



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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ON TO PARIS.

ON to Paris is the watchword of the Prussian army, and in a very few days we may expect to hear that the siege of the French capital has commenced in earnest. This morning's dispatches say that two hundred and twenty thousand of the enemy's troops are on the march thither, and that Prussian scouts were within an hour's journey of it. This may be an exaggeration, as the telegrams, coming from various points, and often based no doubt on rumor, are by no means reliable; but there is no reason to doubt that the victorious Prussians are marching on Paris, and that Europe will soon be absorbed in contemplating the siege of that renowned capital.

It has been stated, many times of late, that McMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and were purposely avoiding battle with the Prussians in order to allow them to reach Paris and then fall upon them with their combined forces, in connection with those under Trochu, under the walls of the city. There is grave reason to doubt the truth of a junction having been formed between the two main divisions of the French army; and if such were the case it would speak poorly in favor of Prussian strategy, to suppose that the rear of their besieging army would be so poorly protected as to permit an attack by the combined forces of Bazaine and McMahon. Such a contingency is most improbable under the guidance of generals so experienced and skillful as Moltke and his colleagues.

The supposition expressed by some, that the Parisians will not fight, seems about as ridiculous as the above. Everything has been prepared in the expectation of one of the most determined sieges and conflicts on record. The defenses of the city are being placed in the best imaginable condition; an enormous stock of provisions has been laid up in the city, for the support of its garrison and inhabitants; the forces there collected foot up, it is said, to very many thousands, and every precaution that military science and foresight could devise has been adopted by the authorities, to resist and defeat the besiegers. If, after all this, the most gigantic resistance is not offered to the victorious legions of King William, the defenders of Paris would deservedly become the laughing stock of the world, as poltroons and cowards. Instead of such a result, it is far more reasonable to expect that, sanguinary and deadly as have been the conflicts which have marked the campaign hitherto, the one which will take place, under the walls of Paris, in case a siege is inaugurated, will be still more deadly, and that every effort and all the energy of which the entire French nation is capable, will be put forth, and that the dire emergency will evoke a power equal to subdue and overcome it.

REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

It is a question, the decision of which falls within the province of the scientist rather than the journalist, whether the physical convulsions of the earth affect the social and political condition of the people dwelling upon it. For the past three or four years the tremors to which the venerable mother of us all has been subjected, have been more numerous and severe than during any similar period of her history, so far as known. It is also true that the history of the nations for the past few years has been remarkably fraught with revolutionary uprisings, and the tendencies in this direction are continually manifesting themselves. Europe to-day affords an ample illustration—war and revolution are threatened from one extremity to the other, and the political and social condition of the masses of the people

was never more unsatisfactory. It is like a volcano, whose pent up fires are ready to burst forth at any moment, and spread destruction all around. The monarchs and magnates of almost every land, with all the immense machinery at their command, find it impossible to govern and control the people, who, smarting under the wrongs and tyranny of ages, are ready to rise in their might to wrest from their rulers their misused power, and to institute systems of government under which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" will be guaranteed and secured to all.

The despatches to-day, mention that a Republican conspiracy has been discovered in South Germany, and that a *coup d'etat* is expected at Madrid. Apprehensions are also entertained for the Pope, and the liberty loving masses of Italy are likely at any moment to send the poor old man to seek shelter elsewhere than in Rome or the Vatican. The issue of the present gigantic struggle between France and Prussia is also totally beyond the power of human wisdom to decide. Prussia seems determined upon the partial dismemberment of the French empire; to this Russia and England are determinedly opposed, and should the Franco-Prussian war, be carried to a successful issue by the latter power, and she attempt to dispose of French Territory, a general European war, instead of peace, is the more probable result.

The dwellers in these peaceful valleys have cause for ceaseless gratitude and thanksgiving that they are so far removed from scenes of turbulence and commotion, and that they are so little affected by them. Here they have been gathered for a special purpose, and in their efforts to accomplish that purpose they have been abundantly blessed, and will be prospered until they have carried it to a successful issue. They can look from afar, and while beholding the struggles of, and sympathizing with the troubles of the various powers and nationalities of the earth, they can recognize in all the varied movements transpiring among them the working and overruling of an all-wise Providence for the accomplishment of its purposes and the promulgation of the gospel of the kingdom.

