

So earnest is he upon this question that he dwells upon the effects of spirituous and narcotic inebriety after this fashion:

"It follows, therefore, that by far the greatest part of all that is done in this world of ours, both by those whose profession is to guide and teach others and by those who are thus guided and taught, is done in a state of ebriety.

"Is it conceivable that people not drunk should calmly set about doing all the extraordinary things that are being accomplished in our world, from the Eiffel Tower to obligatory military service? It is utterly inconceivable.

"None but drunken men—men who never have a lucid interval of sobriety—could do these things, could live on in spite of this perpetual, irreconcilable, terrible conflict between life and conscience, in which not only in this matter, but in all other respects, the people of our world live and have their being.

"At no other period of the world's history, I feel convinced, did mankind lead an existence in which the dictates of conscience and their deliberate actions were in such evident conflict as at present.

"It seems as if the human race in our days had got fastened to something that is holding it back, impeding its progress. There would seem to be some external cause which hinders it from attaining the position that belongs to it of right, in virtue of consciousness. The cause in question—or, if there be several, the main cause—is the physical state of stupefaction to which the overwhelming majority of human beings reduce themselves by means of alcohol and tobacco."

But Count Tolstoi is not without hope, as he predicts the emancipation of the race from tobacco and drink:

"The deliverance of humanity from this terrible evil will make an epoch in the life of the race, and, apparently, this epoch will arrive in the near future. The evil is already recognized. A change in the consciousness of men in reference to the use of brain-poisoning stimulants and narcotics has already taken place; people are beginning to realize the terrible mischief they produce, and they are manifesting this feeling in acts; and this imperceptible change in their consciousness must inevitably bring in its train the emancipation of humanity from the influence of all such brain poisons. This emancipation of mankind from the thralldom of brain poisons will open their eyes to the demands of their consciousness, and they will forthwith begin to put their life in harmony with its dictates.

"This process seems to have already begun. And, as is usual in such cases, it is beginning in the higher social classes, after all the lower orders have become infected with the evil."

THE "GLOBE" AND "MORMONS" IN MEXICO.

THE New York *Saturday Globe* announces that it will be soon changed to a monthly magazine. It was the intention to make the change at once, but the first number of the magazine will be issued in June. The *Globe* has steadily improved from its commencement. It contains articles on live questions, chiefly commercial and political, well worthy the perusal of the brightest minds. On Utah questions it has always been fair and

just and its selections from prominent journals have been judicious and indicative of great editorial ability. Contributions will be obtained for the magazine from some of the best writers in the country. We wish the new venture abundant success.

Recent numbers of the *Globe* have contained graphic descriptions of a journey in Mexico, by some one connected with the paper, but published first in the *El Paso Bulletin*. From one of the letters we extract the following, as it will be interesting to our readers and contains facts about the "Mormon" colony in Mexico:

"Early in the afternoon the Mormon Colony of Diaz was reached. It was established in 1883, and is situated some distance from the Corralitos river on what may be called the second bottom. The soil, like that of the entire valley, is as fertile as Mississippi bottom land. It seems as though a miracle had been wrought when witnessing the extraordinary progress and change the Latter-day Saints have effected in so short a time in this wilderness. Comfortable and neat cottages of adobe, shingle roofed; wind-mills to raise water for consumption and irrigation, huge barns, stacks of hay, cribs of corn, orchards, vineyards and well enclosed and highly cultivated fields have replaced the "sacate, mesquite and chaparral that less than eight years ago covered this mesa affording lurking places and lairs for wild beasts. In fact history is repeating itself, for the Mormons are doing at Diaz what they accomplished at Salt Lake—converting the wilderness into a blooming and productive garden. Diaz, however, does not entirely depend upon wells for irrigation, for the Saints have conveyed the waters of a large spring that bursts out of a neighboring mountain range in a well conducted *acequia madre* of several miles in length to their lands, so that they now possess a water supply sufficient for a population twenty times greater than it is at present. In fact, the above figures are used figuratively, for I will amend it by saying that the water supply is sufficient for the purposes of all future colonies."

"Another circumstance made an impression upon me and that was the range which agriculture possesses here. The potato does well, as do also all other esculents and food plants common to the Eastern States. All of the fruits of the temperate zone also flourish and the mission grape grows here to perfection. The Mormons at Diaz have made a success in the cultivation of sorghum cane and manufacture from it excellent sugar as well as syrup. The sugar beet also grows here to perfection, and may in time lead to another important industry in this valley. The Latter-day Saints have also succeeded most admirably in bee culture, and hundreds of thrifty and well filled bee hives testify to the good conditions that exist for this particular industry."

THE CONTESTED CITY OFFICES.

FROM the manner in which Mr. W. C. Hall expressed himself in Tuesday night's session of the City Council, it appears that he anticipates a decision adverse to himself in the contest for the seat occupied by him. He presented the probability of such a conclusion as a reason for declining re-appointment upon the committee on

joint city and county building. He contended that the legality of his official acts was under question and, in the event of his being deposed, whatever experience he might gain on the committee referred to would be lost, if the decisions of the courts in the contest should continue to go against him.

In these days judicial matters seem to be largely enveloped in uncertainty. It is always proper, however, to anticipate that courts will do right. Consequently Mr. Hall's expectation is based on a correct principle—the expectation that the decision of the Supreme Court will be uniform with that heretofore rendered by Judge Zane, because of the latter being according to law.

After the session of the Council on Tuesday night a member was asked his opinion upon the subject. He expressed himself unhesitatingly to the effect that there was not the scintilla of doubt in his mind but that the present occupants of the contested offices would be unseated. This has been the opinion of a large number of "Liberals," many of whom expressed themselves at the time the steal was perpetrated, as being disgusted with the proceeding as totally without justification.

While the course of Mr. Hall has been as consistent as that of any of fier of the city government, he having frequently contended for justice and the rights of the people, his attitude is anomalous. From his remarks on Tuesday night it would seem that he has grave doubts as to the validity of his position—his right to the seat occupied by him. Indeed this appears to go to the extent of a conviction with him. Consequently, how he, in this mental situation could, as an honorable man, remain in the office he appears to occupy, is beyond comprehension. With regard to some of the others who are similarly involved, there may not be much room for surprise, because some people pay but little if any regard to rights and principles involved, so long as they can accomplish their purposes. The general conduct of Mr. Hall, does not, however, indicate that he is a man of that stamp. It appears that some men otherwise inclined to be fair, are able to set aside every honest scruple in matters of a political character. Yet it is plain that a person who occupies an office which belongs to another purloins property to which he is not entitled, besides thwarting the will of the sovereign people. Of course, this may be done unwittingly, under a conviction that the title to the position is good; but, judging from Mr. Hall's own expressions, this is not his situation.