## \$13,440 Cash from

 28 Acres of OnionsW. A. McNell planted 28 acres in onions at Santa Maria, Texas, in the Gulf Coast Country. The yield averaged 400 crates per acre, for which he received $\$ 1.20$ per crate, or $\$ 480$ an acre. His total receipts from the 28 acres was $\$ 13,440$. Pretty good resuits from four months' work. Mr . McNell is no exception. Profits of
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mon occurrence in the Gulf Coast country.
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SEARS,ROEBUCK

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EX. CHANGE
To the Editor of "The Observer," London. Sir: W
Sir: Will you permit a short let exchanges wresent position of our with all its with Asia? That crisis with all its affliations in Indlan un rest, is the leading economic inci dent of our time; and-I believe that after slumbering for twelve years
public opinion, however reluctantly is about to return to its considera The
The official blue book on "Wages and Prices," published by the government of India, shows just what ve should expect, seeing that the Indian mints were closed for the proclaimed purpose of contracting the Indian currency, that while the gold price of silver has fallen not much
short of two-thirds since 1873 , yet short of two-thirds since 1873, yet rupee wages in India and the rupee appreciably hi commodicies adeed in the case of unskilled Indian labo are actually lower. And the same is true of wages and prices in China. Now mark what follows: In a letter received recently from Senator Teller from Washington he sums up broken exchanges very shortly and vividly. He says: "Formerly five gold dollars purchased five silver taels, and five taels then paid for Chinese mill hands; but today five gold dollars purchase twelve Chinese taels and twelve taels pay the wages hands." It was with such exchang conditions already in sight exchange condions aiready in sight that the self an ardent free trader, in the last letter I ever received from him think in 1888) wrote: "Failing the restoration of silver, the world must restoration or silver,
Every year it becomes more clear that the condition precedent to free exchanges (free trade) is fixed ex exchanges with Asia in the past exghteen months has cut off the poweighteen monts har purchase our goods by one-
er to half the human race. The Chinaman If offered Manchaster cottons at our sterling quotation, says: "Before buy your cotton 1 must buy your
sterling; a year since I bought a sterling; a year since
bill on London for a sovereign with nine taels, but today I must pay my custom and I propose in future to draw any trade balance in silver which, though a commodity in the west, is money here, and 1 will build with that money my own min and be independent of you and your ex-
change convulsions caused by your change convul
I remember in 1894 our consul general at Hakodate cending us this concrete instance of the closing of the nominally open door in the far east. Such an instance is wort a stack or theories. In 1892 Hako-
date advertised for tenders for a new water advertised she needed 1,500 ton of water mains. A Middlesbrough firm got the contract with a bid of 44 4s. per ton, each four guineas at that time requiring an excarange
of twenty-eight Hakodate dollars. In 1894 Hakodate for an extension required 1,500 tons more of iron pipes.
The same British firm tendered, this time 24 per ton, but the exchange had fallen to such a point that now forty-two dollars were required to
buy each e4. Accordingly Hakodate rejected all bids, erected a foundry, manufactured her own pipes, and when last heard from was exporting pipes to China and India.
It is a safe forecast that if the silver exchanges with Asia remain as low as now, in the next quarter of tries, our cotton, our steel and leathtries, our cotton, our steel and leath er trades will have The largest coal
and iron fleld in the world is in the Chinese province of Shansi. I hear you, sir, say: "By all means; we admit that the fall in silver exchange has these deplorable consequences, but so also has lockaw serious consequences, and it only remains for us to adopt a protective ariff against Asia and to further accept the fact that cheap silver has deprived us of the trade of eight hundred millions of people." And such being your view, if, indeed, it is your view, I leave the issue there
now come to the position in Inia. India in 1897, despite the warning of every economist, had adopted a gold standard. With what happy prescience Sir Robert Giffen experiment (May 19, 1898):
"The highest political issues are also involved. One of the nost to do is to tamper with the people's money. Is it certain that the Indian government can go on long with its present ideas regarding money without producing the gravest com plications in the government of india itself?
I
I gave great offense in official quarters by asserting that the sixth and eighth commandments were involved. For
one, Mr. W. H. Grenfell could not stomach it, stated the case, and re signed from parilament. Enough to say that the mints were closed and half a dozen officials, not more, and Lord George Hamilton were permitted to ride rough-shod over public opinion, which had been aroused and alarmed from every direction. The result has been what we now see. In a man in this country borrows $£ 100$ at four per cent, the law. permits him to pay the interest (Your soverelgns) with any ounce of gold, and similarly, before the closing of the Indian mints, any ryot who had borrowed a hundred rupees at four per cent could pay the interest (Rs4) But any four tolas of siver bulion. eight tolas. Lord George Hamilton's currency experiments have doubled the burden of debt for the Indian ryot. Hence an exceeding bitter cry. Hence, too, people, who, with bangles, ornaments, and other hoards representing the very rupees they themselves years since melted down for safety, starve to death just as often as there is a famine. Mr. David Yule, president of the Bank of Calcutta, has said of this aggrandisement of every debt

How long will the money lenders suffer repayment of their advances to fall into arrear? The agricultura population of this country display a money lenders have the doggecness without the patience. The village rogshop harbors the result -a dis olute and heart-broken peasant once a thriving ryot
By refusing to coin their silver on demand, we have rendered useles he real famine reserve fund, their ittle hoards, which these poor people have painfully accusill wit undreds of years of toll.
The Indian government today, on every sixteen penny rupee it coin and sells to its citizens, makes profit of almost eightpence
exactly as though the government here made the coining of gold a state monopoly, and sold hali-sovereigns or a pound. If Mr. Lloyd George is looking for fresh hen-roosts to plunder here, indeed, is a hen that ays golden eggs; and why should he fail to emulate in England the performances of Lord George Hamiton in India? Let our chancellor of the exchequer also sell his hall sovereigns for a pound to starving out of works in debt to local mony lenders.
cloud of verbledible that under a

The Wizard of Horticulture Mr. Luther Burbank says: "The Delicious apple is correctly named. $t$ is the best in quality of any apple I bave far tested-it is a gem," and he knows.

The U. S. Pomologist Col. George B. Brackett, says: I always told you I consider Delicious A Free Sample
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