

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE "MOVEMENT" AND "PREAMBLE" OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

We have had occasion to refer to the Nauvoo Expositor in previous articles. This paper was published by a few men who had been members of the Church and had made great professions of friendship for the Prophet Joseph, but had entered into a secret combination to destroy him. They had worked in the dark until he exposed their traitorous intrigues; then, after attempts to hide their wickedness, they came out openly and avowed their intentions, proclaiming as the reason for their action that Joseph was a fallen prophet. To judge by their own expressions, they were prompted by holy zeal, the reformation of the Church, the purification of its doctrines, and the salvation of the people being the incentives which prompted them to action.

The "Movement" of those men possesses no importance of itself at the present time, aside from the fact that it is a specimen of the manner in which Satan operates; and though twenty-five years have elapsed since that "movement" was introduced, he still gives evidence that he is the same "old devil" now that he was then, however much the belief may prevail that no such being as he has an existence. Revelations from the spirit world through the agency of tipping tables, planchettes, writing or speaking mediums, spirit voices, spirit hands, spirit music, etc., were not known then; manifestations of that character had not been given, and Satan, therefore, did not avail himself of them to hoodwink his dupes. But he contrived to have them believe that they were just as pious, as honest, sincere and conscientious as he does the same class in these days. To vindicate the purity and correctness of their views and position they judged it essential to publish their "Manifesto" or "Preamble." The document is only remarkable because of its similarity to the writings of our apostates. The writers desired the enemies of Joseph and the Saints to know that they were very brave; they wished to evoke their sympathy in advance, so in the opening paragraph they describe the furious and turbulent storm of persecution which they expected to burst over their heads. The "Manifesto" opens as follows:

"It is with the greatest solicitude for the salvation of the human family and of our own souls that we have this day assembled. Pain would we have slumbered, and, like the dove that covers and conceals the arrow that is prying upon its vital, for the sake of avoiding the furious and turbulent storm of persecution which will gather, soon to burst upon our heads, have covered and concealed that which, for a season has been brooding among the ruins of our peace; but we will rely upon the arm of Jehovah, the Supreme Arbiter of the world, to whom we this day and upon this occasion, appeal for the rectitude of our intentions."

If that God who gave bounds to the mighty deep and bade the ocean cease—if that God who organized the physical world and gave industry to space, be our guardian and our rearward, it is futile and vain for man to raise his puny arm against us. God will inspire His Ministers with courage and with understanding to consummate His purposes, and if it is necessary He can snatch them from the fiery furnace or the lion's den, as He did anciently the three Hebrews from the former and Daniel from the latter."

Then follows the extract, which we gave in a previous article, about their thorough acquaintance with the rise, organization and history of the church, and their testimony that they believed and knew that the religion of the Latter-day Saints, as originally taught by Joseph Smith, was verily true, &c.

In the next paragraph they inform their readers what kind of men ministers of God should be: the honor and glory of God, the salvation of souls and the amelioration of man's condition should be kept steadily in view; in all of which Joseph and other officials in the church, according to their statement, were deficient.

They then continue:

"We most solemnly and sincerely declare, God this day being witness of the truth and sincerity of our designs and statement, that happy will it be with those who examine and scan Joseph Smith's pretensions to righteousness and take counsel of human affairs and of the experience of times gone by. Do not yield up tranquility and superiority to that man which the reasonableness of past events and the laws of our country declare to be pernicious and diabolical."

They conclude the paragraph by declaring many items of doctrine, as taught by the prophet and his brethren, to be heretical and damnable. Their country and their God requested that they should "rectify the tree."

The pious, good feeling, brotherly kindness and disinterestedness of the next paragraph could not be surpassed by apostates of the present day, whose prototypes they were. They say:

"We have called upon him [Joseph] to repent, and as soon as he showed fruits meet for repentance, we stood ready to seize him by the hand of fellowship and throw around him the mantle of protection; for it is the salvation of souls we desire and not our own aggrandizement."

The "Manifesto" continues:

"Many of us have sought a reformation in the church without a public exposition of the enormities of the crimes practiced by the leaders, thinking that, if they would hearken to counsel and show fruits meet for repentance, it would be as acceptable of God as though they were exposed to public gaze; but our petitions were treated

with contempt, and in many cases, the petitioners spurned from their presence, and particularly by Joseph."