MARTIN HARRIS.—ONE OF THE WITNESSES OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.

Considerable interest has been felt by our people in the arrival in this city, of Martin Harris, one of the three witnesses of the Book of Mormon. He arrived here at 7.30, p. m. yesterday, in the company of Elder Edward Stevenson, who left this city on the 19th of last July for the purpose of bringing him out from Kirkland, Ohio, where he has been living since the Saints first moved there—1831—thirty-nine years ago. Bro. Stevenson has had a strong desire to have Martin Harris brought here. But he himself has thought for years that his mission was in Kirkland, he feeling that the Lord required him to stay there and bear testimony to the Book of Mormon and the first principles, which he has been earnest in doing, and he has felt reluctant to leave. But when Bro. Stevenson corresponded with him about coming out to the Valley, he replied that the spirit testified to him that he should come here, and in every letter that he afterwards received from him he expressed a still stronger desire to come. Bro. Stevenson made a collection, and after raising sufficient means, went to Kirkland and brought him on.

Martin Harris is in his 88th year. He is remarkably vigorous for one of his years, and still retains the use of his faculties, his memory being very good, and his sight, though his eyes appear to have failed, being so acute that he can see to pick a pin off the ground. He has experienced many changes and vicissitudes; but on one point, so far as we have heard, he has never changed—he has never failed to bear testimony to the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon. He says it is not a matter of belief on his part, but of knowledge. He, with the other two witnesses, declared—and their testimony has accompanied every copy of the book—"that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon." This declaration he has not varied from in forty-one years; and it is a remarkable fact that, though away from the Church, and not maintaining their connection with the Prophet Joseph Smith, not one of the three witnesses has ever failed, so far as known, to bear testimony to the truth of their united declaration contained in the preface of the Book of Mormon! Deny whatever they might of other points of doctrine,

of Joseph's authority or of his management, they never have denied the testimony which they have given to the world concerning the Book of Mormon.

We are glad to see Martin Harris once more in the midst of the Saints. He feels that this people are led by God, that they are a happy and a blessed people and have the appearance of enjoying God's favor. They are doing the very work which the Book of Mormon said should be done, and are the only people, who as a people, believe in that Book.

The history of this veteran member of the Mormon church would no doubt be as interesting, if written, as his course, since the severance of his connection with the Prophet Joseph at the early rise of the church, has been singular. One of the original witnesses of the Book of Mormon, he saw the angel, and handled the plates from which that book was translated. In relation to this, his testimony has never wavered, yet he, for some cause or other, has kept himself aloof from the church for many years, and has taken no part in carrying on the great work, of which he, in connection with Joseph and others, laid the foundation. No greater proof could be given, than the history and course of this man, that the work of God is not dependent upon any man, however great, talented, illustrious or favored he may be. Martin Harris having seen that which few in the flesh are favored to behold, and having received a testimony of the divinity of this work, and of the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon that it was utterly impossible to destroy, one might have supposed, viewing things from a merely human standpoint, that the progress and prosperity of the work would have depended to some considerable extent on his co-operation, and that, lacking that, it would have been retarded. But such is not the case, and in this fact human pride, vanity and talent may learn a salutary lesson if it will.

Mr. Harris saw fit to withdraw himself from the cause, but its course, owing to the workings of Divinity through faithful agents, has been onward to a most remarkable degree. The Saints, by thousands, have been gathered from the nations, a territory has been peopled and the foundation of a kingdom laid which will never again be uprooted from the earth; and Martin Harris, no longer able to resist the conviction that God still guides and controls the destinies of His kingdom and people gladly returns to share in their blessings and privileges of that kingdom.

There is still one other of the "original witnesses" living—namely, Mr. David Whitmer. He now resides in Missouri. We would not be surprised if the yearnings of his heart should yet lead him to follow the course of Mr. Harris, and again throw in his lot with the Saints, and close his earthly career in their midst.

SCENERY AND TOURISTS.

