

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME.

To the Presidents of States and the Bishops of the several Wards:

Dear brethren—It has been contemplated for some time to facilitate travel, and regulate time in the United States.

Owing to the extent of the country and the great change of time, as between its extreme east and extreme west, the distance between which points being nearly 4,000 miles; and as there is to each thousand miles a change of an hour approximately in the meridian it necessarily makes a change of about four hours from east to west. The rapid transit of passengers in trains from one place to another makes it very inconvenient for travelers going either east or west and the change is so rapid that it renders their time pieces comparatively useless. The railroads and telegraph lines especially have found it necessary to adopt a time or times of their own to suit their own conveniences, and to comply as far as practicable with the local meridian time of the several districts of country through which they pass. In some cities it made it extremely difficult both for the passengers, and also for the railroads, as well as for the inhabitants of the city who desired to travel, as frequently there would be from two to six different times in the same city adopted by the railroads passing through in different directions; and as there is so great an amount of travel, it became very annoying, not only to travelers, but to parties residing in those cities who were more or less controlled by those circumstances.

Numerous plans have been proposed and theories introduced to correct this evil, principally, at first, in the interest of the railroad and telegraph lines, all of which proposals, until quite recently, have been rejected as tending to confusion. But at length a plan was proposed to be introduced to regulate the time of the whole of the territory of the United States, and to have all the cities and towns embraced in the several States and Territories conform to a general regulation on the subject, so that difficulties which were very perplexing and annoying might be avoided, both in regard to railroad travel and also to the inhabitants of cities. The plan proposed is to make four different divisions of time, named the Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Divisions, extending from the extreme east to the extreme west, varying in some slight degree from direct lines north and south to meet circumstances and to avoid confusion; leaving it, of course, as an open question to the local authorities of the States, Territories, municipalities and districts to adjust those matters agreeably to their own feelings, and subject, more or less, to their action. This state of things reduces the difficulty to a minimum of variation which was thought at one time impossible to accomplish, and the change from one division to another is always of exactly one hour, without any perplexing odd minutes or seconds.

The difference between the present plan, and the state of things that before existed is that whereas before, there were more than fifty variations of time in the United States, the present plan will reduce it to four, and if generally adopted it will prevent much confusion that has heretofore existed on this subject.

It would seem from accounts that the cities of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, and other prominent cities east have adopted the regulations, in accordance with what is now called the "Standard time" in contradistinction to local time, and that the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th meridians west of Greenwich have been selected as initial points from which to calculate the time. Each of these points are 15 degrees (or approximately 1,000 miles) apart; and dividing this one thousand into two, one slower and the other faster, no greater change than 30 or 35 minutes can occur in the most extreme points, while in many places there will be very slight variations from their local times or meridians.

If this had been simply a railroad or telegraphic change for the accomplishment of their business transactions, it need not have affected the local time of any of the cities or towns of the United States or Territories. But as it has been found that it would be beneficial to the general interests of the whole nation, it becomes necessary for us to calmly and intelligently investigate the subject, and if found practicable, to comply therewith throughout our Territory, in our various cities, towns and villages, that we may be in harmony with the States and Territories throughout the country.

With us the proposed change would be twenty-eight minutes faster in Salt Lake City than our meridian time, and it would necessitate a similar change to be made throughout our whole territory, and as our settlements extend several hundred miles, nearly north and south, it would make very little difference in the longitudinal or mean time of any of them.

About the year 1860, some officers in the service of the United States geological survey, I believe, came here and were desirous of having an initial point for astronomical, electrical, geodetical and other scientific purposes, which was decided to be in the Temple Block, and President Young, in accordance with their wishes, caused a large square block of stone to be

provided, whereon to place their instruments, and whence a base line was laid to regulate the United States and other surveys. We have since then had instruments in the President's Office for the computation of time, and a gentleman appointed who was competent to take observations and adjust our time on strictly scientific principles. From these observations our city time has been regulated from that period to the present, and the correct time has been telegraphed twice a week to the various telegraphic stations in our Territory; and if thought proper to change to what is called Standard time it will simply make the difference of adding twenty-eight minutes to our meridian time and thus place us in harmony with the nation in regard to this proposed change, and that time once being adjusted here can be telegraphed as heretofore to the whole of the Territory, and thus the same uniformity prevail as has hitherto existed, and all confusion be avoided, so that every part of the Territory will be governed by the same time, and no confusion or trouble exist; besides it will place us in harmony with the United States in this contemplated improvement.

