## Trial Corner.]

## SIKING DISTINCSION.

[By reguest, we giv in Orthografy this selection put by Bell in "vocabulary style" at page 72 of his treatis on "Sounds and their Relations," as again in "coloquial style" at p. 76. Here then we hav each of these many words in three forms for comparativ study-first, orthografy; second, vocabulary, solem, or formal, speech; third, colo-quial-the latter two by a master fonetician. It is tho't that this wil serv a useful purpos, namely, for critical examinatlon.-Epiter.]

It iz natyural in evri man tu wish for distincsion; and $ð е$ prez ov $\chi_{n z}$ hū can confer onor bai Øer prez, iz, in spait ov ol fols filosofi. swit tu evri hiūman hart; but, az eminens can bi pnli ðo lot ov a fiū, pesiens ov obskiuriti iz a diūti, hwich wi $p$ not mor tu aur on hapines dan tu de kwaiet ov ðe wurld at larj. Giv a lūs, if yu ar yung and ambisios, tu ðat spirit hwich throbz wiðin yu; meziur yurself wið yur ikwolz, and lern from frikwent competision ðe plas hwich netyur haz aloted tu yu; mek ov it no min batl, but straiv hard; strengthen yur sol tu ðe serch ov trūth, and folo ðat specter ov ekselens hwich beknz yu on, beyond ðe wolz ov ðe wurld, tu sumthing beter ðan man haz yet dun. It me bi yu shal burst aut intu lait and glpri at ðe last: but if frikwent felyur convins yu ov ðat mediocriti ov netyur hwich iz incompatibl wið gret acsionz, submit waizli and chrrfuli tu yur lot; let no min spirit ov revenj tempt yu tu thro of yur loialti tu yur contri, and tu prefer visios selebriti tu obskiuriti craund wio paieti and vertyu. lf yu can thro niū lait on moral trūth, or bai eni ekzersionz multiplai ðe cumforts or conferm ðe hapines ov mankaind, ðis fem gaidz yu tu ðe trū endz ov yur netyur; but, in de nem ov hevn, as yu trembl at retribyutiv justis; and in 犭e nem ov mankaind, if mankaind bị dir tu yu, sik not ðat rai and acursed fem hwich iz gaderd in ðe wurk ov revolūsionz; and drm it beter tu br for ever unnon, Jan tu faund a momenteri fem upon ðe besis ov auarki and irrelijon.-Sydney Smith.

KEY:- II-ORTHOGRAFY. a $\begin{array}{llllllllll} & e & i & I & o & \hat{0} & D & U & u & \bar{u}\end{array}$ as in at ell ale ill eel nor gnawer no up put do
art err Difthongs: an ai oi iu iū

NOTES ON WORDS.
Throndiuck.-In our October issue we raised the question as to the orthoepy of Throndiuck. Surveyer Ogilvie, who o't to no, calls it pron dik-; that is, thrown or throne and Dick.

Dyea, Taiya.-Dyea, in Alaska, near the new gold fields, raises a question of pronunciation and of speling too. The speling Taiya is found, authorized by the U.S. Board on Geografic Names-and this indicates tai-ya. or tai-ya--which? Our A merican Indian--the name is probably his-has not acoustic discrimination fine enuf to distinguish trom d, nor p from b , nor k from g , but he uzes the pairs interchangeably. This explains the alternativ "Dyea," presumedly pronounced dai $\cdot$, or dai ya., and not dye.

Every.-We hold that every has had but two sylabls for five hundred years. This we prove by citing Chaucer's Prolog, v. 3:

And bathed every veyne in swich licour 3 which is scand thus:-
And bath | ed ev' | ry veyn' | in swich | licour for again and again this ocurs, as

Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
Inspir | ed hath | in ev'| ry holt | and heeth
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon 3
So hadd' | I spok | en with | hem ev' | richon
And every cryke in Britayne and in Spayne 409 And ev' | ry cryk' | in Brit | ayn' and | in Spayn' Can any reader quote a line from any poet from Chaucer til now in which it is difrent? Bell, speaking of French, in Sounds and their Relations, p. 87, says:-
"In the sylabls de, je, le, ne, etc., the vowel is frequently elided, but in careful pronunciation a non-sylabic glide is herd; coresponding to that in the English word ev(ə)ry."
from which we understand his orthoepy to be $\mathrm{ev}^{\gtrdot} \mathrm{ri}$ - Does this ${ }^{2}$ require recognition in Orthografy? We supose not, tho it must be considerd "a moot point which demands filologic interposition" (Vietor). Every belongs to a clas: from the noun enterance an e has disapeard holly, in hinderance it is fu und with extreme rasity tho derived from hinder, while several, general, different, difference, etc., ar going the same way, or shud by analogy. The same principl is at work in French, as in revenir, two sylabls, rev-n r.' $^{\prime}$ In the proces e becomes $\partial$, which shrinks to ${ }^{\circ}$ and then vanishes, ${ }^{2}$ being a door of exit.

Truth.-Distinguishing $\overline{\mathrm{u}}$ and u by the macron is necesary in scool-books only.

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