

NAUVOO PIONEERS TO DANCE AT OLD SOCIAL HALL NEXT WEEK

PREPARATIONS are being made for the first of the old fashioned dances to be given by the historical division of the General Land society to commemorate in a social way the most important epoch in Church history. The date set for this party is Nov. 5, and it is to be given in the old Social hall, State street. It will be in commemoration of the settlement of Nauvoo and in honor of the Nauvoo pioneers, and the sons and daughters of the Nauvoo pioneers are all invited to be present. Out fashioned dresses and old fashioned dances will be the order of the evening, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

The amount of Nauvoo would not be complete without that immortal picture of its desolation drawn by Col. Thomas L. Kane, in a lecture before the Historical society of Philadelphia. "I was descending the hillside upon my journey when a landscape in delightful contrast broke upon my view. It consisted of a bold of the river, a beautiful city lay glittering in the fresh morning sun, its bright, new dwellings, set in cool green gardens ranging up around a steeply domed hill which was crowned by a noble marble edifice, whose high tapering spire was radiant with white and gold. The city appeared to cover several miles, and beyond it, in the background, there rolled off a fair country chequered by the careful lines of fruitful husbandry. The unimpeachable marks of industry, enterprise and education were everywhere made, and the scene one of singular and most striking beauty."

"It was a natural impulse to visit this inviting region. I procured a saddle and, riding across the river, landed at the chief wharf of the city. No one met me there. I looked and saw no one. I could hear no one move, though the quiet everywhere was such that I heard the buzz and the water-ripple break against the shallow of the beach. I walked through the solitary streets. The town lay as in a dream under some dead and silent spell of loneliness from which I almost feared to wake it, for plainly it had not slept long. There was no grass growing up in the paved ways; rains had not entirely washed away the prints of dusty footstep."

"Yet I went about unchecked. I went into empty workshops, ropewalks and smithies. The spinner's wheel was idle, the carpenter had gone from his workbench and shavings, his unfinished saw and cutting. Fresh bark was in the tanner's vat, and the fresh-shopped lightwood stood piled against the baker's oven. The blacksmith's shop was cold, but his coal-burner and leading pool and crooked water horn were all there, as if he had just gone off for a holiday. No work-people anywhere looked to know my errand."

"If I went into the gardens, I found the wicket-latch loudly ajar, and to pull the marigolds, heartsease and nasturtiums, and draw a drink with the water-skin and bucket, and its noisy chain, or knocking off with my stick the tall, heavy-headed dahlias and sunflowers, hunted over the beds for cucumbers and leeks—no one called out to me from any opened window, or dog sprang forward to bark an alarm."

"I could have supposed the people hidden in the houses, but the doors were unfastened, and when at last I timidly entered them, I found dead ashes white upon the hearths, and had to tread a-tiptoe as if walking down the aisle of a country church, in a cold rooming, irreverent echoes from the naked floors. On the outskirts of the town was the city graveyard, but there was no record of plague there, nor did it in anywise differ much from other Protestant-American cemeteries. Some of the mounds were not long settled. Some of the stones were newly set, their dates recent and their black inscriptions glossy, and the mason's hardly dried lettering ink. Beyond the graveyard, out in the fields, I saw in one spot hard by where the fruited boughs of a young orchard had been

roughly torn down, the still smouldering embers of a barbeque fire that had been constructed of rails from the smelting around it. It was the latest sign of life there. Fields upon fields of heavy-headed yellow grain lay rotting unharvested upon the ground. No one at hand to take in their rich harvest. "As far as the eye could reach, they stretched away, they sleeping in the hazy air of autumn. Only two portions of the city seemed to suggest the import of this mysterious solitude. On the eastern suburb the houses looking out upon the country showed by their spindled woodwork and walls battered to the foundation, that they had lately been the mark of a destructive conflagration. And in and around the splendid temple which had been the chief object of my admiration, armed men were harracked, surrounded by their stocks of musketry and pieces of heavy ordnance. These challenged me to render an account of myself and why I had had the temerity to cross the water without a written permit from the leader of their band. They also conducted me inside the massive sculptured walls of the curious temple, in which they said the banished inhabitants were accustomed to celebrate the mystic rites of an unhallowed worship. They particularly pointed out to me certain features of the

