

"After 600 or 800 Indians had learned the system, it became necessary that their interest should be kept up by placing instructive matter before them. Then came the idea of editing the 'Kamloops Wawa,' the strangest little newspaper in America.

"The 'Wawa' is really a full-fledged newspaper, and it first saw the light of day in the month of May, 1891. 'Wawa' is a Chinook word, meaning 'talk, speak or echo.' Hence the title signifies 'Kamloops Echoes.' Kamloops, the name of the town in which it was inaugurated, is a Shushwap word, meaning 'the forking together of rivers,'—in this instance, the north and south forks of the Thompson River.

"The 'Kamloops Wawa' was first printed on the mimeograph, at 100 copies, from May, 1891, till March, 1892. From that date, till December of the same year, 200 copies were issued, four pages weekly. From January, 1893, it was issued at sixteen pages monthly, with covers, instead of four pages weekly. In March following the number of copies issued had to be increased to 500, in June to 1,000, and later on to 1,200. Since January, 1895, it has issued 2,000 monthly, and the number will soon be increased to 3,000, and more.

"The printing of the paper is marvellous. At first the news was autographed, then duplicated on the mimeograph by Indian women. The first volumes of this wonderful little paper have been bound, and copies sent to the Smithsonian Institution, to the British Museum, to the Astor Library, to the Library of the University of the State of New York, etc.

"There still remain in stock a few copies of the original volumes. These, in a few years, as well as in the present, may be considered valuable curiosities.

"Now the old process of mimeographing has been abandoned, and the paper is produced by photo-engraving, at 2,000 copies per month. It costs fifty dollars a month to issue the paper as it now is, which sum it is rather difficult to find readily among the Indians alone. The object in issuing these sample copies is to obtain from the outside resources enough to let subscribers have their paper at a nominal figure."

[Most of the above items were published in the "Chicago Sunday Herald," of November 25th, 1894, from the pen of Miss Maibelle Justice.]

Besides Chinook and Indian phonography, this paper contains, every month, three or four pages of English

reading, on topics connected with the Chinook,—its origin, etc.; concerning the system of shorthand employed; its progress among the natives, as well as in the world abroad, etc.;—so as to be of continual interest to all its readers.

No. 122 of the "Wawa" gives the rudiments of the "Wawa" shorthand as used for the Chinook alone. The explanation is given in English, as well as in French and Chinook. Price, Ten cents.

No. 124 gives, condensed in three pages, the "Wawa" shorthand, English method—alphabet for English complete. Ten cents.

No. 129 gives, in typography, the first Chinook lesson, with grammatical notes, in two pages. Ten cents.

Pages 4 and 5 of the specimen issue reproduces the "Sugar Cane Tintin," a paper got up in manuscript at the William's Lake Mission last winter, and sent for reproduction in the "Wawa." No. 126 gives an English version of the same.

On pages 6 and 7 of the specimen issue will be found some of the illustrations published in the "Wawa." There are a few engravings, half-tone and others, in every number, to make the paper more desirable to our Indian readers, and to amateurs as well.

On page 8 of the specimen issue there is a reproduction of the first number of the "Wawa," in the same words as the first issue, May 2nd, 1891.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

With the January (1896) number, will begin a new exposition of the "Wawa" shorthand, English method, which will be continued in the following numbers until complete. It will be done up in clear, readable type, with the phonographic signs at the right, in photo-engraving. Those who have already studied the "Wawa" phonography from the mimeographed papers, or from the plates of last year, are unanimous in stating that it is the simplest and easiest to learn that has ever been seen.