

\ spray, \ sabre, — succor, / stager,
 \ puns, j- dunces, — against, \ punster.

It is the practice of all experienced phonographers to omit generally the signs of the vowels in writing, it being found that with the aid of the context no trouble is found in readily reading the unvocalized consonant outlines or skeletons of words. This legibility comes partly from the fact that, as the vowels form no part of the outline, their omission does not change the general appearance of the word. See the following illustrations:

\ or \ l- or l- — or — / or /
 suppose, desk, under, raised.

The writing of word outlines in the first, second, or third position (viz., above the line, on the line, or under or through the line), according as the accented vowels are first, second, or third place, is of great importance in its effect upon the reading of unvocalized phonography. The following are illustrative of this fact:

\ by, \ be, — my, — me, / fall,
 / feel, o as, o is, — az, — the.

The dotted line running across or near some of these characters, and some of the other characters in this article, represents the line or ruling of writing paper. Both the brevity and legibility of phonography are greatly promoted by the use of phrase writing, that is, by joining or embracing two or more words in one outline. The following phrase signs will serve to illustrate this:

\ has not, \ as if, \ as well as, o as is,
 o is as, l has there, o as there is,
 o unless there, — cannot, j did not,
 \ or an, / will there, \ on this.

—Phonography is generally employed by reporters in this country and in Great Britain, and is also used by professional men. Since 1871 it has formed one of the regular branches of study in the college of the city of New York. The following is a complete list of phonographic text books published in America, with the dates of their first issue: "The Complete Phonographic Class Book," by S. P. Andrews and A. F. Boyle (1847); "The Phonographic Instructor," by James C. Booth (1850); "The American Manual of Phonography," by Elias Loring (1851); "The Phonographic Teacher," by E. Webster (1852); "The Manual of Phonography," by Benn Pitman (1855); "The Handbook of Standard Phonography," by A. J. Graham (1858); and "The Complete Phonographer," by James E. Manson (1866).

If you don't like the way things are going with you, change them if you can; if you can't, then endure them cheerfully until you can. Whatever you do, don't grumble or whine. This doesn't help you a particle and will make your situation all the harder to endure. The fellow who can face the world with a cheerful face has the battle half won.

HE GOT THE JOB.

The foxy boy applied for a job. "Do you want a boy?" he asked of the magnate of the office, standing before him cap in hand. "Nobody wants a boy," replied the magnate, eying him sharply. "Do you need a boy?" asked the applicant, nowise abashed. "Nobody needs a boy," came the discouraging reply. The boy stuck his cap on the back of his head. "Well, say, mister," he inquired, "do you have to have a boy?" The magnate collapsed. "I'm sorry to say we do," he replied, "and I guess you're about what we want." — *Detroit Free Press*.

CORRECT BOTH TIMES.

A young fellow who was looking for a clerkship was recently recommended to a city merchant by a Glasgow gentleman. When the two friends met some time thereafter the Glasgow man ventured to hope that his recommendation had been productive of good results.

"On the contrary," replied the merchant.

"You astonish me," said his friend. "I thought he would suit you exactly; he was so full of go."

"And so he was. He has gone off with a thousand pounds of my money."

"Is it possible? And I thought he was the very man you were looking for."

"You are right there. He is the very man I am looking for." — *Youth's Companion*.