## A MEMENTO

(Translated from Theophile Gautier.)

Forbear-if thou hast had thy day-To smile, when chance discover The sacred relics, stored away By sentimental lovers.

Frank heards a golden tress, so bright That sunshive it colleges, And Claude, a ringlet, dark as night, And glessy as a gipsy's.

A pourlegrey glove—the smallest size Produced by fairy flogers— In Cyril's silver casket lies; Paint perfume round it lingers.

Here is a satin shoe, that might Have fitted Cinderella; And there, a rose—now fuded quite— Once worn by Maude or Bella.

But I-I never dured to thieve Glove, ringlet, rose, or slipper; No Phonix ever gave me leave Ofe'en a plume to strip her.

My treasure, like a glow-worm separk Seen dimit through a vapour, Is our large tear—pure water-mark— Upon a sheet of paper.

From eyes of blue it fell, like dew From heaven's azure palace, A priceless gem of pearly hue, That melted in love's chalice.

This tear, pathetic and divine.
Here sorrowfully sleeping.
Dropped o'er a tender song of mine
From eyes unused to weeping.

Montreal.

GEO MURRAT.

## SPELLING REFORM.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS A. MARCH, PH. D., LL.D.

The following article is from the Princeton Review for January. It is reproduced in the exact spelling in which it appears in that work.—Ep.]

These are contious advances. Large numbers of words might be added to the lists without serious inconvenience. The persons in danger of inconvenience ar mostly those who have some literary scholarship, who read much and spell well, and notice more or less the resemblance of words to other words, to Latin, or Greek, or French, or German. Scholars by emfasis know the laws of change in sounds, and like best the best representation of the sounds. The great mass of the people do not spell well enuf to be troubled by these changes. They do not know that "Nasby" spells as well as any-The literary scholars must hav special consideration in making changes. It would seem that they would all be in favor of amending the spelling of certain classes of unfonetically spelt words.

1. Words in which the unfonetic spelling suggests mistaken etymology or history, such as island, erlier iland, Anglo-Saxon ig-land (ig, Icelandic ey, meaning isle,) in which a silent s superanus, spelt as the it wer from reign ; foreign, quite like sorereign; rhome, erlier rime, Auglo-Saxon, leelandie, Old High German rim, misspelt to simulate a Greek derivativ like rhottomi ache, erlier ake, simulating Greek achos; righteous, giving itself out as a Latin adjectivity. adjectiv in -overs, but really Auglo-Saxon rihtwis, wise as to right; shame fused, which was shame-fast, like steadiast; erlier delight, old French deliter, which looks like light ; comptroller, which suggests compute, and not the real counter-roll or duplicate cheek-roll from which the controller takes his name; Tatars wer made Tartars by a French king's pun-"Well may they be called Tarturs, for their deeds ar those of fiends from Tarturus;" glamour, older glamor, give itself out as a Latin word, and leads us far from the famous ghost Glamr of the Ice-landic saga and the Scottish tradition, which whom its associations belong; scissors, which some fonetic calculator has proved capable of being correctly spelt according to English analogies, in 520,530 different ways, was in English sisowres, French ciscaus, or old French ciscaes, and whether scissors be etymologically a simulation of or a tran-formation into Latin scissors, it is a most amendable word; seent erlier sent, French sentir, Latin sentire, has a c that might excuse one for saying that it throws the etymologist off the scent, if anything could excuse so whole, erlier hole, has lost the evidence of its kinship to hale, heal, holy, and the like; could, older coule, from can, has a silent I, which would lead one to suppose that it was from a present which ended in I, as should from shall, would from will; aghast, erlier agast, terrified, follows ghost with its inserted h; accurse, erlier a curse, from Anglo-Saxon & intensive, and carse, simulates by its unfonetic double consonant a Latin origin and the prefix ad-; many words are like it; affair, French a faire, i e., ado; afford, a forth; affright, from a-furhlan; affray, past participle correctly afraid; annoy, erlier anoi, old French anoi, from Latin in odio, and so on thru the prefixer ; allegro is transfermed from Latin alacrum; hurricane, French ouragan, Spanish huracan, a word from one of the languages of the aborigines of America, doubles its r to persuade etymologists that it har, tes the canes. The doubled consonants, never correct for pronunciation, ar a nest of etymological blunders, and the diagraf vowels are as bad

