to give us honest men to administer the
law, and he concluded with a smile upon
his countenance, with this expression: "I
wish you people out there could be like
the rest of us." This is a homely phrase,
it might not attract any special attention
under ordinary circumstances; but
when we consider the facts as they exist,
and the tendency of the age, and of the
Christian world at the present time, and
the state of things in the east when com-
pared with us, the remark is very signif-
icant. It comes home to us, and we ask
ourselves, can we, after the light that
we have received, after the experience
that we have had, and with the hopes
that are placed before us in the Gospel
of a glorious future—can we relapse back
into that state of things and be like unto
them? I would not say aught personal
in relation to Mr. Cleveland, believing
him to be an honorable man of the world,
yet his enemies in the campaign accused
him of some irregularities of life that
are common in the world, and it is re-
ported that he knows something of sex-
ual relationship, though he has not as-
sumed the responsibility of a family and
household; and in this respect, though
perhaps among the most honorable, he
represents a large and respectable por-
tion of unmarried men. We do not un-
derstand that in thus expressing him-
self to our delegates that he desired us
to exactly imitate himself, but that he
wished we could confine ourselves at
least to one wife. If however, the paral-
lel were carried out more fully, we would
not only confine ourselves to one wife
as far as owning them in that capac-
ity is concerned, but we would try like
others have, to limit our children also
and imitate the other vices of the age.

Well, now, the expounders of the fed-
eral laws in our midst—the Prosecuting
Attorneys, Judges, Marshals, and other
federal representatives that have been
sent among us to enforce the special
laws that have been passed by Congress
against the Latter-day Saints, seem to
make the line of distinction more marked
than has ever before been done. Dur-
ing the great furor which swept over the
land four years ago, which resulted in
the passage of the Edmunds law, the
Christian ministers urged their congrega-
tions to send memorials to Congress
for the passage of that law on the ground
of repressing immorality, licentiousness
and crime among the Mormons, and it
was this hypocritical mask which they
took on at that time that hoodwinked
and deceived the great body of the people
and lashed the country into a furor and
crowded Congressmen to vote for the un-
constitutional measure, that wicked and
malicious law known as the Edmunds
law. I may be accused of treason for
speaking in this way, in calling this a
wicked and malicious law. I may be
counted guilty of treason because I dare
to think; but yet, treason has never been
defined by the Constitution of our coun-
try nor the Courts, to consist in a free-
dom of speech, much less in the freedom
of thought, but has been defined as levy-
ing of war against the Government, or
aiding and abetting its enemies in time
of war.

The great furor in the Christian
world, or at least throughout the Chris-
tian denominations of America four
years ago, urging upon Congress the
passage of the Edmunds law, was
on the ground of the immorality and
licentiousness of the Mormons, and
a desire to repress it. But now
the federal representatives in their ef-
forts to enforce it in our country,