

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

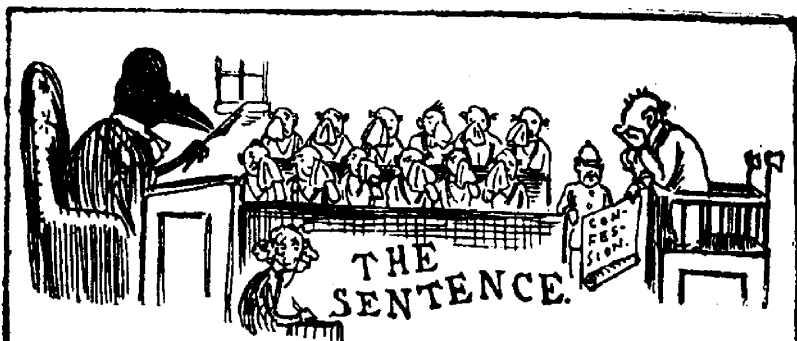
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.

CONTENTS. *March.*

Longley's Eclectic Style of Phonography.
Literary Notes --The Phonographic Meteor; Brown
and Holland Shorthand News; Reporters'
Magazine; How to Write English; Genealogy
of the Bliss Family.
Law Reporting. By Andrew J. Marsh.
Transcript of Mr. Marsh's Reporting Notes.
Official Shorthand Notes in England.
News Notes. -- Canadian; American; Colorado;
British; Foreign.

Phonographic Printing.--Visionary Phonography in
Longley's "Eclectic Style;" Law Reporting,
with Specimen of Mr. Marsh's Reporting Notes,
in Marsh's "Reformed Phonography;" Selec-
tions from the New Testament, in Munson's
Phonography.
Illustrations.--A Tilt between Rival Authors; The
Charming Female Reporter; A Lesson in Pho-
netics; A Vocal Exercise on the Vowels; A
Shorthand Dash.

[This is how GRIP brings delinquent subscribers to the book. After you have finished reading the sentence, please refer to your address as printed on this number, and see whether the date shows you to be paid up to date. If not, confess.—Ed. C. S. W.]



Subscriber at the Bar:

Have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon you?

(Two weeks' time is granted for an answer, and the only availing answer is one accompanied with the cash to settle all arrears of the past, and prepay subscription for 1882.) Otherwise the Judge shall proceed to say:

Subscriber at the Bar: You have had a fair and impartial trial, and you have been convicted of Remisness in paying your subscription to GRIP. The sentence of the Court upon you is that on Monday, the day of next, your Name be cut off from the list of Subscribers, and may the Mailing Clerk have mercy on his Scipors.

Sentence Approved:

Benjamin, Morn; Benjamin
Council for Grip.

BENGOUGH'S
COSMOPOLITAN
SHORTHAND WRITER.

Conducted by THOMAS BENGOUGH, Official Reporter, York County Courts.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1882.

No. 11.

LONGLEY'S ECLECTIC STYLE OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Mr. Elias Longley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has exercised his phonographic ingenuity in selecting from the standard systems of shorthand what he considers the best features of each, and grafting them to the main trunk from which they are all offshoots. The Eclectic Style is hardly a system, but rather a combination made from at least four systems, and therefore legible to disciples of any of the standard systems. Eclecticism, in the abstract, as described by the dictionaries, is "the principle of selecting the best from different sources," "choosing what is good from all sects and schools of philosophy."

To be of any practical value, Mr. Longley observes, what one thus selects from various sources must be homogeneous, that is, consistent, harmonious, in principle and practice; it would be worse than useless if the different selections were heterogeneous, conflicting, and inharmonious one with the other. Hence, eclecticism in phonography should aim at consistency and harmony, while it seeks to discover and use the best features of the ablest teachers and the most successful practitioners of the art. Mr. Longley does not profess to present a system of shorthand radically different from any other; he simply takes the well-tested, scientific system of Isaac Pitman, the father of the phonographic art, as improved by him and others from time to time during the past forty years, and so far modifies it by the introduction of features that have been thoroughly tested by phonographic writers in this country, as renders it more complete and serviceable. These modifications are quite few, but some of them very important both in simplifying the system and enabling the reporter to keep up with the speaker with greater ease. Eclecticism incorporates:

I. The new vowel scale that Isaac Pit-

man adopted fifteen years ago, subsequently adopted by James E. Munson, of New York, namely, *ah*, *a*, *ee* instead of *ee*, *a*, *ah*.

This arrangement, Mr. Longley argues, brings the phonetic alphabet into harmony with the alphabets of all languages, by beginning with *a*, and taking the other vowels in their usual order, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. Besides rendering the rudiments of the system more easy to learn, by reason of this familiar as well as rational arrangement, it affords many practical advantages to the skilful writer.