Salt Lake City and Ogden have already, through their Municipal Councils, adopted the Mountain Standard time, and we recommend that the people of the Territory generally adopt this time, and suggest that the county, city and town officials throughout the Territory meet in their several capacities at an early day and pass measures to adopt what is called the "Mountain Standard" time, and then we can adjust our time as formerly by the Salt Lake meridian, adding the difference between that and the Standard time, and having this time, as heretofore, telegraphed twice a week to the various telegraph offices throughout the Territory, which will avoid confusion and place us in harmony as to time with all parts of our Territory and also with what is now termed the Standard Time of the United States.

Your brethren in the Gospel,

JOHN TAYLOR,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOS. F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

In behalf of the Council of the Apostles.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 12th, 1884.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 9.

Plead Guilty.—Jas. Marsden Jr., was yesterday arrested on a charge of the larceny of a case of boots. The accused was brought up this morning before Justice Spiers and plead guilty. The decision of the court was deferred till Tuesday next.

Home Silk Goods.—Mrs. Annie Schettler, wife of Paul A. Schettler, Esq., has shown us an elegant silk parasol made by her own hands out of home-made silk, and a bonnet and dress of the same material. It is grey in color and flowered beautifully. The silk industry is advancing.

Third District Court.—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Friday, May 9th, 1884:

The People vs. Fred. Hopt, for murder. Motion for new trial overruled. Prisoner sentenced to be shot.

Frederick Wallie was admitted to citizenship.

The People vs. David Gallifant; charge of murder. Argument of counsel proceeding.

Petty Theft.—Last night B.W. King, east of Commercial Street, was robbed of a pole and doubletree of a light wagon, the bolts of which they had to unscrew and at a considerable trouble got out. The wagon was there for repairs, and Mr. King says he never knew of such a theft before. Any information in regard to the theft would be thankfully received by him and the informant will be liberally rewarded.

Good-Bye.—Brother George Goddard called upon us to-day to say farewell, as he will leave for a mission to his native land to-morrow morning. He wished us to express his thanks to musicians, the press, Sunday school teachers and children, and all others from whom he has at various times obtained valuable aid in his labors in furthering the Sunday school cause, Old Folks' excursions, and all other public movements in which he has taken an active part. In his departure Brother Goddard takes the good wishes and feelings of the community. May God bless and protect him, give him a successful mission, and, after it is accomplished, a safe return to his friends.

Missionaries to Arizona.—The following brethren, missionaries to Arizona, left this State by teams yesterday: James W. George, James T. Garlick, George Woodhead, Welcome Chapman, Henry Thompson, and David O. Mackay. Joseph W. Walters sent his team in charge of D. O. Mackay, he being compelled to stay a short time to settle up his business.

It is expected that three missionaries appointed to the same place will leave Tooele Stake to-day or to-morrow by teams. Six more appointed from Utah Stake will rendezvous at Payson on Monday next, preparatory to leaving for the same field. Most of these brethren take their families with them. On the 20th of the present month a company will leave by rail who go to

all the same mission. The exact number who start on that day has not yet been ascertained.

Releases and Appointments.—From the *Millennial Star* of April 21st, we learn that the following named missionaries are released from their labors in Great Britain to return home with the company sailing from Liverpool May 14, 1884: President W. S. Geddes, of the Glasgow Conference; President E. H. Williams and Elder Wm. Chapple, of the Nottingham Conference; Elders C. C. Harris and J. Hemsley, of the London Conference; Elders Thomas Tew and T. Gilbert, of the Birmingham Conference; Elder J. R. Holt, of the Manchester Conference; Elder Thomas Ogden, of the Leeds conference, and Elder J. L. Edwards, of the Welsh Conference.