"As we have before stated, the various principles of men we are determined to explode. It is not that we have any private feelings to gratify, or any private pique to settle, that has induced us to be thus plain. For we can respect and love the criminal if there is any hope of reformation."

"The next important item which presents itself for our consideration, is the attempted political power and influence which we verily believe to be preposterous and absurd. We do not believe that God ever raised up a prophet to Christianize the world by political schemes and intrigues. It is not the way God captivates the heart of the unbelieving."

So full of zeal were they that they cried out:

"Oh Lord! shall we sit still and be silent while thy name is blasphemed and thine honor, power and glory brought into disrespect?"

The next paragraph denounces what they are pleased to call the inquisitorial practices of Joseph and "his accomplices." Then follows an account of the trial, in which they contend they were not cut off from the Church, but were still members of it. A string of resolutions, thirteen in number, follows the "Manifesto" or "Preamble."

The second resolution states that they are constrained "to denounce them [Joseph and Hyrum Smith] and others as apostates from the pure doctrines of Jesus Christ."

The third resolution states "that we disapprove and disavow every attempt to unite church and State; and that we further believe the effort now being made by Joseph Smith for political power and influence is not commendable in the sight of God."

The fourth resolution says that "the hostile spirit and conduct manifested by Joseph Smith and many of his associates towards Missouri and others inimical to his purposes are decidedly at variance with the true spirit of Christianity and should not be encouraged by any people, much less by those professing to be the ministers of the gospel of peace."

The sixth resolution says:

"That we consider the religious opinions exercised in financial concerns by Joseph Smith as unjust as it is unwholesome; for the Book of Doctrine and Covenants makes it the duty of the Bishop to take charge of the financial affairs of the church and of all temporal matters pertaining to the same."

Joseph's injunctions respecting the purchase of property were "as objectionable to apostates then, as the injunctions of to-day, about purchasing merchandise, and respecting co-operation are to apostates now; for the tenth resolution says that they consider 'the injunctions laid upon the Saints, compelling them to purchase property for the Trustees in Trust for the church as a deception practiced upon them.'

The thirteenth resolution sounded ludicrous at the day in which it was written; but how much more so now? It reads:

"That we call upon the honest in heart in the Church and throughout the world to vindicate the pure doctrine of Jesus Christ, whether set forth in the Bible, Book of Mormon or Book of Covenants, and we hereby withdraw the hand of fellowship from all those who practice or teach doctrines contrary to the above, until they cease so to do, and show works meet for repentance."

Had they assumed to have been under the direction of "a priesthood behind the veil," they could not have aped the tone of authority better than they did. Both then as now, and now as evermore, however cunningly false shepherds try to imitate the voice of the true shepherd, they signally fail.

The fifteenth resolution says that "in all our controversies in defence of truth and righteousness, the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but against spiritual wickedness in high places; and therefore we will not use carnal weapons to save in our own defence."

These men made the highest pretensions possible concerning their love for the truth and for the Saints. To judge by their language, they would not hurt a hair of their heads, would not harm Joseph, but only wished him to repent and reform his life. In their editorial they said: "The question is asked: 'Will you bring a mob upon us?' In answer to that we assure all concerned that we will be among the first to put down anything like illegal force being used against any man or set of men."

The paper containing this "preamble" or "manifesto" and resolutions was dated June 7th, and twenty days after its issue, the prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum lay weltering in their blood in Carthage jail. The machinations of these apostates had brought them into the toils of their enemies; through their agency their deaths had been compassed. Within three short weeks after the publication of their "manifesto" their garments were dripping with the blood of innocence, and this, too, after all their pretensions of meekness and humility and the love of God and friendship for the Saints and their desire to reform the church and to establish the pure principles of the gospel and to eschew the use of carnal weapons.

In considering our circumstances today there is one especial cause of thanksgiving—it is more than twenty miles to Carthage, and mobs cannot collect and raven and destroy at a day's notice. Twenty-five years have not produced any change in the hatred and murderous spirit of Satan; but they have produced many favorable changes in the condition of the people of God.

By Telegraph, AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PARTICULARS OF THE SAMANA TREATY

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN WANTS \$50,000.

