

the sea of Marmora, a magnificent body of water.

On Sunday morning we sailed down the famous Straits of Dardanelles, or Hellespont, famous as having been crossed, in battle array, by so many ancient Roman Grecian, Persian and other emperors and monarchs, among whom I may mention Alexander the Great. He crossed with an army of 30,000 men, and defeated the Persian army of 600,000 men under the command of Memnon, the able and efficient general of Darius. Also the notorious Xerxes, who arrived here at the head of an army said to have been greater than has ever been collected, either before or since. His infantry numbered 1,700,000 men, and his cavalry 80,000. His fleet consisted of 1207 vessels, each carrying 300 fighting men and 20 vessels of 200 men each. A bridge of boats had been constructed for the passage across the Hellespont of this vast army, which was destroyed by a violent storm, enraging him to such an extent that in a fit of passion he ordered the workmen to be put to death, the water to be scourged with 300 lashes, and chains to be thrown into it. A second attempt was successful, a bridge was completed, and the host was occupied seven days and seven nights in crossing. He was defeated by the Greeks, abandoned his army, and with a few attendants hastened back. Finding his bridge destroyed, he was compelled to cross in a small fishing boat.

After leaving this noted channel we entered the Mediterranean Sea, took a southerly direction, in view of the Asiatic coast and the many islands of the Archipelago, and anchored at 11 p. m. on Sunday night at Smyrna, the city which contains one of the seven churches of Asia. (Revelations 2nd chapter, 8th to 11th verses.) As the boat was to remain here until 4 p. m. on Monday, the early morning found us in a row boat on our way to the shore. Then for the first time we set foot on the soil of Asia. A few minutes after landing we witnessed the arrival from the country (a daily occurrence, as we were informed) of a caravan of camels numbering probably 120, large and small, young and old, heavily laden, and plodding along in single file in a steady manner, their heads high in the air, and making a very odd and interesting spectacle.

The camel and donkey are the delivery, express and freight wagon of this ancient city. They can be seen at all times moving about its narrow streets, conveying building material, hay, grain, merchandise, and in fact all articles used by its inhabitants.

The next thing in order was to take in the sights of the town, which we did by hiring, for the sum of ten piasters (about 45 cents), two donkeys with an attendant who followed behind on foot.

About an hour afterwards we arrived at a spring called Jacob's Well, said to have anciently possessed remarkable healing properties. A cool and refreshing drink of its

waters was partaken of, after which we visited a church near by, said to be 400 years old and to stand on the identical parcel of land occupied by the Church mentioned heretofore, 1800 years ago.

From here our little sure-footed chargers carried us to the summit of the mountain, where stands the ruins of an ancient Genoa castle, with a subterranean passage, on the walls of which can be seen numerous signatures and monograms, in as many different languages. To these we naturally added ours.

We then proceeded down the other side of the mountain, entered the city and passed through the "bazar"—(the store of the Orient), observed very closely by everybody—down to the boat, where we dismounted, pronouncing our first experience in Asia a novel one.

We sailed early on Tuesday morning, stopping some time at Chio and Messina, but did not go ashore until the morning of July 6th, when we reached Alexandretta, this being the end of our sea voyage. Through the kindness of President Hintze, three guides were waiting here to pilot us over the wild mountainous country. They had by way of conveyance to carry five of us, with luggage, bedding, etc., and food for the animals, three mules and a very small donkey.

The affair was managed by strapping our valises on either side of two of the mules and throwing our bedding over them, thus making the saddle for our ride of about 125 miles. The other mules was to carry the balance of the luggage and one of the guides, the donkey the other, while the third was to foot it. These arrangements completed, we started at noon on our hot and tedious journey, the animals on account of their load going at a walking pace all the way. At dusk we came to a small khan, situated in a valley containing a lake and some marshy land, where we camped. We had been in bed only a short time when we were attacked and completely defeated by a tremendous band of bold, barbarous mosquitoes. The noise of the "advancing hosts" came faintly to the ear on the still night air, becoming more audible as they drew nearer, and presently swooped down upon us. They were really "hornets in disguise." We wrapped ourselves in blankets, overcoats, etc., and still were lanced most horribly! Without exaggeration, I had at least one hundred and fifty marks on each foot, to say nothing of my face, arms and hands. It is needless to add that I failed to obtain one moment's sleep during the whole night.

Our journey was resumed next morning, traveling through a most desolate and barren waste of country. We camped again in an open, newly-plowed field at 6 p. m., had retired to rest by 10, and at 1 o'clock were up and off again, arriving at a town named Kelles at 6 a. m. Here we halted at an old time "khan" (the Oriental hotel), a large square court formed of a low building extending on either side, the lower portion being a stable for animals, the upper story partitioned off

in single, unfinished, unfurnished rooms, with a porch on the inside extending the full length of the building. There is but one entrance to the court.

In the evening a number of Armenians, learning that some "Mormons" were in town, called on us for the purpose of learning the principles of our religion. After answering questions and explaining the gospel (one of them who understood English acting as interpreter) for two or three hours, and the time arriving for their departure, they asked us to pray with them. We complied, and during this time they paid strict attention. On leaving they expressed a desire to hear more of our doctrines.

Quitting Kelles at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we passed over hills and down dales, around mountain sides, on paths so narrow that one false step would have precipitated mule and rider a hundred feet below. We experienced during the day some excessively hot weather, and suffered somewhat from thirst, water being very scarce. Finally, we at 5 p. m. reached our destination, where we had the pleasure of meeting President Hintze, Brother C. U. Locander and a German Brother from Palestine.

E. D. SIMMONS.

AINTAB, Turkey, Aug. 8, 1889.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

The September term of the Third District Court began at 11 o'clock Sept. 9. This is the first term that has commenced since the restoration of Judge Zane and District Attorney Varian to office. The first business was the setting of cases.

The impaneling of the grand jury was then proceeded with, the following, summoned on open venire, answered to their names:

August H. Fuelling, Park City.
George E. Lee, Bingham.
Daniel Eyer, Bingham.
E. Rauch, Bingham.
W. H. Monahan, Salt Lake.
F. L. Tripp, Salt Lake.
James Ashman, Salt Lake.
J. F. Jack, Salt Lake.
Samuel Paul, Salt Lake.
S. W. Harney, Salt Lake.
H. P. Mason, Salt Lake.
John T. Lynch, Salt Lake.
H. Johnson, Salt Lake.
H. T. Shurtleff, Mill Creek.
James Spillett, Big Cottonwood.

W. A. Wilson and David Keith, of Park City, Charles W. Watson, of Bingham, and G. G. Hall and O. J. Hollister, of Salt Lake, were on the list, but did not appear. The fifteen citizens who answered to their names were all accepted. Mr. Lynch said he was not a taxpayer, but it was learned that he had some personal property, so he was retained. Mr. Eyer also kept his position on the same ground.

The examination was very brief, the usual statutory questions being submitted to the jury in a body. In regard to polygamy, etc., Mr. Varian asked if there were any who be-

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