building, which, having been the peculiar object of a former superstitious regard, they had, as a matter of duty, solemnly deduced and defaced. The reputed sites of certain shrines they had thus particularly noticed, and various sheltered chambers, in some of which was a deep well, constructed, they believed, with a dreadful design. Besides these, they led me to see a large and deep chiseled marble vase or basin, supported upon its own, also of marble, and of the size of life, of which they told some romantic stories. They said the deluded persons, most of whom were immigrants from a great distance, believed their duty countermanded their reception here of a baptism of regeneration, as prizes for whomsoever they held in warm affection in the countries from which they had come. That here parents went into the water for their lost children, children for their parents, widows for their spouses and young persons for their lovers. That the great vase came to be for them associated with all dear and distant memories, and was therefore the object of all others in the building to which they attached the greatest degree of idolatrous affection. On this account the visitors had so diligently decorated it as to render the apartment in which it was contained too noxious to abide in."

FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE

THE King James Bible contains sixty-six books. Fourteen apocryphal books of the Bible are recorded.

The Bible chapters number 1189, of which 523 are in the Old Testament and 560 in the New.

There are 14,173 verses in the King James edition of the Bible, 32,214 in the Old, and 7,959 in the New Testament.

There are 774,746 words in the Bible, according to the figures of Horne, a Scotch student, who spent three years counting them.

The total number of letters in the Bible is computed by the same authority to be 2,556,480.

The first printed Greek Testaments were those of Erasmus, published at Basel by Froben in 1516.

The first Biblical illustrative art consisted in the symbolic frescoes of the catacombs.

The earliest Bible pictures were painted on the church walls instead of being bound between the book covers.

A Bible printed in 1310 had a line of semi-Cockney dialect in Matthew vi. 43: "Who hath ears let him hear."

The "Placemakers' Bible" is so called from a typographical error which makes Matt. v. 9, read: "Blessed are the placemakers instead of peacemakers."

The Bug Bible is so called because of its rendering of Psalm xxi. 1: "Afrail of bugs by night." Our present version (A. D. 1561) reads: "Terrors by night."

To celebrate the advance of the printer's art, particularly its increase in speed, a Caxton memorial Bible was wholly printed and bound in twelve hours in 1877. Only 100 copies were struck off.

The Geneva version is sometimes called the "Hitchcock Bible," from its rendering of Genesis iii. 7: "Making themselves breeches of fig leaves." This translation, done by the English exiles at Geneva, was the English family Bible during the reign of Elizabeth and was supplanted by the version of King James in 1561.

The Treacle Bible got its name from its rendering of Jeremiah xlii. 22: "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" instead of balm in Gilead. It was printed in

1568. The same text was rendered in the Douai version, 1609: "Is there no rosin in Gilead?" This Bible was called the Rosin Bible.

Almost every form of literature is represented in the Bible, from the war song, the lament and the lyric to the rhapsody and the philosophical drama. Parables, enigmas, proverbial stories, biographies, epistles, orations and prayers are all found in this library of the literary activities of the Israelitish race.

The first Bible printed from movable metal type was issued by Gutenberg at Mainz, in 1456. It is sometimes called the "Mazarin Bible," because the copy that first attracted the attention of bibliographers was found some 300 years later among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. It was discovered by Dupire 100 years after the death of Mazarin, which occurred in 1661.

Aramaic, one of the languages, which is used in the Old Testament, was the Semitic dialect spoken by the people north of Canaan when the Israelites took that country. From the days of the Babylonian exile Aramaic was used as the medium of communication between Jews and other Semitic people and gradually supplanted Hebrew even in Palestine, where it became the common language about B. C. 200.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers 1,000 years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about 100 years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year B. C. 1200, while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year B. C. 200. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year A. D. 50 and the latest part about A. D. 150.

