of his salary, we have, perhaps, no rea-
son to expect sympathy or disinterested
service, but we do have a right to expect
unbiased justice in the administration of
official duties.

No American citizen having the love
of liberty and the rights of man at heart,
can endorse the course pursued by the
Governor in the Cannon-Campbell case.
I cannot and never expect to. From child-
hood I have been taught to respect offi-
cials because of the dignity of their of-
fices, and it may be possible to respect
the office after having lost confidence in
the man occupying it. As people, our re-
gard for the Government ought perhaps
to enable us to do this in the future, as
in the past. Faithful, loyal citizens can
afford to do it, and much more, if neces-
sary.

But says one, "You are thought to be
neither faithful nor loyal to the Govern-
ment, and it is believed by many that you
make secret covenants against it." In an-
swer I have this to say: The brain that
concocted and the heart that prompted
such accusations were possessed by the
wicked and cruel. We have proven our
loyalty under circumstances most try-
ing circumstances in which actions were
more weighty than words, deeds than
promises.

The patient, heroic endurance of the
"Mormon" battalion while making their
wondrous march of 2,030 miles, the
planting of the Stars and Stripes on
these mountains and in these valleys,
then Mexican soil by their fathers, broth-
ers, sisters and wives are historical facts,
and so are the circumstances under
which these things were done, historical
facts establishing love for, and loyalty to
our country that no honest man can ever
question. As to making secret covenants
against the Government, I never was
requested to do it, and would have
spurned the request and the person
making it if I had been. As applied
to this people the charge is false as
those who make it. I think, however,
I can understand why these false and
unjust accusations are made. We have
been treated from the beginning like an
unloved child, when asking for bread we
have been given a stone, for a fig we have
been given a serpent. Now, who ever
knew a father to be just to an unloved
child? Or one unwilling to listen to the
accusations of the favored against him?
And here may be applied the saying
"We can forgive those who injure us, but
those we injure, never." And that is just
the position we occupy. We have been in-
jured, repeatedly injured, and those who
have injured cannot forgive us. They
hate us because they know they have
wronged us. If statesmen and lawmak-
ers disregard the Constitution by over-
riding and trampling on its provisions in
their efforts to solve the "Mormon" prob-
lem, I hold the act to be no less trea-
sonable than if performed by private cit-
zens. I say treasonable because dis-
regard for the Constitution by the na-
ton's lawmakers, must ultimately result
in their rejection by the people, or in
the dissolution of the Government. Thus
the charge of lawbreaking and disloy-
ty might more consistently come from,
than against us. Of one thing we are
certain: that which is a crime to an in-
dividual or a community cannot become
a virtue in lawmakers, even though ad-
vocated as an expedient. George Wash-
ingen, in his farewell address to the
American people, foreseeing, perhaps,
what might occur, uttered the following
forcible sentiments: "If, in the opinion of
the people, the distribution or modifica-