

to such an extent that the wicked trembled at his words, and feared him. At last he and his people were translated, were taken from the earth, and the disobedient of his day were left to their own destruction. The same fate befel the Jewish nation in consequence of their rejection of the truth, and their treatment of those who were sent unto them. They put to death the servants of the Lord and crucified the Messiah. All that had been predicted concerning them came literally to pass. Israel as a nation was overthrown; their temples destroyed, and they that escaped death by the sword were taken captive, and that people have been trampled under the feet of the Gentiles for the past 1800 years.

Now we understand there is a feeling and spirit working among the Jews to return to the land of their fathers to re-build their city and temple and prepare for the coming of Shiloh their King. And this will in time be accomplished. We should have faith in God and His promises, and we should read the revelations that have come unto us, and treasure them up. We are all in the hands of God; He holds our destiny and the destiny of this nation. All are held by the power of God. It is for us to understand the signs of the times, for these things are before us. This is not our work; but if we are true and faithful in this ministry we shall receive our inheritances upon the earth according to the promises. That our Father may bless us all, and that we may be true and faithful to Him and to one another, laboring with all our might to build up Zion and to establish His name in honor in the earth, that at last we may receive the reward of the faithful, is my prayer, for Christ's sake. Amen.

### FEAST OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

La Fiesta de San Augustin has been going on for the last ten days, and I will briefly describe it for the benefit of those who have never witnessed one. One would suppose from the title that it would be celebrated with religious ceremonies; but so far I have seen nothing but a desire for amusement and money.

To make this Feast more interesting a company of matadores from the City of Mexico was engaged to give a series of bull fights during its continuance, and several of these contests have already taken place. Sunday is the favorite day for the event, as larger audiences then attend. The arena is very much like a circus enclosure, except that the spectators' seats are more elevated, the lowest being about eight feet above the ground, so as to be out of the way of a bull should he break through the barriers which surround the arena.

First entered the matadores and picadores, elegantly attired. Having saluted the audience, a door opened and in rushed a wild bull, which for a moment gazed at the surrounding spectators and then made for one of the matadores who

had waved his large scarlet mantle before the bull. Bulls have very little patience and can't abide red. It makes them furious, and it is the object of the picadores to make the bull as angry as possible. This they do by running in front of him, flaunting their red mantles. Rushing at them with head lowered and horns ready to gore, the men nimbly leap to one side, and before the bull can turn they are at a safe distance. And so they keep it up, first one and then another. Sometimes, however, they very narrowly escape, leaving the mantle on the horns of the bull, and gaining a place of refuge at the side, at almost the very instant the brute's horns crash against it. At every such close escape the audience—nearly all Mexicans—was much delighted. Then a matadore advances towards the bull, holding in each hand a "banderilla"—a short dart about two feet long, ornamented with ribbons or pretty tissue paper, standing in front of the bull until at the instant he seemed to be almost upon the animal's horns, when he suddenly, and with wonderful skill, sticks one on each side of the neck or shoulders of the brute and leaps aside, while, with furious snorts and rushes the maddened bull charges around the arena. This "decorating the bull," as it is called, is repeated by others of the party eager to show their courage and agility, until, tired, panting and discouraged, the brute is turned out and another turned into the arena. In this way four animals were "decorated" in each performance. The authorities of Tucson would not allow combats on horseback, as they do in Mexico and Spain, for there the poor horses are often disemboweled and killed before the bull is killed by a sword thrust of a matador.

The majority of spectators were Mexicans well dressed females largely predominating in number and enthusiasm. For this is an occasion when every Mexican lady puts on her best. Many were attired in rich silks and lace, lawns and other beautiful fabrics, white stockings, low shoes, silk jackets and broad sashes—each in a different color; one in crimson silk embroidered with gold, another in blue silk jacket and breeches silver trimmed, another in wine-colored silk, another in lavender, another scarlet—all magnificently embroidered.

In the evening all go to the park, which is brilliant with gaslight and enlivened by the music of two excellent Mexican bands and one—the San Javier—composed of Papago Indians. The latter seemed the most popular, as they presided over a dancing floor which was often occupied by whirling couples of Indian or Mexican waltzers. Many tents or booths were erected all around for the sale of liquor, lunches, fruits, nuts, cakes, pies and various kinds of drinks. The majority of these were owned by Mexicans or Indians, and had characteristic signs above them, as for instance the St. Louis saloon "Las dos Republicas," "Linea Mex-

icana," La revista de la Fiesta," Leche Nevada," "La veridad repositaria Mexicana," "La Union Saloon," "Tamales y Enchiladas," etc., etc. But the great attraction were the gambling tables, fifteen or twenty in number, each surrounded by crowds of men and women staking their money at faro, keno, roulette, dice and Mexican games, the names of which I do not know. It is a strange scene. Here are people nightly assembled from El Paso in Texas to California, and from Sonora in Mexico; Americans, Mexicans, Indians and Chinese—several thousand in number—especially on Sunday evenings. Last Sunday in Tucson there were bull fights and horse races by daylight, and at night a circus from Mexico; dancing, gambling, drinking, shooting galleries, and all kinds of diversions.

In Tucson, an American city, this was all right and no one had a word to say against it; but if the Lord's day were to be desecrated in Utah by the "Mormons," even by a tithe of such doings, what a howl of indignation would echo from all the land!

The youth of Utah cannot even faintly appreciate the difference between the Latter-day Saints and the world until they mingle with the world, and see its sins and abominations. But they do not sin as the Saints would under similar circumstances. These people have not heard the Gospel; the way of life has not been shown unto them; they have not been enlightened by the Holy Spirit; they know no better. As I looked at them I could better understand why the Lord corrected Jonah as he did, when the latter was angry because Nineveh was not destroyed according to his prophecy; for Jonah doubtless feared that his reputation as a prophet would suffer. The Lord told him that in Nineveh there were "more than six score thousand people who did not know their right hand from their left, besides much cattle," therefore he was merciful.

Truly the work of God in these last days is a mighty one and a wonder! This we feel as we see the wandering of the world from God and how difficult it is to touch the hearts of men.

SANTIAGO.

DE SAN AUGUSTIN, Tucson, A. T., September 9th, 1889.

### THAT UNION DEPOT.

The following letter has been addressed by the chamber of commerce union depot committee to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific railroad, and General W. J. Palmer, president of the Rio Grande Western:

Dear Sir.—Through the indefatigable and energetic work of the chamber of commerce, Salt Lake City has within the past three years made great progress in the development of its material resources, and increased its population from 27,000 to 40,000. Real estate has advanced from 50 to 200 per cent. in the different parts of the city, and never