The Finest Language in the World

one turns instinctively in times of the tangue to the professor. tribulation. On that disastrons day was delibited at my proficiency, when I left the familiar house in West Kensington in the character of a reducied salier, it was to h at 1

"She's refused me," I said dole-

"Cheer up Statistics tell us there are 102 unmarried women to a hundred unmarried men. There-

"Oh, hann your statistics! I want you to help me to get out of the country to New Zealand." "Why New Zealand?"

Put-do you know Calabar?"

"I want to get as far away from this country as I can." "I am afraid I can't manage that,

"Yes. It's a dog biscuit." "It may be, but it's also a dirtrict on the coast of Africa. A firm of merchants I know have a trading station there. The manager who has been out three years, is coming home in less than six months' time. I think I can get you the Job. if hetween then and now you acquire a knowledge of the language."

"What language? "Calabar. The natives of the Calabar district speak a dialect unlike any other, and the manager of the station must be fully conversant with it."

In the end, after an interview with the head of the firm in question. I accepted the post, the appointment being provisional on my being able to converse in Calabar with a native missionary who was coming to England in four monthstime to attend a gathering of African elergymen in London.

The question arose who was to



teach me Catabar, Apparently no one in Lonfon knew it. Finally I sought out Professor Peters. The

great au-

thority on primit tve lang uages proved to be shabby litde old man addicted to muff-tak ng. "The Catbur dia-

"He proved to be a lect,," he shabby little old man," said, "aye, If ever a new edition of my book is called for I'll write an extra chapter on it. It's a very interesting language."

"Will you teach it to me?" I asked, and explained the situation. 'I'm too busy just now. I can't

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"You must teach me," I cried to "You're one of the very few men in London who know the language."

Still he demurred. On a sudden, however, after an extra big pinch of shuff, he changed his mind and promised me an hour three times a week, and to set me lessons, which, If I worked conscientiously, would make me proficient in Calabar in three months.

Greatly delighted at the upshot of the interview, , hastened home to End that my extremely musical landland, Mrs. Tompkins, was at her plano again. The incident chrystalized a nebulous desire to get away from Kensington and the vicinity of Miss Austin. Again I went to see Benzon. "I'm tired," I said, "of furnished

apartments, and landladies who play the piano al. the afternoon and evening; and, of course, it will be impossible for me to study under the circumstances. Can you get me in somewhere at a paying guest in a quiet house?"

Within a week, thanks to the invulnerable Benzon, 1 was installed in Upper Hempstead, and devoting myself seriously to the study of Calabar. My hostess, a Mrs. Vaughan and her two daughters, Hope and Evelyn, completed the

Evelyn was a school girl, Hope a few ears older, a somewhat clever aritist, who illustrated Children's Christmas books. Her days were spent drawing impossible pretty children-princesses, fairles, giants, ogres, and animals with conversa-

tional powers. We rapidly became friends. wrote tome appallingly bad verses to accompany some of her drawings which she couldn't sell, and a misguided publisher then bought them. To balance the obligation she heard

me say my lesons in Calabar. My progress in that tongue was

surprising myself and earning me the commendation of the professor, Every morning after breakfast I used to start translating the Stand-

ard Leader into Calabar, and then

butting it o English the exercise in Calabar set me by the professor. At first I used to do this in my sitting room. Presently I got in the habit of staying in the dining room after breakfast. Miss Vaughn used that room for a studio, and we found we worked all the better in company. After luncheon we used

of we had any special engagement. There months after I had seem as were entitied for \$1. have a other

DOO TO A STANDED OF STANDED

the field had been not be a man Benzer pay select Benzon is one that I not quite certain of passing. of those invaluable men to store closely I could convers front; in

> "What's that? The black refsstephry from Calabar arrives next Oh, he does, does he? Well, Mr. Trest, stick to your exercives till then, and after you've met him, come and tell me how you've fared.

> "I will," I promised, "and I'll settle up then," for hitherto I had not paid the professor a farthing; he had put it off, saying that he preferred payment at the end of the

The week pased rapidly. I worked hard, and, when not studying Calabar, read books about West Africa and discussed my future there with Hope. We promised to exchange letters by every mail. I was also to fill up my leisure time by writing a long fairy tale in verse suitable for a Christmas Illustrated fairy book.

