

foot within reach of easy transportation; so that the farmers are considering it as a farm crop, 800 acres having been planted in the Pecos valley, New Mexico. If its use were followed in the United States, as it is likely to be in a few years, millions of acres might be in cultivation as a profitable crop, for the extract.

It may be properly suggested that for Utah cultivators to take interest in raising canaigre there should be a local market therefor. A tannery that would produce this would be an inestimable boon. In a private letter, Mr. Brown makes the estimate that \$17,000 would start such a tannery here. By the way, Mr. Brown has relatives here, and these state the opinion that he could be induced to come and help inaugurate the practical operation of a tannery in Utah that would utilize canaigre root in manufacturing leather.

### SUN-DIALS.

In answer to the following question by a correspondent: Is a sundial a true indicator of the time, say for the hour of 12 o'clock noon for all the year? the following is submitted:

Owing to an apparent irregularity in the so-called diurnal motion of the sun, time as measured by the sundial does not move in strict uniformity with time as indicated by a clock. Still, if the dial is constructed with perfect precision, it always indicates the true "apparent time," even when this does not correspond with the "mean time," which is given by the clock. Four times a year the clock and the sundial agree exactly, April 15, June 15, September 1 and December 24. On all other days the latter will be either a little slower or somewhat faster, the greatest difference being about 16 minutes for a few days in November.

### CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The following inquiry has been received:

SOUTH COTTONWOOD, Aug. 20, 1895.

Editor Desert News:

Will you kindly give, through your columns, your interpretation of section 6, article 10, of the Constitution of Utah? Are we to understand that the schools in cities of the first and second class are to be "maintained and controlled separate and apart" from the schools of the counties; and that county school funds must be provided by separate taxation; thereby depriving counties, containing first or second class cities, of the support they have hitherto received from first and second class cities?

D. W. MOFFATT.

The section in question reads:

Sec. 6. In cities of the first and second class, the public school system shall be maintained and controlled, by the board of education of such cities, separate and apart from the counties in which said cities are located.

As we read the section, the cities named must maintain their school system apart from the counties; but it does not follow that counties must maintain their system apart from the cities, so far as taxation is concerned. The Constitution is silent on that subject, the framers evidently intending to leave that to the State Legislature.

Our correspondent is in error in supposing that separate maintenance of city schools means to county districts the deprivation of "the support they have hitherto received from first and second class cities." The county districts do not now receive support from these cities as school districts, but by a county school tax assessed on all property in the county, both within and without the cities. The city school systems referred to are, under the present statutes, "maintained and controlled separate and apart" from the schools of the counties; so that there is in the Constitution no suggestion of a change of method, but rather a confirmation of the existing plan. The county school funds are now provided by separate taxation, that is, a levy separate and apart from that made for the city schools; although the county levy extends over the cities, thereby taxing city property to maintain the county schools and also the city school system, while the county is taxed but once.

The Constitution does not provide a system of county school taxation, leaving that to the Legislature. It deals with a State school fund, and in the section quoted exempts county districts from being taxed for city school purposes. Under this arrangement there is no cause for complaint on the part of the county districts, which receive a decided preference in this respect over cities of the first and second classes.

### COLONIA DIAZ FAIR.

There is a close bond between the people of Utah and many of the settlers in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and on in that direction into Old Mexico, as well as to the north, for the reason that these places have had a large amount of pioneer work done in them by Utah people. These have gone into the surrounding states and territories, to open up the country, reclaim the waste, and make the desert to yield a bounteous return to the toiler. Many of them have proceeded as missionaries for the temporal salvation and welfare of the western country, making great personal sacrifices to perform the duty assigned them; others have followed or accompanied them with the purpose of establishing themselves in a new abode. But with all, speaking generally, there has been that mark of faith, energy, union and perseverance which has characterized the settlement of Utah, and which has brought success in every field. Utah is therefore interested in the progress of all these pioneering efforts, because the impress of her people is upon them; hence the announcement of the fair given in the Mormon settlements of Chihuahua, northern Mexico, will not be passed by unnoticed here. Following is the bill, printed in the Spanish language, as the News has received it from the officers of the exposition:

Gran Exposicion Anual Segundal Tres Dias. En Colonia Diaz, Chihuahua, Mexico. Dada por The Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, of Colonia Diaz. Los Miercoles, Jueves y Viernes, Septiembre 11, 12 y 13, de 1895. Exhibiendo los Productos Industriales y Minerales del Norte de Mexico. Incluso Ganado de toda clase, Maquinaria y pro-

ductos de la Agricultura. Verduras y legumbres de toda clase. Frutos y Flores. Manufacturas del pais. La mineria y sus productos. Lecheria y sus productos. Aves, Colmenas y Aves. Coelneria de toda clase. Labor de aguja. Bellas artes y Reliquias. Toda clase de juegos. Toda clase de carreras. Musica por los musicos de Colonia Juarez, con 15 instrumentos. Exhibidas cosas nunca vistas en el norte de Mexico. Programa magnifico para los tres dias. Dos Teatros y un Concierto para las 3 noches. Se convida a toda persona que exhiben, siempre que se de aviso de su intencion antes del 10 de Septiembre. Toda persona que desee ofrecer premios para excelencias mentales o fiscales avisen a los suscritos cuanto antes. No se permiten bebidas alcoholicas, ni juegos de chanza, dentro de los limites de la exposicion. Convidamos a todos nuestros amigos y al publico en general: Por orden de los Directores, W. Derby Johnson Jr., Presidente; A. E. Johnson, Secretario.

Translated, the substance of this is that the grand second annual fair, to occupy three days, will be given at Colonia Diaz by the Agricultural and Manufacturing association of the town on the dates named in September; that it will be an exhibit of the industrial and mineral products of northern Mexico, including the fruits of the toil of the farmer, stock-raiser, florist, gardener, manufacturer, miner, etc., and also of relics of the ancient people of the vicinity; and that music will be provided by a band of fifteen pieces from Colonia Juarez, in various entertainments. The caution is added that alcoholic beverages and games of chance will be prohibited within the limits of the exposition—a provision that merits the highest commendation at such a time and place.

From information received, there is every assurance that the exposition will be a complete success, and will prove encouraging and beneficial to the colonies there. For a long time they had almost insurmountable difficulties to face and great hardships to bear. All their toils and privations are not past, but the chief obstacles are overcome, and comforts are now attained by steady progress and bounteous harvests. The founders of the Mexican colonies where people from this region have settled have triumphed by the blessing of the Almighty. May this blessing continue with them, and may their fair of 1895, together with all their material interests, be attended with undisturbed prosperity!

### ASSURELY NOT.

We are asked to state whether or not a woman, native born, loses her American citizenship upon marrying a non-resident alien. The reply is, decidedly not. A person once a citizen of the United States remains such unless there is an express renunciation of allegiance to this country. The contention that a native born woman, by marriage with an alien resident, loses any of the privileges of citizenship conferred upon her by birth, is as absurd as would be a claim that a native born man lost those privileges because his wife was alien born. Even if a woman were to marry a non-resident alien and were to reside abroad, she would not thereby lose any rights of citizenship.