2. Somewhat will rent from these sheer blunders are those words in which their unfonetic

spelling points to some remote derivation, but yet disguises the history of the words. To fol-low up the double consonants, a very large part of the apparent compounds of Latin prefixes suggest a mistake. The words are really not Latin compounds, but French. Many with ad-, for example, wer made in French with the French a, and in French and erly English ar so spelt. The double consonant is a modern insertion, which falsities the sound and the history to giv the remote school-Latin. Such ar accompany, old French acompaignier, compounded of a and compaignier, to which there is no school-Latin word corresponding; erly English acoint, Latin cognitus, disguised now in the form ac-quaint; accomplice; accomplish; address; erlier adress, French adresser; afirm; afix; afront; agrieve ; alegeance ; alie ; old French alier ; ally, apease : French a pais : apraise, apreis : arears : asuage; aturneye, attorney, etc. These examples, taken from the beginning of the alphabet, may well make the stickler for historical spelling look twice at a double consonant whereever he sees it. But the doubling of a letter is a comparativly obtrusiv matter. There ar many other examples which ar singly more striking. Debt seems to say that it has been lately contracted from the Latin debit-, and that the b is still herd. But the old English and the French before it wer dette-, the b is a modern insertion, and never has been pronounct, except as a personal affectation such as is ridienled by Shakspere in "Love's Labor Lost." Doubt, the old doute. French douter, has in the same way picked up the b of Latin dubitare; receipt, older, receite, has the p of Latin receptus; feign, old English frin, fain, from old French faindre, has assumed the g of Latin

3. There ar many words which hav letters in them which contribute nothing toward ancient history, and falsify the present. Words ending in silent e after a short syllable ar examples. This e tells no history, it is prevailingly an orthografic expedient to denote that the vowel before it is long; as lengthens fat into fate, bit into bite, fin into fine, not into note, and the like. Whenever it follows a short vowel, therefore, it is false as well as wasteful; genuin is standard English pronounciation, genuine is a vulgar corruption; har spells the word intended, have should rime with gave, slave, heave, rare, etc. We ought to write imbecil, medicin, treatis, favorit, hypocrit, infinit, definit, indicativ, sub-junctiv, and the like. Several hundred words belong to this class, in great part lerned terms from Greek or Latin, and common to many lan-To scholars they look more natural and scholarly, as the Germans and most of the Europeans write them, without the final c. This is one of the amendments which give best promise of general adoption. The Spelling Reform Association publish as one of their rules for immediate use, "Omit silent e after a short vowel," and five of the eleven news pellings recommended by the Philological Association at examples of it—definit, giv. hav, infiait, tiv.
4. There ar words which retain silent letters

has been inserted, as if it wer from isle and that indicate their former connection with Latin insula ; socceeding, Milton's socran, Latin some other language. Occasional strangers of this kind may be received as guests, and their foren dress be accepted. But such a dress will always hav a foren air, and when words ar naturalized, that fact should be made to appear in their spelling. Several classes of French forms hav in this sense outlived their time. Such is ue as it appears in catalogue, demagogue, dialogue, pedagogue, burangue, colleague, and the This is anorthografic expedient in French like. to denote the hard sound of the g before it, and in Englishit is in these words of no force whatever. It was a cumbrous contrivance at the best and it seems impossible that any one should desire to perpetuate it and disguise the original as well as the living English in this antic semblance

Very similar is the -me of programme and the to of cigarette, etiquette, parquette, coquette, and the like. Here also belong the allent letters of Greek combinations, which the Anglo-Saxon tung refuses to make; ph and the in phthicie, milton's tizzic, Italian and Spanish tisica; gin gm, as apolheym; h in rh, as in rheterie, rhubarb, catarrh; m in mn, as in mnemonic; p in pn, as in pneumatic; and there at more. These ar hard for our Grecians to giv up, not on their own account of course; for they would know the words, however they might be spelt; but on account of others, who ought to be made to lern Greek or not write English.

5. To make our record accurate, historical should drop all letters from each word spellias which do not help to indicate its present pronunciation. The a should be dropt from ca pronounct as e short, as in featuer, leather head. read, heaven, health, wealth, zealous etc. Many of these ar old spellings : Anglo, Saxon fedher German leder L. Latin zelosus. The e should drop from ei with the sound of i, as in forfeit, surfeit, counterfeit; u from wi in biscuit, circuit and conduit; i from ic in friend; u from guard build : o from leopard.

Silent gh should be dropt as in though, although, through, which should b written tho, altho, thru; silent be should go as in lamb; limb, Anglo-Saxon, lim: thumb, Anglo-Saxon, thum, numb. ! Anglo-saxon, num : c as in sceptre, scimitar ; g as in gnash, anurl, ynure ; k as in knee, kneel, knife; las in balm, psalm; n as in autumn, solemn; was in who, whoop.

6. Some words need to be respelt with new letters; one, not along ago pronounct as spelt, as it still is in its compounds al-one, at-one, atone-ment, on-ly, should now be spelt ruf, and so enuf, tuf, and the like.

All these classes of words seem proper objects even than his passions.

of reform even for those who wish to retain the general spelling of our language, and only seek to correct the errors which hav been embodied in it, make it a truthful record of the speech and reliable material for its history. If they would seriously enter on these reforms, we should make rapid progress toward a well-spelt language. The spelling reformers, however, believ that no one who fully comprehends the extent and relations of these amendments will fail to take the final step, and approve the theoroy of fonetic spelling.