The original languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Hellenistic Greek. Hebrew is the Semitic dialect

of the inhabitants of Canaan adopted by the Israelites when they entered that territory. It has no expressive conjunctions or particles. This renders it impossible to express in Hebrew delicate shades of logical or philosophical thought. However, its idioms are most picturesque and paint vivid mental pictures.

The word Bible is derived from the Latin name Biblia, which was treated as a singular although it comes from the Greek neuter plural, meaning "little books." This Greek diminutive was derived from byblus, or papyrus, the famous material on which ancient books were written.

cause the copy that first attracted the attention of bibliographers was found some 300 years later among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. It was discovered by Dupire 100 years after the death of Mazarin, which occurred in 1661.

Aramaic, one of the languages, which is used in the Old Testament, was the Semitic dialect spoken by the people north of Canaan when the Israelites took that country. From the days of the Babylonian exile Aramaic was used as the medium of communication between Jews and other Semitic people and gradually supplanted Hebrew even in Palestine, where it became the common language about B. C. 200.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers 1,000 years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about 100 years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year B. C. 1200, while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year B. C. 200. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year A. D. 50 and the latest part about A. D. 150.

The original languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Hellenistic Greek. Hebrew is the Semitic dialect

of the inhabitants of Canaan adopted by the Israelites when they entered that territory. It has no expressive conjunctions or particles. This renders it impossible to express in Hebrew delicate shades of logical or philosophical thought. However, its idioms are most picturesque and paint vivid mental pictures.

The word Bible is derived from the Latin name Biblia, which was treated as a singular although it comes from the Greek neuter plural, meaning "little books." This Greek diminutive was derived from byblus, or papyrus, the famous material on which ancient books were written.

cause the copy that first attracted the attention of bibliographers was found some 300 years later among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. It was discovered by Dupire 100 years after the death of Mazarin, which occurred in 1661.

Aramaic, one of the languages, which is used in the Old Testament, was the Semitic dialect spoken by the people north of Canaan when the Israelites took that country. From the days of the Babylonian exile Aramaic was used as the medium of communication between Jews and other Semitic people and gradually supplanted Hebrew even in Palestine, where it became the common language about B. C. 200.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers 1,000 years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about 100 years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year B. C. 1200, while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year B. C. 200. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year A. D. 50 and the latest part about A. D. 150.

The original languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Hellenistic Greek. Hebrew is the Semitic dialect

of the inhabitants of Canaan adopted by the Israelites when they entered that territory. It has no expressive conjunctions or particles. This renders it impossible to express in Hebrew delicate shades of logical or philosophical thought. However, its idioms are most picturesque and paint vivid mental pictures.

The word Bible is derived from the Latin name Biblia, which was treated as a singular although it comes from the Greek neuter plural, meaning "little books." This Greek diminutive was derived from byblus, or papyrus, the famous material on which ancient books were written.

cause the copy that first attracted the attention of bibliographers was found some 300 years later among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. It was discovered by Dupire 100 years after the death of Mazarin, which occurred in 1661.

Aramaic, one of the languages, which is used in the Old Testament, was the Semitic dialect spoken by the people north of Canaan when the Israelites took that country. From the days of the Babylonian exile Aramaic was used as the medium of communication between Jews and other Semitic people and gradually supplanted Hebrew even in Palestine, where it became the common language about B. C. 200.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers 1,000 years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about 100 years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year B. C. 1200, while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year B. C. 200. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year A. D. 50 and the latest part about A. D. 150.

The original languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Hellenistic Greek. Hebrew is the Semitic dialect

The gift "Bible" was first made about the middle of the second Christian century in the so-called apostle of Clement (xiv. 2.)—R. C. Star.

BOTH BOYS SAVED.

Louis Boon, a leading merchant of Norway, Minn., writes: "Three bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar absolutely cured my boy of a severe cough, and a neighbor's boy, who was so ill was cured by taking Foley's Honey and Tar." Nothing else is as safe and certain in results. F. J. Hill Drug Co., ("The never substitutes") Salt Lake City.

RED CROSS STAMPS.