THE war between France and Prussia will have the effect to check the tide of summer travel from the United States and England to the continent of Europe, and to turn tourists in some other direction. The English people will be likely to go in great numbers to Norway, which is becoming very popular as a place of resort for those who wish to travel during the summer, but not many of the people of the United States are likely to cross the ocean at the present time for the purpose of visiting Norway or any of the countries which are free from the danger of war. Their attention will naturally be directed to their own land and its beauties, and we think it probable that there will be an increased interest felt in the Rocky Mountain region and California and Oregon. Should this be the case, there will be a large accession of travel by the great national railroad across the continent.

There are scenes of grandeur and sublimity in these Rocky Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada that fall but little if any short. If those found in Norway or Switzerland. They are not so renowned, and have not so many classic and historic traditions associated with them, but they are American mountains, valleys, cañons, plains and streams, and they are the property of a free people; there is no history to point to the spots in these mountains which have been ensanguined by the blood of oppressed and struggling peoples fighting at the behests of tyrants, or against their usurpations. Here nature can be seen and studied in all her native simplicity, beauty and magnificence.

The time is not far distant when these regions will become the resort of pleasure and health-seeking travelers. Let the conveniences for moving from point to point for the accommodation of visitors be multiplied and visitors will increase; and in quite a natural way will the predictions of the prophets be fulfilled concerning the noble, the great and the mighty who shall come to gaze upon and admire the rising glories of Zion, and to draw lessons of profit from the examples which the administration of her government will afford. Ours is a desert land; but the great contrast between the surrounding sterility and the delightful cases which have been created by the perseverance and industry of its settlers, add greatly to its attractiveness and charms. Where can there be more beautiful mountain scenery than many of our valleys afford? Where grander canons than Big Cottonwood; Ogden and others in these mountains? Where more sparkling and attractive lakes than Utah and Bear Lakes—gems of beauty set in their splendid framework of mountains? Where such valuable and healthful waters as the Warm and Soda Springs? And where such an atmosphere, so clear, pure and dry, making it a luxury to breathe? There are serious drawbacks here; but these can be overcome by faith and industry, and we have the advantage of possessing a country that in the grandeur of its natural scenery and the rugged boldness of its landscapes is excelled by but few on the face of the earth; and it will yet be a land which throngs of travellers from distant countries will visit to examine and admire its wonderful variety of scenery and the achievements of its people.

THE WHISKY "RING"—ITS MOVES

WE learn this morning that a suit has been commenced by Engelbrecht & Co. against the gentlemen who were arrested a few days ago for the breaking up of the liquor establishment owned by that company. They have been again arrested on a civil suit, and are held in bonds for the sum of a little over \$70,000. The former arrest was on a criminal suit. We shall watch this case closely; it is one in which the entire community is deeply interested. If the charter of the city and the authority which it bestows upon our city officers is to be defied and treated with contempt by a "ring" of whisky sellers and whisky drinkers, it is time we understood our position. We have supposed we had a city charter, a city government deriving its authority from that charter, and good order guaranteed by the ordinances of that city government. But it seems there are a few who have a different opinion. They think they can show us that they have the right to do as they please—to open their rum holes when and where they please, sell as they please, and the citizens, the police and the city fathers must stand back and not interfere with them. The entire proceeding is one of the most atrocious insults that can be offered to a people. If there were no ordinance upon the subject, or if there were a defect in the charter, and the City Council had not the right to pass an ordinance regulating the sale of liquors in this city, no person that was not utterly lost to every feeling that should actuate a good citizen and a law-abiding man, would attempt to sell liquor, as it was sold at the saloon in question, after knowing how strong public sentiment was in the community against such a course. In no other community would a "ring" or a man dare to thus defy and outrage public opinion; for he would know that it would not be submitted to for a week, much less for four weeks. No lawyers of reputation could be found who would be counsel in such a suit. But we have one or two scape-gallows lawyers here who have no scruples in taking fees as counsel in any case however vile. They will likely get a job, if they have not already secured it.

This whisky "ring" does not have many members; but it is insolent and defiant and would carry matters with a high hand. This is shown in all its acts. But what a condition ours would be if the "ring" were larger and had more power! Brothels, gambling hells and rum holes would have numerous advocates, and if not checked, would flourish. According to the ideas of the base crew of whom we speak, such a condition would be civilization. But, thank God, their numbers are insignificant, their power is contemptible. The people who made this city all that it is are still able to control it, and they would be undeserving the favor of God and the