HOISTING OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Montana Council Rejects Ashley's Appointments

STANTON CONFIRMED ASS. JUSTICE.

A Shock of Earthquake in Memphis.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Stanton Confirmed—Eulogies on Fessenden to be printed—Virginia entitled to Representation.

The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of Edmund M. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Grier, resigned. Immediately upon receiving the nomination, the Senate went into executive session and confirmed Stanton by sixteen to eleven. The Senate passed a resolution to print 5,000 copies of eulogies on Senator Fessenden.

Cherry introduced a bill to reform the Civil Service and addressed the Senate in support of its provisions. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a joint resolution declaring Virginia as entitled to representation in Congress. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit copies of the correspondence between the United States and England, concerning the questions pending since the rejection of the claims of the convention by the Senate, also calling for reports from Captain Bryant and McIntyre on Alaska.

Ramsey introduced a bill for the protection of settlers on the frontier. The Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills relative to power of Congress; Bank of Government Employees; Franchising Privilege; Capital Buildings; U. S. Prisoners; the Georgia Admission.

Among the bills introduced was one by Williams relative to the constitutional power of Congress to regulate and limit the tariff extending through two or more States, and for the protection of the producing States of the West; one by Hayes to distribute the number and rank of Government employees among the several States and Territories; one by Farnsworth to abolish the franking privilege; one by Shaffer to set aside certain proceeds of the Internal Revenue for the erection of capitol buildings in Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming; one by Geitz, instructing Post Office Committees to incorporate any bill it may report for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Woodward asked information from the President whether there were any citizens of the United States imprisoned or detained in military custody by army officers; if so to furnish the names and dates of imprisonment, etc.; and state what measures have been taken for their trial and imprisonment.

A number of other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

Butler stated that the Reconstruction Committee would defer action for the admission of Virginia till after the holidays.

Farnsworth asked for the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce and put in passage a joint resolution, declaring Virginia to have performed the required acts entitling her to representation in Congress. The House refused to suspend the rules by 63 to 106.

Butler moved to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table in order to take up the reconstruction of Georgia. A motion was made to lay that motion on the table. This was understood to be the first of a series of dilatory motions. Yeas and nays were called and the motion was negatively 48 to 119.

Butler offered a resolution that the rules be now suspended, and that the House proceed at once to consider the Senate bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia, and that at four o'clock p. m. to-day, or soon thereafter, the House, without any dilatory motion, would proceed to vote on the passage of the bill.

Eldredge moved to adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays. After attempts to introduce other dilatory motions which were ruled out, the House refused to adjourn. Butler finally introduced a motion to take a vote at 3 o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted.

Beek took the floor and made a speech opposed to the bill, but finally yielded to the motion of a recess till half past seven.

The House passed a joint resolution to annul the lease of the Custom House block of San Francisco, which was debated and adopted. The Census bill was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Samana Treaty—Hoisting the U. S. Flag—George F. Train sues out from the Cooper Institute; he claims \$50,000 damages.

NEW YORK.—The details of the expedition of the frigate *Albatross*, carrying Generals Babcock, Ingalls and Sackett for negotiating with Suez for the lease of the bay of Samana have been received. Over a week was consumed in negotiations before a final ratification was effected. All the ordinance aboard the *Albatross*, besides a thousand breech loading muskets and several thousand stand of small arms, with a large amount of ammunition, were paid to the Dominican authorities. On Dec. 8th the United States flag was hoisted on the Island of Carrizero in the bay of Samana amidst general joy. The lease is made for fifty years at \$150,000 in gold yearly.

Geo. Francis Train found the doors of the Cooper Institute closed against him last evening, by order of the Board of Trustees. The expected lecture, therefore, didn't come off. Train demands \$50,000 dollars damages.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Locomotive Exploded.

PHILADELPHIA.—An old locomotive on Reading Railroad exploded to-day, killing the engineer, Joseph Nagle and injuring three others.

Special Notices.

CO-OPERATIVE—FOR THE HOLIDAYS—We have a complete stock of Family and Fancy Groceries at extremely Low Figures.

Christmas and New Year.—For a choice Stock of Goods, of Best Quality and Lowest Prices, go to G. W. Davis.

Two Doors North of Kimball & Lawrence.