All too sooon the Calabar native arrived, and an appointment was fixed at the office of the company, Henzon, at my special request, accompanied me, and punctually at the hour a med we were ushered into the manager's private room and found him engaged with a big, black man dressed in European style,

"Now, Mr. Trent," said the manager, "just converse with our good friend here in his native tongue.

I immediately burst into Calabar speech, welcoming the nigger to the land or King Edward, and trusting he had had a pleasant voyage.

But the man only stared, and at last, when I ceased, he said, "Me no understand," and then began chattering in some gibberish utterly unintelligible to me

I retorted in Calabar, begging him to answer in his own tongue, but all to no purpose.

Then I knew that Calabar was gibberish utterly different to the language I had been laboriously learning for three months.

Paters has been having a joke with you," suggested Benzon, when this fact was at last clear, "or else he's taught you aztec or some other outlandish lingo by mistake."

"Mistake," I roared. "I'll go and kill him! Here I have wasted three months of my life"-and I rushed out of the office in a state bordering on frenzy.

not believe I would I do really have slain the eminent pro-BSOT caught him



as out, and ils servant ave me a etter ad. ressed to My dear dr. Trent.

that after-

oon; but he

ran, "I am enving Engand ton i g ht"-it as dated e previous orth Bor-

May I tell your mother neo to study we're engaged?" hybrid Jap-, said to be spoken by the anese, said to tribes in the interior. You have by this time, no doubt, discovered that the language I taught you was not Calabar, nor any West African dialect. Many years ago, when I was young and obscure, the dream of inventing a universal language came to me. With infinite care I compiled it, only to find that no one woould learn it. No publisher would publish a cheap handbook of it, except at my own expense, and I was too poor then to pay a printer's bill.

"So 'Unifico' as I styled it, died still-born. I put it away, and became in time a professor of languages. I, who had invented the finest language in the world-a language no one knew but myself.

Than you came to me and the temptation to teach at least one puph Unifico assailed me and I succumbed to it. Any reasonable claim for damages you like to forward to my lawyer will be met. Faithfully yours. Arthur Paters." * * * *

That day, after dinner, Hope and I sat on a beach in a secluded corner of the Heath. We talked in Calabar-I mean "Unifico." I append a translation of my speeches.

"After all, I expect I shouldn't have liked West Africa. I'm not sorry I'm not going."

"What did you say?" "That's awfully sweet of you. Hope, it was the thought of being away from you that made the idea of leaving England so unwelcome." "Don't say 'Mr. Treat,' say 'Wal-

"No. I know I shouldn't. I eguldn't help it."

"No. I never kissed Miss Austin in my life." "No. I never really loved before. How could!, when I never met you?"

"I swear it." "May I tell your mother we're enunged? Unifico is the finest language in

the world.

PARAGUAY IS LIKE Not Sisters

A Country Rich Potentially But Poor in People.

A PLENTITUDE OF GIFTS

its Government is One That Progressive Nations Would Call Bad, Yet Cur South American Neighbors Are Contented-Utter Poverty in Which the Natives Live,

Paraguay is one of the sisterhood of Latin-American republics which enloys a plentitude of gifts but remains poor in the midst of vast potential wealth. Its Government is what highly civilized people, rejoicing in the benefits of what we call Progress, ranging from porcelain ba titubs to luxurious express trains, togged as "bad," yet the Paraguayans are contented. Anglo-Saxon onlockers in Paraguay lament that there are few factories, wire fences, cities with asphalted streets, policemen wearing belimets and the rest of the apparatus of civilization. course we are bound to join in the chorus of disapproval. A correspondent of the Buenos Ayres Standwriting from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, in September,

the early "spring" of the regions

south of the equator, says:

"How glorious the flowers and young leaves! All Uaraguay is now one blossom, at a distance one sees a blueish haze in between the allgreen of the forest. Farther, all a light yellow, and again a lightish The fragrance one perceives miles off carried by the wind until lost, and for a moment forgets the hardships and one struggles of life upon earth and feels one's self more spiritual among these glorious accomplishments of the Great Spirit, and one wishes to be better if only for one moment, and to peep into the soullife of after-life, with that intense desire to learn more, and know more about this magnificent nature, and how dull to have to return to every-day life; no time for thought, no time for anything but business, and to once more see all the miseries of life and not be able to help the suffering millions of whom Paraguay also has its share; one trip inthe camp will show anyone in what utter poverty these people live, and in what wretchedness their children are born, bred and finally die, if they ever do reach the age of maturity, for the greater part die before they are one year old. Happily for them, they have but little sentiment, and all is easily forgotten; they are not a strong people, physically speaking, if so they would in truth be

sublime, as Longfellow puts it: 'O. fear not in a world like this And thou shalt know ere long, Know how sublime a thing it is

To suffer and be strong." "Nor do I give them credit for some few exceptions."