1. It may be said, in the first place, that a very large proportion of our words hav been regular in their changes of sound from their Latin, Greek or Anglo-Saxon originals, and when one they ar all spelt uniformly, the regular correspondences of the new and the obl will be clearly seen by every one who sees the words just as they ar now between the different letters which correspond in English and German according to Grimm's

It is quite a change from the to d, but the two spellings get to seem almost the same when we notice that English that is German denu; thank, dank; that, dass; thatch, decken; the, der, die das; thick, dick; thief, dich; thorn, dorn, and so on thru the alfabet. For that matter, indeed our historical frends hav a special liking for those changes which we ar used to making in putting Greek into Roman letters; upsilon must be y: kappa, e; phi, ph, and so on. Can one who has beand Homer sing his quantifications see fonetik or filosofi without a shudder.

And yet functik is the very Greek phonetikos., the natural old for of it in Roman letters; phor is fur: phanai, fari, ; Fabius, Phabius, and the like. But when the Greeklings at Rome began to affect a pure Athenian accent, and retaind in words newly taken from Greek the old sound for the letter "phi" which had been that of p followed by h, they wrote ph in such words to represent their way of sounding it. The fashion passed away at Rome. The Italians like the Spaniards, hav returned to f. They write and print plosofia. Why should we keep on with the ph of philosophy, and with y, the elegance of whose final fiourish hardly atones for its false suggestion of an old upsilon, unless, indeed, it may be said for ph that our latest fa-hion of studying Greek and Latin is an archaeological method and devotes itself mainly to exploring and reviving the minutic of ancient peculiarities, so as to free our minds as far as possible from the habits and interests of modern life, and is likely to revive agen the pronunciations of ancient Athens ! The Boston boys talk of Kikero, it is said; perhaps the girls ar beginning to discuss P-hilip and Demost hence. But our point is that a uniform change in a class of words does not obscure the connection between

the old and the new forms.

2. It may be further said that the new letters, which must be introduct for the new sounds in English, will, of course, be easily recognizable variations of the old letters which most frequently stand for the sounds. A type may be made like the old Greek Italic and German a by righting its curves to correspond with those of the Roman letters; this will be just as well known as a. So there ar easily recognizable forms of a to use in not and now, and of u to use in but and burn. Such new types will not disguise the

3. Then, agen, most of the words which ar very much changed pronunciation according to casual analogies ar alredy so spelt as to be quite disguised age from attatioum, alms from elecmosyna, rage from rabies, savage from silvatiaus, surgeon from chirargeon, need fear no futther changes. Many words come to as thru low-Latin forms which ar never seen at school; power, poer from, potere, a later form for posse? danger from dominiarium from dominus : canvas from canabicius from canibis; chance from cadentia. The common French mutilations ar disguise enough ; noun, corel, gender, language, hav alredy been spelt away from their Latin originals,

4 And, finally, there are a very large number of scientific terms, and other lerned words, that really hav no popular pronunciation. They ar not current vocables. Common people read them as they do the proper names in books of travel or the "Arabian Nights," with no distinct attempt to pronounce them. The lerned pronounce them when they hav occasion, each for himself, very much as he happens to hav pronounct the Latin or Greek words from which they ar derived. These may well be left as they ar, in good hope that when the fonetic sense of our people shall be cultivated by habitual use of fonetic spelling, the sound and the spelling will draw together. As for their etymology, a great host of these sesquipedalia ar made out of Greek words that our collegians never see, put together in a fashion unknown to the grammarians. body can guess what they come from without knowing their meaning and looking them up in a lexicon.

[ To be continued. ]

FEMALE INFLUENCE .-- If we wish to know the political and moral condition of a state, we must ook what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole of life. A wife, a mother-two magical words-comprising the sweetest sources of man's felicity. Theirs is the reign of beauty, of love, of reason. Always a reign! A man takes counsel with his wife; he obeys his mother; he obeys her long after she has ceased to live, and the ideas which he has received from her become principles stronger

## BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

"An," said a deaf man who had a scolding wife, " Man wants but little here below."

In a recent letter an Elberton (Ga.) girl states that saw is not engaged, but she says she sees a cloud on the horizon about the size of a man's hand.

THE wife who kisses her husband good-bye, with his coar collar covered with dasstruff, married him for love and is not afraid to trust him anywhere.

THE best dowry to advance the marriage of a young ludy is, when she has in her countenance mild-ness, in her speech wisdom, in her behaviour modesty, and in her life virtue.

THE style for this year. Young lady of the period: "Governor, \$10, please. I am going to take a gentleman to the party to-night and want a carriage." Of course she gets it. The little darling.

