

ment is a disorderly jumble, confusing and misleading, and should be changed.

Your kind notice of Mr LINDSLEY in July was the most complete, yet succinct, that I have seen. He was pastor of a congregation at Mendon, Mass., not Conn. The work he did was foundation work, and as such, I believe, will endure.

Chicago.

D. KIMBALL.

[It is generally conceded that b, d, g, v, ð, z, j, w, y, q are different from p, t, k, f, þ, s, l, m, ð, x, respectively, only in their having voiced breath; that is, breath with vibration of vocal cords; the latter having simple breath alone, with cords quiescent. The quotation from WHITNEY in HERALD, vol. i, p. 189, gives fuller explanation. An attempt to restore in part alphabetic simplicity and symmetry is that voiceless p, l, m, ð are but inverted b, j, w, y. . . . ū and ô would be used in school-books and other accurate work, not in ordinary books or newspapers. Simple omission is easy, using u and o instead, word-forms otherwise being unchanged. . . . In either is breath without voice, a rustling friction-murmur, chest-walls contracting as a closing below.—ED.]

ORTHOEPY SEPARATE FROM ORTHOGRAPHY.

SIR: By accident, *The Annual of New Spelling* was picked up here. I am delighted with its moderation, its tone, and its platform. THE HERALD is wise to separate orthoepy and orthography. This and fixity of spelling are two great steps ahead—"rub them in" well. Hitherto, trying to make orthography reach the ever-varying limits of orthoepy or fonetics has been for us a stumbling-block, or rather mountain, an impassable barrier, a cause of slow progress, almost failure. Insist that orthography shall try to give only a close approximation, a guide, to such broad, cosmopolitan speech as we should aim at. Murray has well said:—

"Spelling will always lag a certain way behind actual speech, especially the careless, lawless speech of familiar conversation. In my opinion, therefore, it is futile to aim at representing this in practical spelling; let us aim at providing a means of spelling what men MEAN to say, AIM at saying, and in measured or formal speech or song DO say, not at the shortcomings which, though inseparable from speech, are none the less unintentional, and to be discouraged."

Again, I am glad that you can appeal to authority as high as Dr Murray against basing words on familiar conversation—it is easy to slip downhill; better, though not so easy, to keep to the mark. Murray's words deserve emphasis when he speaks of

"writing sounds which educated men aim at producing, not what men in a hurry actually succeed in producing! If the reader aims at the former, he may be trusted always to reach the latter; if he aims only at the latter, he will soon fall short even of them, and want still newer spelling for his still more defective utterance."

Clearly, slipshod, go-as-you-please conver-

sation is a sandy foundation. The result "must be not merely conventional, but even to some extent inconsistently conventional."

I shall watch THE HERALD's progress with great interest.

Niles, Mich.

N. E. ALLEN.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Rev. E. Barker, 4 Simpson Av., Toronto, receives and forwards subscriptions to the Pitman Memorial. In September, at London, memorial meetings were held for two or three days.

—Venerable Prof. A. M. Bell, born in 1819, has been struck by—not apoplexy, palsy, or a locomotive, but—Cupid's dart. Pleased by the photograph of a Britisher, he sought an interview, and, on New Year's day, at New York, "they were married and lived happily ever after."

—Dr F. W. FRIKKE, of Wiesbaden, was a leader of reform in German spelling for years. His was an earnest spirit: his motto, "On the right road!—the goal in view—steadily forwards!" ("Be sure you're right, then go ahead."—Davy Crockett). His organ was "Reform," monthly, twenty or more octavo pages, published at Norden, Prussia. On his reaching the age of eighty years, 4th December, 1890, that event was celebrated: but he lived only until the spring of 1891. Then the editor's chair was filled by Dr Edward Lohmeyer, Kassel, for some years, and now by Father Spieser, of Walthambach, Alsace (Elsass).

—"Le Reformiste" (bi-weekly, 18 rue du Mail, Paris, France, 5 francs a year outside France) is printed in simplified French spelling. It is devoted to "simplification of spelling, abolition of city-gate dues, improvement of agriculture and stock-breeding, diminution in the number of our legislators, and reform of our institutions. It wishes to relieve working-men of taxation, taking from those who have a superfluity the equivalent of this relief." This is a large contract! If accomplished, "Hercules' labors" would be eclipsed. The amount of change from prevalent French spelling is about equal in extent to that produced by our rules. The rules it follows with exemplary words and exceptions occupies a column of three inches by thirteen in type of average size.

—Rev. Dr Hepburn, medical missionary to Japan, has retired and lives at Orange, N. J. He is noted for having published the first dictionary of Japanese. He has published a translation of the Bible into Japanese in Roman type. This has so far established word-forms for Japanese in Roman dress, a syndrome to ideographic word-forms long in use. That work he bravely tackled and successfully accomplished; just as Luther, without intending it, established word-forms for German by translating the Bible into German. Luther, hostile to things Roman, chose Gothic letter-forms, prevalent yet, though a syndrome to Roman forms, steadily gaining in frequency of use especially in books and scientific publications as distinguished from popular prints, though the populace is getting its eyes accustomed to Roman forms. During Elizabeth's long reign, and longer, the Roman forms were syndrome to Gothic ones in English—due to Henry VIII. Luther chose his own dialect; Hepburn, that of the capital; Henry chose wives, leaving orthoepy to take care of itself—hence the helter-skelter Tudor forms we have now.

WORD-REGISTER.

AMENDED (OR REVISED) SPELLING.	PROPOSED ORTHOGRAPHY ("SYNDROM.")	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOEPY (VARIORUM.)
centurion	sentīurion	sen-tiū-ri.on.
century	sentyuri	sent-yu-ri.
entrance (n.)	entrens	ent-rens.
" (v'b)	entrans	en-trans.