Yet the correspondent depicts a country that has charms wholly lacking in the lands of cold northern mists and rains. The Paraguayans love their delightful country and probably find, though without consclous thought about it, that compensation which, after all, evens up things in a much bemuddled world. The correspondent adds:

"This misery is of course greatly due to themselves and the great thing for Paraguay is to get labor imported. Good, cheap workmen, are essential for the progress of Paraguny and especially agriculturists are wanted. This problem the Government has been trying to solve and I believe they are well on their way to obtain satisfactory results, although it is impossible to see any change as yet, the time having been too short. The new immigration law with a splendidly fitted out Oficina de Inmigracion,' all will in the long run tend to induce immigrants from all countries to come to Parnguay "

The "misery" may be evident from one point of view, but when we turn our gaze to the horrible slums of great cities in distant lands, we are inclined to regard the lot of the Pareguayan as something vastly better than that of the dwellers of the "East Sides," of London and New York. Doubtless many things in Paraguay ay be "improved," but usually where civilization, with its immense complexities and demands, enters much that is satisfying to the soul of man departs forever.

The strenuous white race seeks to make over all people according to its the course of a few years these will approved model, but nowhere has it achieved contentment, and so it can- dition to this, several of the water not bestow it as a gift upon the back. ward nations. The Standard's correspondent wants to see "good, cheap workmen" in Paraguay, but in the tion of these farms is a very impor-Argentine itself the workmen league | tant thing to this section, for the inthemselves in guilds and unions and creasing number of abandoned farms clamer for their "rights," while in has been a matter of serious alarm more advanced hands the labor prob- for a long time, and this step seems tem puzzles the wits of statesmen to offer a solution to the problem of and employers. If the "superior" nations have not been able to con- standing idle. In Massachusetts this ciliate the workingmen, there is area of waste has been computed at small hope of Paraguay's realizing the ideal of the Standard's correspondent.

Necessity. Necessity is the mother of hard work with the most of us.

You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her freest and fairest. Why isn't it so? The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red checks and round form where there is female weakness,

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eyes and reddens the cheeks.

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DEGLARES VICE A BENEFIT.

Dr. McClroy Says Drink and Drugs Destroy Human Perverts Who Can Be Spared.

Chicago,-"Vice is a benefit to society. It aids nature by sweeping out her overcrowded workshop, rid ding her laboratory of missits, defects

So declared Dr. McElroy, of Washngton, addressing the Hyde Park Women's Ethical Club. Mon and women addicted to

drink, drugs and other corruptive ractices are benefiting humanity by their self destruction," asserted Dr. McElruy. "These human perverts, by the moral suicide, leave the world to those capable of self restraint and similar virtues.

Nature consigns annually to her junk pile thousands of drunkards, rug flends, 'sports,' loafers, gamders and others of the criminal and quari-criminal classes.

and executioner, cutting off the careers of his victims at an early age, renerally in the twenties or early in the thirties.

People who have done much in be way of reforming drunkards have been surprised and astonished to find how little real manhood remained after whiskey had been removed from the equation.

quit manufacturing, importing and selling intoxicants I believe that the defective and delinquent classes would invent some other means of self destruction."

DEER SHARE HORSE'S MEALS.

Miner Surprises Buck and Doe Calmly Munching from Manger.

a trip to the New Chicago property. a barn at the workings.

One morning when he went to arness the animal he heard strange sunds in the barn, and approachng cautiously, was surprised to see and an enormous cane. His language large doe and a yearling buck was terrific, and he rarely attended eating from the same manger.