Christmas is coming again and with it the Red Cross Stamps, to carry on the crusade against tuberculosis. The stamps are to be posted upon Christmas packages. Last year the net proceeds of the sale of stamps amounted to \$250.00. \$100.00 of that was used to equip a tuberculosis patient with a camping outfit. \$50.00 it went to the purchase of a set of books upon the cura and prevention of the disease.

The National Red Cross Stamp Society has decided this year to furnish each state with stamps free of charge, with advertising posters and literature, and at the close of the sale of stamps, to collect twenty per cent of the amount received stamps sold. Twenty million stamps will be ready for distribution by the first of November and they will be for sale in Salt Lake the first week of that month. Miss Florence Jennings, chairman of the Red Cross stamp committee of the Woman's League, is the Utah agent for these stamps.

WANTED AT FARMINGTON, UTAH.

Reliable man, living at or near Farmington, to sell and collect. Extraordinary opportunity and big money for a live man.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. 43 SO. MAIN ST.

LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION

Of the season to Ogden via Ogden Short Line, Sunday, October 31. Round trip \$1.00. Choice of 13 trains.

Meet me at

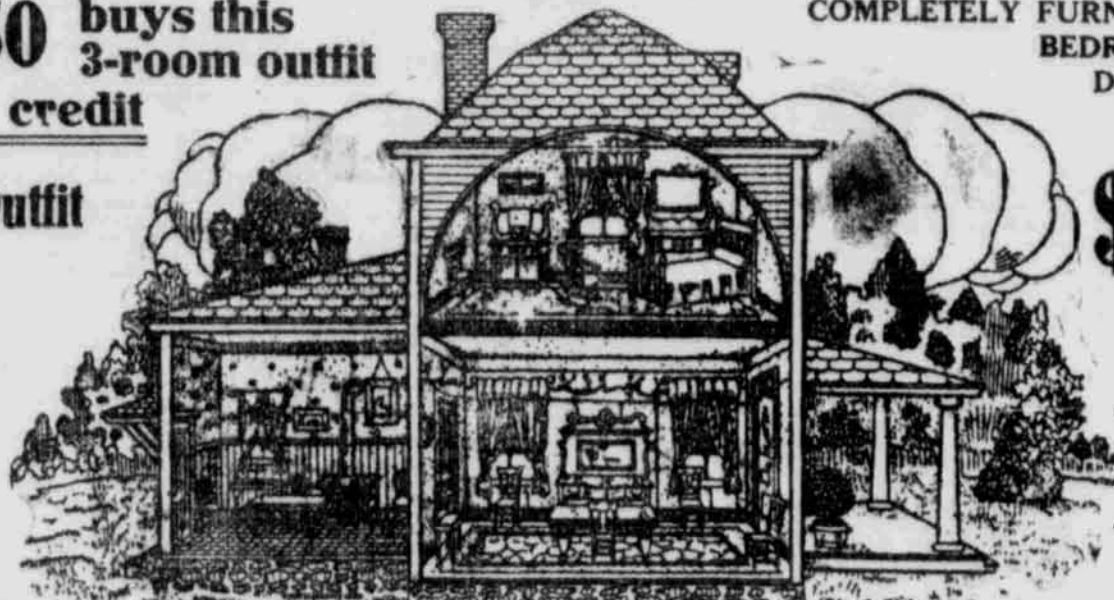
for we make home furnishing easy—our modern credit plan was devised so that any wage earner could afford to completely furnish a nice, comfortable home when he feel like doing so—and at the same time not have to stint himself in any way—you can buy all the furniture you want and pay for it a little at a time.

OUR
FREE
INSURANCE
POLICY:

\$98.50 buys this
3-room outfit
cash or credit

If the
bread
winner
meets
with
death we
mark the
account
paid.

\$98.50
for
Our
Guarantee
Back of
Every
Article
in this
Outfit



COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOME—
BEDROOM,
DINNING ROOM
and KITCHEN

\$98.50

for this
\$137.50
3-room outfit
and on easy
terms.