Elder Angus McKay is appointed to preside over the Glasgow Conference, and Elder John Cartwright to succeed Elder Williams in the presidency of the Nottingham Conference.

Special Rail Rates.—The following special rates will be given by the Utah Central Railway, from May 16th to May 20th, 1884, for the benefit of those who attend the dedication of the Logan Temple on the 17th:

Salt Lake to Logan & Return, \$3.75	Spanish Fork... 6.00
Sandy..... 4.45	Payson..... 6.25
Draper..... 4.55	Santaquin..... 6.25
Lehi..... 5.25	Mona..... 6.75
American Fork, 5.25	Nephi..... 7.25
Pleasant Grove, 5.25	Junab..... 7.75
Provo..... 5.75	Deseret..... 9.75
	Millford..... 12.25

The following rates will prevail on other roads:

Evansville..... \$5.00	Park City..... \$5.00
Coalville..... 4.10	Echo..... 3.90
Weber..... 3.30	Petersen..... 3.00
Utah..... 2.60	Ogden..... 2.25
Hot Springs..... 2.05	Brigham..... 1.50
Collinston..... .65	Mendon..... .30
Stanhield..... .50	Richmond..... .50
Franklin..... .80	Battle Creek..... 1.30
Sixford..... 1.70	Thatcher..... 2.45
McCammon..... 3.00	Inkam..... 3.40
Pocastello..... 3.80	Blackfoot..... 4.85
Eagle Rock..... 5.00	Market Lake..... 5.00
Squaw Creek..... 4.15	Soda Springs..... 4.50
	Montpelier, 5.00.

An Eventful Life.—Henry Aldos Dixon, son of John Henry and Judith Dixon, was born March 14, 1833, in Grahams Town, South Africa. He heard the gospel through the labors of Elders Jesse Haven, Sonide Smith and Wm. Walker, missionaries to that nation and was convinced of its truth when 19 years of age, but was forbidden by his father to be baptized until he was of age, on pain of being cut off without a shilling. He was baptized March 14, 1856, his 23rd birthday, emigrated in the ship *Unity* (barque) landing in London Docks, and took passage from Liverpool in the ship *George Washington*; crossed the plains in Captain Martin's company and the following year was called to Echo Cañon.

The next spring he was called with Brother Horne and others to go to Dixie to raise cotton. They were the first to raise cotton in Utah. In the year 1860 he was called on a mission to his native land, on a four years mission, labored one year in the British Mission, in the Reading Conference, and part of the time in Southampton. Arriving home he married in January 1865, and was called the following spring to go to Sanpete during the Indian troubles, in Captain Andrew Burt's company. After his return he acted as clerk in the Tithing Office in this city seven years, and was then called by President B. Young to take a mission to Provo, to take charge of the books of the Provo Woolen Factory, where he labored faithfully between eight and nine years, at the same time being county treasurer.

He again filled a mission to Great Britain, starting on the 9th of October, 1879, being in poor health at that time. He took passage in the steamship *Arizona*, Guion Line; on the way the ship encountered an iceberg, damaging the ship, and he was taken to the port of St. John's Newfoundland, staying one week. Again sailing in the ship *Neara*, after a very rough passage he arrived in Liverpool in November, labored in the Liverpool Conference one year, was honorably released to return home on account of sickness, and reached Salt Lake City in November, 1880. He reported himself and was blessed by Presidents Taylor, Cannon and Smith. He afterwards acted as assistant book-keeper to Henry Dinwoody, in this city for one year, also labored in Z. C. M. I. and was appointed to Provo to take charge of the Z. C. M. I. wholesale house, where he labored very faithfully. He was taken sick on Monday, April 28th, and confined to his bed with pneumonia, which turned to brain fever. Death put an end to his sufferings Sunday afternoon, May 4th, at 3 o'clock.

