

simply a measure of value and a medium of exchange, it should never be plentiful or scarce. There should be just enough and no more. There is no mystery about what amount of money ought to be in circulation. There ought to be enough to sustain the stability of general prices, because all the property for sale and all the money in circulation are reciprocally the supply and demand of each other, and they ought to balance each other, and the general prices with a perfect money would neither rise nor fall.—Silver Knight.

### CANAIGRE ROOT.

#### Progress of Canaigre Root in New Mexico and Arizona.

The New York Leather Manufacturer for October has this to say of canaigre, its cultivation and results in tanning:

"It is gratifying to learn that the experiments made in the last few years at the agricultural colleges of New Mexico and Arizona in the cultivation of the wild canaigre are beginning to have good results. The experiments demonstrate that the wild root will respond to intelligent cultivation to a surprising degree. There can be no doubt that from ten to twenty tons can be grown to the acre, and that the demand will far exceed the supply for many years, if not for all time, and that the price will remain where it is or advance to a more profitable figure. It will require 90,000 tons of canaigre to take the place of the imported gambier in the United States alone.

"Nearly all the wild canaigre that has gone to market up to this date has been sent to foreign countries. From January 31, 1891, to October 31, 1892, a period of twenty-one months, the Southern Pacific Railroad company handled 370 cars of the sliced and dried root consigned to Europe, which was probably more than consumed in the United States in the same length of time.

"In addition to the shipments of the sliced and dried root, the extract works at Deming have been running full time and sending the product of the factory to eastern tanners and abroad. The market price is \$6 a ton for the wild green root from the hands of the diggers, while the sliced and dried root brings \$40 per ton in Glasgow. The supply of wild root within reasonable distance of the lines of transportation will hardly last two years, but the farmers of the arid region are alive to the fact that a new and profitable farm crop has been brought forth, which promises to exceed in value all the crops grown in the arid region, requiring less water for irrigation, less hard and expensive labor to produce and market, less liable to damage from excessive drouth, wet, cold or heat than

the average farm crop and prospectively more profitable.

"An already large acreage is planted in the Pecos Valley. Some 800 acres in our locality have been planted, and a large company has been organized in California with ample capital to cultivate and manufacture the canaigre. This is the beginning of the matter. Through arid regions millions of acres of canaigre will be under cultivation, and extract works will be as frequently seen as mills in the older states.

"Most of the leather in this country is tanned with oak and hemlock bark, and the supply is being rapidly used up, as, in addition to the home use, considerable quantities are exported. With this condition of affairs in the supply and demand of tanning at home and abroad, it is not too much to expect that the wild canaigre root of New Mexico and Arizona, brought to a high state of development and production under intelligent cultivation, will be the source of the world's supply of tanning, and as wheat is to Dakota and corn to Iowa and Missouri, so will canaigre be to Arizona and New Mexico."

The Tanning Extract company of Deming, N. M., are now the largest manufacturers of canaigre extract in the world.—Albuquerque Democrat.

#### Mexico's Development.

A noted Spanish writer, Sr. D. Arturo Cuyas, is writing a series of interesting letters in *El Dario de la Marina* of Havana, under the title of "Desde Mexico." In the first letter from Mexico the writer says: The recollection is fresh in the memory of that period of turbulence which preceded the French intervention up to the time that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo put an end to the conflict with the United States. The system of brigandage which then extended throughout all the republic was simply the reflection of the political demoralization which reigned in the capital. There was not at that time a single railroad, and to travel through Mexico was to expose ones-self to robbery and maltreatment at the hands of the bandits who infested the public roads. There was no security for life or the pro-

perty of citizens. Mexico existed in a constant condition of revolution, there was no foreign credit, public administration was the hot bed of fraud and defalcation; and scarcely was it known in the country what industry and agriculture were.

"Quantum mutatur ab illo!" After the disturbances ever following civil war, peace has been re-established throughout the whole territory a peace that has not been disturbed during the whole term of Diaz' presidency. Under the shade of this peace what a fine transformation has been established in the republic. Railroads have extending their lines through all parts, tranquility reigns o'er field and road, the fields are covered with a new cultivation, and agriculture provides foreign commerce with inexhaustible veins of richness. Filing of claims and prospecting for silver and gold mines that the country bears and incalculable treasure are numerous; here and there are established new and productive industries that offer work and sustenance to thousands of workmen; government administered with a strict and severe accountability which make well nigh impossible fraud and malversation in the handling of public funds; the national credit has been re-established with the prudent negotiation of loans whose interest is scrupulously paid, there is the slow though sure equalization of the estimates; and lastly and above all, schools and institutions of instruction are created and aided for the diffusion of education, without which no people can continue in the enjoyment of peace and of liberty, nor advance along the road of progress.

The grateful transformation, this wonder, is due to the beneficial action of peace, since as Milton says, "Peace hath its victories, not less renowned than war." If General Diaz had done no other meritorious work, his having accomplished the pacification of Mexico, and maintained peace through all so many years is sufficient to win for him the gratitude of his contemporaries, and to make his name illustrious with posterity.—El Paso Herald.

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