush can paint, no camera detail or pen describe the wonders. One must see and study and let nature herself reyeal through eye and mind alone the grandeur of this wonderful harmonious blending of these beauties of sea and cky and land.

In another letter I shall try to give you an idea of two of the great Turkish festivals, or rather celebrations, and in that connection shall give a sketch of



FOR FIVE HUNDRED YEARS and over, the whole world has been coming to Carlsbad to be cured. Disorders of the stomach, of the liver, of the bowels, of the kidneys and bladder,

all have been sent to Carlsbad. Here is the very same remedy now, right at your own door -- the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, the water solidified and put into powder form at the spring. You need it for constipation, for indigestion, for biliousness, just as much as in other and graver silments. All druggists keep it. But see that you obtain the genuine imported, with the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