WOMAN has some queer ways of her own. It is a little singular how much valuable time she will take up in studying the post-mark on a letter to see where it comes from, when she can open the letter and find out at once,

They were talking about funerals, and one hady said to the other, "I don't like to go to funerals." You don't " was the astonished rejoinder, "Oh! I like to go!" "Like to go! Tin surprised at you," "Well," replied the other, "you evidently don't care much for imise. I like to go to funerals to hear the music. I think the Dead March from St. Paul is one of the grandest efforts of the great composer!"

As absurd item is going the rounds of the AN absurd item is going the rounds of the press about a woman in Newport, who is alleged to have found a basket with somethin - wrapped up in it on her front doorstep, and who, supposing it to be a foundling baby, took it to a station bruse and there found that the basket contained a twenty-paint turkey. We don't believe it. No woman could have testrained her curiosity to look at it before taking it to the station-house, if the station-house was a tany further off than next door. The thing is impossible.

It has been demonstrated that a house-broom left lying around under the table and on the back steps lasts just as long within two days as one for which the wite takes ten dollars' worth of trouble.

No longer by the river

We mander as of yore,
To listen to the surging
Of the tipples on the shore.
Gone are the days of gladness,
Of pleasure and of peace...
She's been and gone and married A sergeant of police.

THEY were sitting sileutly by the parlour fire, intently watching the hands of the clock as they slowly crawlet around to the biggest striking place, when she suddenly said: "Mr. Londrand, can you tell me why you are like a centity plant?" Mr. L. netrously readjusted his eyeglass, wriggled about in the chair, and stammered: "Me-He-caw caw-cause I sh-sh-shall I-tive for-for-forever?" No, you dunes, it is because it takes you salong to leave. The contriderant struck the obtase young man with such force that he struck the obtuse young man with such force that ne flew out of the frant door, and the cluster of his heels on the payement sounded like the rattling of a lath on a side of the frant door. picket fance.

## HUMOROUS.

Or course our readers understand that this claum is mostly made up of shear nonsonse.

As Indianian said to a young man who chaffed him upon his bold head: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours I can ruise hair to sell."

THE patient boy went to a neighbour's for sour filk. "I haven't any but enect!" said the woman. Then I'll wait till it sours," said he, pulling out his

THE Troy Times strikes out after this style "A little snow, a little breeze, a little thaw, a little freeze, a little draft and then-kerich ted-e-o-u-a great big sneeze,"

"MA, are you going to give me another piece the ! Ma: "What do you must to know for !" inetto: "Because if you ain't, I want to cut this piece alumby.

"Property left by a father," replied the tay, "What would you call it it left by a mother y" "why, matrimany, of course, sir."

THERE is always an irrepressible conflict going on in one's mind, when he sees a small two taking his first smoke, as to whether the boy is smoking the eiger or the eight is smoking the boy.

As editor thus acknowledges a present of grapes. "We have reserved a basket of grapes from our friend W., for which he will accept our compliments, some of which are two inches in diameter."

Take is just together considerably like a set of harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, his of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has to tag to pull through.

Tomsiv, aged 10, on a visit to his grandmamma in the country, bangs his little hat and clock in the hallway: "No fear of burglars now, Aunt Mary." said Tommy, "with a man's hat and coat in the hall."

A LITTLE boy being asked by another boy what he was doing now, replied, "I am eashier to a clothing store." "Yea," said the little chap, "that's what the clerks call me. A hundred times a day they holler to Cash t here!"

to tell a story about a big and Lincoln used to tell a sloty about a hig Hoosier who come to Washington during the war, and called upon a street Arab for a shine. Looking at the tremendous boots before him, he called out to a brother shiner across the street. "Come over and help, Jimmy. I've got an army contract."

"I wish you would keep your mouth shut!" exchained Hollemont, the dentist, saddenly losing pa-tience with his patient's prestitection to talking. "All right," said the latter, suiting the action to the word. And then Hollemont inked him if he would be so kind as to open it again long enough for him (Hollemon ) to get his finger out. You never do know how to please

A CAUTIOUS writer will always be on his A CAUTION WRITER WIII always on on magnet against the accumulation of proof, less that should happen to him which is said to have occurred to Wishop Bloomfield. After the Isarned bishop had preached a sammon out the existence of God, an admiring farmer was beard to say: "Our bishop's a main good preacher, but I can't help thinking as how there be a God after all."

THE good old professor of a certain department in the academy at West. Point is sometimes absent-minded. Having occasion to use the word centenarian by used the word centurion. The cadets were afterwards overheard talking as follows: "Say, Billy, did you no-tice the mistake professor — made to-day?" "Yes; by the way. Toumie, what is a centurion?" "Why, it's one of those things you see on alinamos with a bow and arrows." and arrows."