WANTED—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 296 of Vol. 1, Nov. 9, 1892.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell Gillet's Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

Persons from this City or Territory going east, to Chicago, may find first-class accommodation at moderate rates at the Revere House, corner North Clark and Kinzie Streets. Gilbert Dutcher, proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine assortment of Sunday School Tickets and Rewards. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes Washing easy, removes all stains, and BLEWS THE CLOTHES at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, everybody.

IT WOULD FILL VOLUMES to enumerate the names of druggists and storekeepers who sell Burnett's Cocaine for the Hair.

BURNETT'S Goods have been awarded several medals and diplomas.

BURNETT makes the Best Cologne Water in the world.—*Ladies' Hand-Book.*

BURNETT makes a fine perfume, called "FLO-RINEL." It has the odor of a Choice Bouquet.

ASTHMA.—Whitcomb's Remedy always relieves the worst cases.

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

"Light as a Cork" is the expression of all housekeepers after using DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. It is chemically pure in its composition, and possesses no ingredients but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. This is not only the best, but the cheapest in the market, as one pound will go further than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for Dooley's Baking Powder.

The RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS are a very agreeable and healthy stimulant—very pleasant to the taste, have a soothing influence, and create a good appetite. We notice that druggists generally sell no Bitters so rapidly as these.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Crane

Prompter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams, Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Carless.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

OF THE

FAVORITE VERSATILE ACTRESS,

KATE DENIN

Engagement of the Popular Young Actor,

Mr. JOHN WILSON

Who will appear as

JOHN LEIGH.

THIS EVENING,

TUESDAY, DEC. 21,

Will be presented, Boucicault's Great Home Story, in 3 Acts, now being played with the most unequivocal success, in Eastern Cities, entitled

Hunted Down

OR THE

TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH

Mary Leigh.....KATE DENIN

John Leigh.....Mr. JOHN WILSON

To conclude with the roaring Farce of

THE ARTFUL DODGER

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS,

PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON."

Is receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Fish Feet, Calves Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Brown Bread & Co's celebrated Ale, Wagoner's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak briefly, you must call and see and taste for yourself.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM, consisting of twenty-five acres, enclosed, chiefly good Meadow land; an Orchard of two acres; good-sized Adobe House, etc., situated four miles south of Gardner's Mills, on the Jordan bottom.

Apply to THOMAS ALLSOP, at Gardner's Mills, West Jordan.

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PART FIRST, (containing 116 pages) designed for a Third Reader, retail 75

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS!

TO ARRIVE, a few Original cases of ASSORTED TOYS,

Suitable for small stores—APPLY EARLY.

A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUIT, &c.

Zion's Co-operative M. I.,

H. B. CLAWSON, Supl.

14th WARD FAIR!

Dec. 22, 23 & 24, 1892.

The Female Relief Society, of the 14th Ward,

Want a suitable building for their meetings, and in which to labor, and have concluded to hold

A FAIR

FOR THE

SALE OF FANCY & USEFUL ARTICLES

IN THE

14th WARD ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 22, 23 and 24.

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TO ARRIVE, a few Original cases of ASSORTED TOYS,

Suitable for small stores—APPLY EARLY.

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On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 22, 23 and 24.

To raise funds for this worthy purpose. Friends of this movement, and all well-wishers of the objects to be accomplished by these societies, can render efficient aid by patronizing the Fair.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Season Tickets, 50 cents.

Single Admission, 25 cents.

Children under 12 years, 10 cents.

Tickets can be had at Zion's Co-operative Wholesale Store, at the 14th Ward Branch Store, at W. B. Wilkinson's, at T. & W. Taylor's, and at Woodman's Bros. Stores, and at the door on the days of the Fair.

d24-1d

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Goods Sold as Low as the Lowest!

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CHEAPEST YET!

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A. SHIFF

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BOOTS & SHOES

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Men's heavy Kip Boots, only \$5.00

" " " Brogans, " 2.00

" " " Fine French Kip Boots, " 2.00

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ALSO

HATS AND CLOTHING

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Please call and examine Goods and Prices.

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I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ogden and vicinity that I have opened a BRANCH OYSTER DEPOT on the West Side of Main Street, Ogden City, where the public can procure the delicious bivalves, fried, stewed or raw; also Fish Feet