The funeral services were conducted in the Provo Tabernacle by Bishop Tanner on Tuesday last. The speakers were Presidents D. John and H. H. Cluff, Elders S. J. Jones and E. Harding and Bishop Tanner, all bearing testimony to the good life of the deceased and sympathizing with the wives and children he had left. The beautiful anthem, Pope's Ode, "Vital Spark," etc., was rendered excellently by the choir, and benediction was pronounced by Patriarch Zebedee Coltrin. The deceased leaves two wives and thirteen children, the oldest not yet 17 years. Fifty-four vehicles followed his remains to the cemetery.

A widower at Canton, Texas, who has nineteen children, is about to wed an Alabama widow with twenty-five children.

HOPT SENTENCED

TO BE SHOT JUNE 13th, 1884.

Agreeable to the order of Chief Justice Hunter, the motion made by defendant's counsel in the case of the People vs. Fred Hopt, to set aside the verdict of guilty and grant a new trial on the grounds of errors in the rulings of the Court, came up for hearing at about half past 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Snider, for the defendant, opened the argument and was opposed by District Attorney Dickson, after which the Judge overruled the application for a new trial and proceeded forthwith to pass sentence upon the prisoner:

"Fred Hopt, alias Welcome, stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced against you?"

Prisoner—"All I have to say is that I am innocent."

His Honor—"You were indicted by the Grand Jury of this district of the crime of murder in the first degree, and have been tried by a jury in the manner provided by law, and have been found guilty of that crime."

"The penalty affixed by the statute for the crime of which you have been convicted is death, and must be inflicted by hanging you by the neck until you are dead or by shooting you, at your discretion. Which mode of death do you elect shall be inflicted upon you?"

Prisoner—"I choose to be shot."

His Honor—"It is the judgment of the Court that you, Fred. Hopt, indicted in the name of Fred. Welcome, be taken from hence to some place of confinement until Friday, the 13th day of June next, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of the last-named day, in the yard of the jail or the place where you are confined, or in some other private place in this Territory, you be shot until you are dead."

The condemned man, during the passing of the sentence, exhibited no unusual emotion, simply wiping his forehead with his handkerchief before rising to take the platform between the judge and jury, where he stood facing the former with his head bent down, listening, until the sentence had been pronounced, when he was led away by the Marshal.

The Court room was crowded, several ladies being inside the bar, one of them with an infant which made considerable noise during the solemn proceedings, much to the annoyance of those present. There was some bustle in the crowd as the prisoner was led away, but no improper demonstration, and most of the throng remained in the court room to drink in the details of the next murder trial on the docket.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 10.

County Record.—A handsomely bound deed and transfer record, for Salt Lake County, has just been turned out at the DESERET NEWS bindery. This department, which is in charge of Brother George Buckle, is a credit to the office and sustains a first class reputation.

Fierce Floods.—A telegram from W. D. Johnson, jr., at Kanab, to President L. John Nuttall, received last evening, reads as follows:

Melting snows on divide have made terrible floods for the last few days. The creek is washed down fifty feet below the level of the cañon, two miles above the mill. The outlook for getting water into town this season is almost hopeless.

Third District Court.—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Saturday, May 10, 1884.

Jane R. Guiver vs. Wm. H. Guiver; decree of divorce granted.

Admitted citizen—Benjamin Canning, formerly of England, now of Salt Lake County.

People, etc., vs. David Gallifant, murder; defendant objects to Arthur Brown as associate counsel for prosecution, as there is no warrant in law, nor excuse or justification for such assistance. Objection overruled. Prosecution puts the following witnesses on the stand: James Shirock, Dr. J. M. Benedict, Alex. Smith, Thomas Sawyer, John A. Knight, R. H. Ensign, S. Scott. Case proceeding.

Look to the Trees.—A resident of the Nineteenth Ward called in this morning to exhibit some apple twigs, cut from trees in his orchard, which were literally swarming with young caterpillars, about 1/4 of an inch in length. This promises badly for the apple crop, as they destroy the trees unless they are removed. Our informant suggests as a remedy the cutting off of the branches and twigs on which they are found and burning them; a method which would undoubtedly prove effective as far as those twigs and branches were concerned, but if the whole tree were covered by the insects, we do not exactly see that its destruction by cutting or sawing would be of any material advantage over the same process performed by the caterpillars. Who will suggest a means of killing off the pest and preserving the trees simultaneously?

