

"Answer—I do not.

"Question—From your position in the Church, Mr. Thatcher, would you be likely to know if the counsel or dictation charged had been given?

"Answer—So far as the action of the quorum to which I belong is concerned, I certainly would have known had such counsel been given, or dictation attempted.

"Question—Do you believe that the masses of the Mormon people have entered upon this so-called 'division' movement in entire good faith?

"Answer—I believe that they have entered and will remain in the division in entire good faith. How any intelligent person, familiar with the facts, can believe otherwise passes my understanding. The Mormons have been and will remain an honest, sincere and conscientious people.

"Question—What is your view of the present outlook in Utah?

"Answer—Bright. Many things point to the dawning of a day of peace and good will, of growth and prosperity. Financially, I regard the outlook as extremely encouraging. Politically, the breaking of important waves on the rocks of destiny indicate that the day is not far distant when all political issues in Utah must be tested in the name of the great national parties.

"Question—Do you believe that a union of church and state can exist under our form of republican government?

"Answer—No. Their spheres are entirely different. The founders of our government never intended that such union should exist. Nor did they intend that the church should dominate the state, nor the state the church."

That the division on party lines is genuine and strong, must be clear to every sane person who has watched political proceedings in any of the counties in this Territory. And in no place has this been more marked than in Cache Valley. Indeed, in our opinion, the difference of sentiment there on party questions has gone too far. It has engendered a feeling which is not beneficial in any community and is particularly objectionable among Latter-day Saints. This feeling may not have extended very far. But some extreme partisans have evidently permitted their zeal for Democracy, or for Republicanism, to extend to bitterness and hard words against the opposite party.

This, we hope, is now dying out. And the lesson should be learned that people can be perfectly honest and conscientious, and yet not see alike on important questions. The strongest partisan ought to be willing to concede that his political opponents not only have as much right to their views as he has, but that they are probably as sincere as he in their difference with him.

The people of Cache Valley made a stirring struggle to elect their respective candidates, and the official returns furnish conclusive evidence that the *Tribune* was entirely wrong in its charges and conclusions. Logan, as we have stated, heretofore, increased its Republican vote considerably from

the time of the school election to that of the general election, so that the "revolution" pictured by the *Tribune* was wholly imaginary, or, what is more evident, was a sheer *Tribune* invention.

No one has been able yet to produce the smallest scrap of evidence to show Church dictation in election affairs, and it is time that the charge was either proven or dismissed. It is getting to be a decidedly mouldy "chestnut."

#### EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

THERE have been many references in American papers to the status of "Mormon" immigrants and the inquiries made at Liverpool by agents of the United States Government. We find the following on this matter in the *Millennial Star* of August 3rd:

The special commission appointed by the United States treasury department to inquire into immigration statistics and methods, with a view to further restrictive legislation, have been devoting their time to investigation at English ports. The *Liverpool Courier* of July 23rd has the following about them:

"During the past few days our city has been visited by the commissioners appointed by the United States government to inquire into the management of the emigration traffic in Europe, and to endeavor to clear up the misunderstanding which exists on this side of the Atlantic with regard to the operations of the lately amended immigration laws. The four commissioners—Messrs. Webber, Cross, Kempster and Powderly—have been staying at the Grand Hotel, and on Tuesday they made an exhaustive inspection of Mr. Petersen's well-known boarding-house for foreign emigrants, formerly the Southern Hospital. On Wednesday they witnessed the embarkation of the steerage passengers by the White Star steamer "Britannic, and then went on board and examined the accommodation provided for emigrants. They appeared to be greatly pleased with all they saw, and considered that everything possible was done, both on shore and on board, to insure the comfort of passengers.

Yesterday they held a conference with the principal Atlantic steamship companies, at which the commissioners entered into very full and complete explanations of the bearing of the new law. A prolonged discussion on various points took place, but the interchange of opinions was marked by very friendly feeling on both sides, and it is evident that the great steamship owners are anxious to conduct the emigration business well within the lines now laid down by the United States government."

"The inquiries being pursued by the commissioners are of a very complete nature, and will necessitate visits to all the principal ports in England and on the continent, the gentlemen who form the commission having been selected for their special knowledge of labor, criminal, lunacy, and other questions which affect emigration to the United States under the new rule."

On the following day the *Courier* published the following:

"The four members of this commission; who have been visiting our city this week, separated on Thursday. Colonel Webber and Dr. Kempster returning to London, to pursue further investigations into the methods of despatching foreign emigrants to the United States. Captain Cross and Mr. Joseph Powderly remain here for a few days longer. Yesterday morning they visited the offices of the Guion line, which is almost exclusively patronized by 'Mormon' emigrants."

Like many others, Captain Cross and Mr. Powderly had heard a great deal about the emigration of "Mormons," and were surprised when they came to learn the real facts in the case. They not only visited Messrs. Guion & Co's offices, but called at the Liverpool office of the Latter-day Saints, and examine the records there, securing full information concerning the methods of business. One result of their investigation in Liverpool was the ascertainment of the fact that the accusations made against the "Mormons," respecting emigration from Europe, were utterly without foundation.

Messrs. Cross and Powderly are courteous, affable gentlemen, and in the performances of their official duties they were afforded every facility. They were thorough and searching in their investigation, and when it was concluded, they expressed their approval of the method by which the "Mormon" emigration business has been conducted; though there are features connected with other classes of emigrants, sent out from Europe by various agencies, which they do not look favorably upon.

#### CANADA VERSUS NEW YORK.

The political situation in Canada at present is, in truth, very gloomy. Several of the most eminent men in the Dominion are mixed up in scandals that must certainly lead to their political death, and perhaps to imprisonment in penal institutions.

For many years the humorist and satirist have had much to say on the begira of American criminals into Canada. The latest news from Quebec is that Canadians are now fleeing to the United States. The situation is cleverly sketched in the "Arena" department of the *New York Recorder*, where Donald Nicholson says:

"The presence of the New York 'boodlers' in Canada seems to have demoralized the community. Ever since they took up their residence and lived in apparent abundance at fashionable hotels stories affecting the credit of Canadian officials have been frequently told, and recent statements and confessions make it apparent that there is widespread corruption among the Canadian politicians. The punishment, insufficient as it was, which some of the aldermen met with seems to have made New York officials more careful, but the Canadians saw only the success and prosperity of the oxiles