

TRIAL CORNER.]

LINCON ENTERING RICHMOND.

Nau folod ðe clozing sinz ov ðe wor. ðe suðern armiz fôt bravli tu ðe last, but ol in van. Richmond fel. Lincon himself enterd ðe siti on fut, acumpanid bɪ onli a fiū ofiserz and a skwod ov salerz hū had rod him ashor from ðe flotila in ðe Jamz River, a nigro pikt up on ðe wa serving az gɪd. Never had ðe wurld sɪn a mɔr mod-est conkerer, and a mɔr characteristic trɪ-umfal proesion,—nɔ armi wið banerz and drumz, onli a throng ov ðɔz hū had bɪn slævz, hastili rɪn tugeðer, escorting ðe victorios chrif intu ðe capital ov ðe vankwisht fɔ. Wɪ ar tɔld ðat ða prest araund him, kist hiz handz and hiz gar-ments, and shauted and danst for joi, hwɪl tɪrɪz ran daun ðe Prezident's car-furod chɪks.—SCHURZ: *Essay on Lincoln*, p. 104.

NOTES ON WORDS.

Few.—In this and others like it, as *hue*, *duty*, the difthong is yū in colloquial and ofn so in more formal or solem speech. Strict anaylsis makes it ɪ.ū; an iambic difthong with stres on the first element so weak as to make it strike the ear as i in-sted of ɪ. Low-strest ɪ has its pitch much lowerd, aproaching i, which in Orthogra-fy had beter represent it. This aplies to sylabls begining with a consonant; when otherwise, “yū” shud be uzed, as yūnit for *unit*. Conversely, y begins a sylabl; iū, not —to no which is a great help in reading.

Procesion.—In this word, o is ofn ɔ in quality, but with low stres and falling in-fection, so that its pitch is lowerd almost to o in *nor*, thru which it pases to ə, giving prɔ.sɛf.ən., prɔ.sɛf.ən., prə.sɛf.ən., or even pr^o.sɛf.n: For Orthografy it apears beter to choose o, the medium: becaus ɔ wud invite undue stres to the first sylabl, and ə, tho rare in solem orthoepy and very fre-quent in colloquial speech, is inadmisibl in Orthografy. The same is true of a host of other words, as *flotilla*, *follow*, *fellow*, *widow*, *victory*, *agony*, *Methodist*, *apostolic*.

Syndrom.—This word means anything concurrent. It is rarely found in diction-aris. It is from Greek “sündromos” com-pounded of “sün,” with, together, and “dromos,” a race, a runing. It is a noun; the equivalent adjectiv is *concurrent*, of a coresponding Latin derivation.

Thron-diuck.—The *Toronto Globe* says:

“The gold is somewhat important it is altogeth-er secondary to orthografy. It is therefore neces-

ary to setl spelings before going any further. Is it Klondyke or Thron-diuck? Mr Ogilvie of the Geologic Survey, who is the Livingstone of the north, says that Klondyke is a mere miner's cor-ruption of Thron-diuck, the Indian name of the now famons creek. Like all Indian names it is descriptiv. It means ‘plenty of fish,’ the Thron-diuck being a famous samon stream. In maps of the Department of the Interior, Ogilvie's speling is adopted and wil undoubtedly eventually prevail.”

Is its orthoepy ɸrɔn-dɪrək? That is, is it ɸrɔn-dɪrək? ɸrɔn-dɪrək? ɸrɔn-dɪrək? or...?

Dispatch.—It has long been a question whether the speling of this word shud be dɪs- or des-, both being in use with about equal frequency. Acording to a part of Murray's Dictionary just out the evidence apears to be about altogether in favor of dɪs-, which we adopt for these pages. French *depeche* apears to hav nothing to do with it. Within a generation ther has been a revolution in etymology, but stil far from complete. Even the latest dictionary, the *Standard*, givs *depecher* as its derivation.

Kinematograf.—Recently, a Frenchman, Mons. Lumiere, invented a wonderful in-strument for picturing moving bodis. Be-thing a name, he apears to hav derived from Gr. “kinema,” motion, and “grafo,” French having no k, he speld it with c! —“cinematographe.” The exhibiter has to explain repeatedly that c sounds k, not s! How stupid of these Frenchmen! We can ask them to remove the mote from their eyes, but not with much consistency, as our own eyes ar fild with worse! For k, the French put qu, too, as *Esquimaux*, *Esquimaux*, for *Eskimo*, *Eskimos*. Shal we never finish copying the faults of French speling into our alredy overcharged list! For these pages we adopt “kinematograf.”

KEY:— I—AMENDED SPELING.

OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) d to t, ph or gh to f; let -er denote agent-nouns.

II—ORTHOGRAFY.

a	e	a	i	ɪ	ə	ô	ɔ	u	ū
as in	at	all	ale	ill	eel	nor	gnawer	no	up
	art	err			not	lawu			

Anglo-Saxon crost d, ð in *thy*, is restored. Alternativs: dh for ð, ɪ for ai in *aisle*, *my*.

III—ORTHOEPY.

See THE HERALD for April, 1897, page 4. In English, a singl vowel in Italic is a vari-ant: a varies from æ to a, as in *fast*; e, from e to ə, as *learn*; i, from ɪ to i, e or ə, as *depart*; o, from ɔ to o, as *fond*; u, from ū to u, as in *value*, *venture*.

—This invites *yu* to subscribe.

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