It's the
contant
dripping of
the water
that wears
away
the stone.
It's the
little
monthly
payment
that adds
comfort to
the home.

—specials in the crockery department

—we are closing out our stock of white limoge chinaware—this is an open stock pattern, and can be had in any combination desired—in this ware we are offering.

56-piece set, regular price
\$15.75, for

\$8.00

—100-piece dinner set in the same ware,
regular price \$20.70, for

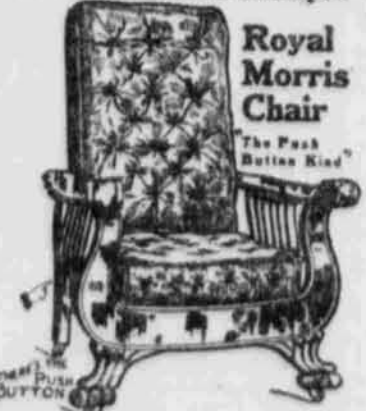
\$16.50

—100-piece dinner set,
regular price \$28.90, for

\$18.50

—think of buying china at the same price ordinarily paid for porcelain and semi-porcelain—we are also offering special prices on decorated ware—these bargains must be seen to be appreciated, and we earnestly solicit a visit from you to our crockery department on the sixth floor.

"Push the Button and Rest"



Royal
Morris
Chair
The Push
Button Kind

—comfortable Morris chairs

—we have this chair in all different finishes, including mahogany, golden oak and old mission, with beautiful coverings of velvet, plush and leather, in all the handsome colors, —this chair is without a doubt the most comfortable and most practical chair on the market—prices range from \$12.50 to \$40.00.

—office furniture

—half of our third floor is devoted to the display of the celebrated Horrocks office desks, and a most complete line of sectional bookcases—this department is the business man's delight.

—heating stoves

—when you go shopping to buy your next heating stove why not come to the big store with the big stock, where you will find a hundred patterns to select from and where you know you are getting a heater that is guaranteed—a heater that will give perfect satisfaction—a heater that will burn less fuel than others—and a small payment down puts it in your home at once—you are invited to come in and inspect this line.



HEATERS FROM
\$1.95 to \$75.00.

—carpet dept.

—we are carry many exclusive patterns and many Salt Laker are daily purchasing in this department rare textiles and weaves which have hitherto been obtainable only in the East—our carpet department occupies almost our entire sixth floor—it is just what Salt Lake has needed for many years and is the delight of hundreds of home lovers who are visiting this department daily—we should be pleased to show the many new and exclusive designs in this department to you, even though you do not intend to purchase—we have on display a most select assortment of inlaid linoleums, especially suitable for apartment houses.



THE PLACE IS 41 TO 41
EAST THIRD ST.
THE PHONE IS.

Mason & Hamlin

The attention of Churches, Sunday Schools, Primaries, Relief Societies and all organizations having use for organs is called to the fact that a complete line of Mason & Hamlin instruments is to be seen at the warerooms of the Chamberlain Music Company, 51 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

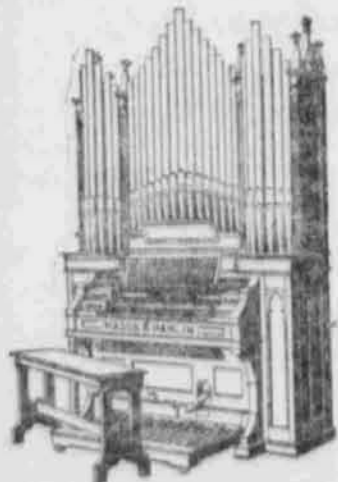


The Mason & Hamlin Organ is the finest thing made in the organ line and the only reed organ in the world having a pipe organ effect.

Mason & Hamlin organs have been placed in the leading churches throughout the country and also recently placed in the theaters of the Orpheum circuit.

The prices range from \$125 to \$1,100, according to size and capacity of the instrument.

We cordially invite you to inspect these instruments. It is a pleasure to show you.



The Chamberlain Music Company

51 Main Street. Salt Lake City, Utah