

sented by William IV when Jones visited him in 1832, manifestly his name latinized. The "on" in such names may be conventionalized for ū as above. The o beginning many names implies but the weak neutral and may vanish altogether in other forms of the same word, as Chipawa. "Ottawa" appears to be 'taawas, but the ^ is dropt in Tawas, a county in Michigan, the same word, recently normalized (but with questionabl wisdom) to 'Ottawa.' When a vowel disapears, or is variously givn in a weak sylabl by difrent observers, it is safe to infer a weak neutral. Conversely, weak vowels ar likely to hav difrent symbols or none.

(SPANISH) GALICIAN.

Galician, spoken in norwest Spain, is comonly said to be a dialect of Spanish. Tuttle has examind its erlier fonetic development, and thinks it (*Mod. Philol.*, Oct.) more allied to Portuguese. In later developments it sometimes folos Port. (as its x is j, weak o is u), but sometimes Spanish (thus, close o is hardly distinguisht from open o, ch is tʃ as in Spanish, Eng. *church*). In one case it underwent change difrent from both: its old g is something between x and h. In the peninsular tungs ther is a strong tendency to weaken b, d, g, to fricativs; but g tends so least in Sp. and P. It was acomplisht erly in Galician, the voiced bak stop shifting to a voiceles bak open continuant.

GLIMPSES OF DIALECT.
LINCO(L)NSHIR.

Mis Peaco(c)k's "Taales fra Linki-sheer" (tɛ'lz fr' liŋk'i:ʃr) givs literature for the north. The midl and south ar best represented in Tennyson, of whose 'Churchwarden and Curate' (tʃʊtʃwaadn 'n kyūr't) here is stanza III:

'n sō^a dɛ^v mɛ^d ða^a paaⁿ, 'n
dau'lt git 'lɔj, niv^a fi^a,
fū raī bɪⁿ tʃʊtʃwaadn maīsen i ð^a
paɪf f^u fi^{fti}n yr^a.
wel—sīn ð^a bɪ^a tʃʊtʃwaadnz, ð^a
mūn bɪ paaⁿz 'n o:l;
'n if t'ōn stik 'lɔgsaīd t'ūð^a ð^a
tʃʊtʃ wɪ^{nt} apⁿ a fɔ:l.

ANOTHER SOLUTION PROPOSED.

On this page apears a specimen of New Speling for newspaper, commercial and general use. For scool use a few diacritics wud be needed (better than new letters becaus making the scool and general wordforms virtually the same). Ther is no material conflict with the HERALD's Plat-form. Its treatment of a, o, u, is folod.

In scool orthografy distinguish the two th's by any simpl diacritic. *Worcester, Web-*

ster and *Century* agree to mark voiced th. Scool books folo this: see *Amer. Educa'l Readers*, Gilbert's *School Studies in Words*, Monro's *Geography* and many others, also the *Self-Pronouncing Bible*. Why upset this establisht uzage? Most recent shorthand systems abandon extra th with other encumbrances. In riting, an alfabetic letter, more or les, is of litl concern. Keys aded to typeriter or linotype bring difficulties in an increasing ratio. Keys most uzed ar struk from first, second, third, etc., positions. Too many positions make 'tuch' riting impracticabl. Special keys for ch, com, con, ed, etc., ar found, on thoro test, to decreas speed. Th can be struk more quickly on two keys than on one with the hand much shifted to reach it.

Telegrafy wud not tolerate many new letters as all shorter signs ar appropriated: new signs must be longer.

Stenografic machines (10 to 14 keys) beat the telegraf with one, and typeriters with 40; typeriters beat linotypes, 90 to 100.

No material part of the speling evil is from th doing dubl duty. The distinction between voiceles and voiced th is significant in about a dozen pairs of words of difrent parts of speech: *with withe, wreath wreathe, sheath sheathe, ether either, sooth soothe, louth louthe, thigh thy, luther lather, Seath seethe*. Plank 16, tho aplicabl to vowels especialy, forbids second th; dh avoids an extra key, but is hideos and uncalld for. Hence printers and others ar unlikely to uze other than presnt digrafs, th, ch, ng.

I extend THE HERALD's use of a raisd comma, on trial as an orthografic holder.

a and e ar for THE HERALD's e and i. I gave reasons on p. 51 as to i: that aply to e. e-with-dot was uzed by March and Vickroy in erly '80s: either way a good letter.

u is uzed for vowels in *but* and *full* (ū as in HERALD). In scoolbooks one of them needs a diacritic. Words with principal u in *full* ar few and may be memorized. In weak sylabls, difrence of u and a is microscopic and orthografically unimportant. Compare *wilful* wil^ul and *consul* cons^al.

r is syllabic r, strest, held, absolutely untrild (except by some Irish-Kelts), a vowel in efect. E. B. THORNTUN.

A L'ION'Z SHAR.

The L'ion and uthr bests formd an ali-ans tu go aut ahunting. Hwen tha had taken a fat stag, the L'ion propōzd himself az komisiunr, and, dividing it intu thre parts, thus proseded: "The frst part," sed hɛ, "I shal tak ofisialī, az king; the sekond I shal tak for mi ōn p̄rsnal shar in the chas; az for the thrd part, let him tak it hu darz."