The Other Side.—This office has just issued two more pamphlets, bearing the respective titles "Mormonism Unveiled" and "Mormonism Exposed." They are numbers two and three of a series, the initial one of which we noticed at some length a little time ago, its matter being taken from the *Nineteenth Century*, an English Magazine, where it first appeared over the signature of James W. Barclay, Esq., M. P.

The present pamphlets are of similar tone, the first mentioned being taken from the *Chicago Times* and designed as an impartial view of the subject "from an American standpoint," as the first of the series was "An English view of the case." The contents of the remaining pamphlet are by Hugh Weightman, Esq., M. A. of the University of Cambridge, England, wherein the subject is looked at "from a legal standpoint." They are all full of interest, and to the general reader, if he is a seeker after facts, will prove very refreshing as a contrast to the flood of senseless and malicious slander to which the Christian world is so used with reference to the Mormon question.

More Official Impertinence.—The *Enquirer* states that on Thursday last the deputy registration officer called at the residence of a gentleman in Provo during the latter's absence at work. The officer explained to the wife that he had called to register those in the house who deemed themselves qualified under the Edmunds law. The lady said that she and her husband had already been registered, to which he replied, "your names are not on my list." On examination, however, the name of the lady was found there, but the husband's name was not there. "Well," said the officer, "I want to know if any changes have occurred in this family since you last registered," to which the lady replied there had not.

Next morning the officer called upon the husband and asked him if he desired to register. The husband said he was already registered and that his name should be already on the list; that after his return from a mission, and during the official time of registration last fall, he had subscribed to the oath and all other requirements made under the rules of the Commission, before him, the officer, and had since voted at an election for city officers. "Well," said the officer, "that may beso, but rumor says you have taken another wife, and you must subscribe again." The gentleman was thereupon required to undergo all the arbitrary and illegal formalities connected with the Commissioners' method of proving eligibility to citizenship.

Affairs in Kanab.—Brother John Rider, writing May 4th, from Kanab, says in a private letter to a friend:

Reports of the damage by the flood were exaggerated; \$100 would cover the expenses of repairing the dam in Kanab cañon. We have had several storms in April, but as yet our fruit crop is uninjured, and from present appearance will be very prolific.

Some of the brethren have formed themselves into a company and are putting in a large reservoir, some eight miles below town, which, if successful will, I believe, give quite an impetus to the growth of this country. The reservoir of Stewart and Finlay, 12 miles east at Johnson, is thus far a success, and they intend to put in considerable grain and lucern. I am satisfied myself that the reservoir system will reclaim many thousands of acres in our mountain country, and especially so in our climate, as the surplus water of our creeks passes on to the Gulf before it can be utilized for irrigation. Hence I look upon its adoption here as a step in the right direction.

The snow on the divide above us is not yet gone, and our creek has had the appearance of a large river for some days past, or rather weeks. The appropriation for our road in Kanab Cañon comes in excellent play, as we have been enabled to construct a good road, so far, by dugways, out of the reach of floods from the creek, and it is the intention to expend it, as far as possible, where the benefit will be permanent in this respect.

There are reports of very heavy losses of stock on each side of the Kanab divide. An Indian told me yesterday that a good many stock (horses and cattle) were dying since the last storm.

It will probably be three or four weeks before the road to Panguitch will be open; the mail still goes over on snow-shoes. Our country is thoroughly soaked up, and late crops will be abundant, more especially corn. Our wheat looks well, but on account of the field fences being washed away in the big flood, very little was sowed last fall. We have plenty of work ahead of us, as the high waters of the past week have done some damage to our city ditch, and it will require more fluming before we get the water into town again, but with a united effort it will be a small job.

Our worthy Bishop and a number of our leading brethren visited St. George and heard the excellent instructions given by President Taylor and party, and feel much encouraged and blessed by the same. The health of the people is excellent.

A RUN ON A DRUG STORE.

Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store for a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All persons affected with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a Trial Bottle of this great remedy free, by calling at above Drug Store. Regular size \$1.00.