It was well for Mr. Heller that he as soon as he was sighted by the direction, and he escaped injury only by jumping behind the door and using it as a shield. The doe and buck then ran out and made for the timber, and Mr. Heller, having no gun, could merely watch their flight

DIGS UP MASTODON BONES

Farmer Finds Teeth of Great Prehistoric Animal.

supposed to be those of a mastodon, have been unearthed on the bank of Willow creek on the farm of Charles Eckhart, three miles southwest of this city. Frank Warfield, who works the farm, recently found one perfect tooth, the crown of another and half of another split diagenally across the crown. The perfect tooth is about five inches long three inches thick and five inches from the crown to the end of the roots, which are broken off. rown is black and highly polished. Some of the bones are apparently from the limbs, and two fragments of the lower jaw bone, which show where two back teeth had been imedded, are together about twenty

Feresting Abandoned Farms. vantage of to a considerable extent for forestry work. About 2,500 acres have been planted with trees, and in utilizing the land which has been 10 per cent, of the total area, while in Rhode Island alone there are no less than 228 of these abandoned

Sears the Signature Chart Hillthing

Court the bend of the minute forder

had the fresh truck of a woodehook

fug of, to come out so early white

the ground was snow-buried? The

steady direction of his track shows

he had a definite aira, and fortune

ly it was toward a mountain thirteen

thousand feet high that I meant to

citmb. So I followed to see if I

From the base of the mountain the

track followed straight up, and !

knew by the melting snow that I was

not far behind him. I lost the track

on a crumbling ridge, partly project-

ing through the snow, but soon dis-

Toward the summit of the moun-

tain in an open spot on the south

side, nearly enclosed by disintegrat-

ing pinnacles among which the sun

heat reverberated, making an iso-

lated patch of warm climate, I found

a fine garden full of rock cress,

phlox, silene, draba, and a few

grasses; and in this garden, I over-

took the wanderer, enjoying a fine

fresh meal, perhaps the first of the

How did he know the way to this

one garden spot, so high and so far

off, and what told him that it was

in bloom while yet the snow was ten

feet deep over his den? He must

have had more botanical, topographi-

cal and climatological knowledge

A Parisian Character Dead.

ceived during a stormy meeting.

any public meeting without calling

to arrange a funeral for him, as he

had left his body by will to the Paris

Maharajah's Wife a Beauty.

jah of Kapurthaila fell in love with

Madrid, Anita Delgado was not only

exceedingly graceful but very pretty.

dor. Recently he returned to Paris.

est photograph are eagerly sought.

non-opposable.

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miles of hair on her head.

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School of Medicine.

Paris, France.—The revolutionary

than most mountaineers possess.

covered it again.

season.

could find out what he was up to

What could the animal to this a

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.

That keen observer of merors Pin Milit, tells in "One Matters Parks," a prefty story of a burch. In the entire of 1872 is was exploring the peakers; a refer

tre Ban Josephin, and when possin round a frezen late where the sun was fen foot deep, was accorded to

the other worthless creatures."

"Vice performs the office of judge

'If the world were to suddenly

Wallace, Idaho.-George Heller, a Wallace mining man, returned from icer Murray, in which he is heavily iterested. He was at the mine for everal days, driving a horse from Wallace and keeping the animal in

approached the door cautiously, for loe she made a furious charge in his

Mason, Mich.—Teeth and bones,

Boston,-The abandoned farms of New England have been taken adprove profitable investments. In adcompanies have adopted the treeplanting rolley as a means of fostering the water supply. The redemp-

Columbia & Momour El. Ry.

TOTE VALLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and matic matter tice.

Carsieave Bloomfor Espy, Almedia, Lie

Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points.

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P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40.

4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00
*(9:40) to:20 *(11:00) Leaving depart from Berwick one he w

Leave Bloom for Catawises A. M. 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, g:00, †10:00, '1 .4

P. M. 1:00, \$2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 17:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00) Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2

minrestrom timeasgivenabove. First carfleaves Market Square for Ferwick

a Sundays at 7:00 a. m. First cartfor Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m. First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays

eaves at 8:00 a. m. First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 30 a. m.

From Power House. "Saturday night only.

†P. R. R. Connection. WM. TERWILLIGER.

Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.(m.

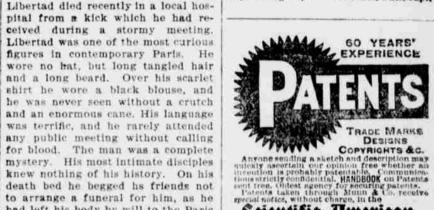
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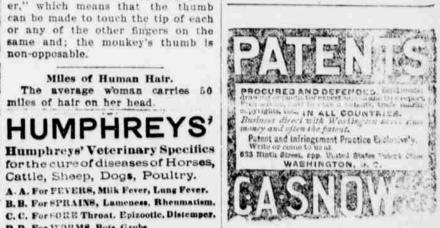
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