(a) Third place vowels, *ee* as in *feet*, short *i* as in *it*, occur more than twice as often as *ah* as in *half*, and *a* as in *pat*; therefore it is a great practical advantage to insert them where it can be done the most readily, and that is at the third place of consonant strokes, not at the first place. Thus in writing the words *meek*, *redeem*, *repeat*, *pity*, *legal*, *villainy*, *briefly*, it will be observed that by the use of the new vowel scale the pen does not have to skip back as far in a line to insert dots as by the old scale. Of the words beginning with *a*, it is seldom the first syllable is accented, so that under the rule to insert only accented vowels, it is rarely necessary to go back and insert a vowel before the first consonant. The number of words ending with *ah*, is exceedingly rare; hence with the old scale it was as rare that the last vowel in a word could be written by simply lifting the pen and dropping it in after the third place of the last consonant, as is done in the multitudinous words ending in *y*.

(b) It is more natural to write on the lower line of double ruled paper, or on the single line, than it is above; and, besides this, the greater the number of words that can be consistently written on the base line the easier and more speedily the writer can do

his work. The following exhibition of the relative frequency of occurrence of first, second and third place vowels in a certain number of words under the old and new scales, will indicate which affords the greatest advantage to the writer:

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First place vowels	6000	3850
Second place vowels	4650	4650
Third place vowels	2950	5100

It is thus demonstrated that under the old scale the first position was overloaded, and that under the new scheme it has been relieved, and the number of words to be written on the line (a small portion of them through or under the line) greatly increased. Hence under this new arrangement all words dependent on position are more equally distributed among the three positions.

II. Eclecticism adopts the *l* and *r* hook on curved stems, according to Isaac Pitman's classification, but uses the downward *r* hooked for *rr*, instead of Isaac Pitman's duplicate *fr*. In like manner I. P.'s duplicate *vr* (hook to heavy downward *r*) is Longley's *vr*. Longley adopts I. P.'s duplicates for heavy and light *thr*, as the signs are not needed for *sr* and *sr*.

III. Eclecticism adopts the initial large *qway* and *gway* hooks on the *s* side of the stem, in accordance with I. P., leaving Benn Pitman and Graham in the lurch, but goes further, and follows Munson in *tway* pure *dway*. Mr. Longley holds that while this hook adds a very little to the outline of such words as *twice*, *dwelt*, *quick*, *queer*, and *anguish*, it greatly increases their legibility when the vowels are omitted, besides affording many new contracted forms for the reporter, as *dw* for *dwelling*, *dws* for *dwelling-house*, *qway* for *equality*, *qwayn* for *quantity*, *qwaysm* for *quarrelsome*, etc.

IV. Eclecticism adds *ter*, *der*, *thr*, to straight stems by a large final hook, following Munson, and leaving all other authors in the rear of progress. Mr. Longley argues that the adoption of this principle renders phonography more philosophical and consistent, as well as briefer and fully as legible. This *ter* hook being made on the *n*-side of straight stems, the *shn* hook is confined to the remaining side, and not allowed to alternate. Why should the *shn* hook alternate from one side to the other, Mr. Longley would like to know, any more than the *n*-hook or the *f*-hook? This *ter* hook represents *their* or *there* when added to logograms, as *up-there*, *by-their*, &c., on the same principle as these words are represented by the lengthened curved logo-

grams. By the use of this hook the reporter saves one stroke out of two, besides avoiding the loss of running below the line, which is equivalent to another stroke against the old system.

V. The only feature in which the Eclectic Style differs from all others is in the use of the book-keepers' readily-made check for *h*. The inventor claims it is quicker than any other, the tick being made by the drop of the pen, with the least appreciable effort and loss of time. The formation of this stroke counteracts the tendency to curve the hook-*yay* and Pitman's *up-hay* into *wel* and *sel*; besides which it takes all the final hooks and circles, *s*, *st*, *sez*, *n*, *f*, and may be written half-length better than any of the other signs. The representation of the aspirate is thus simplified by the use of but one sign, or its abbreviate tick, while in all other styles this tick is used in addition to their other and radically different signs. Mr. Longley omits to mention another very strong argument in favor of his *h*, namely, that as the aspirate is but a *breath*, the most appropriate sign to represent it is a light, easily-formed, readily-coalesced one. We consider Munson's heavy *emp* an unphilosophic representative of a breathing sound. Munson's sign is too ponderous, and breathes like a portly person afflicted with dropsy, or an irascible, wheezy patient troubled with *hay-fever*! [Laughter would be appropriate at this juncture, but as the type-founders have not supplied a suitable symbol for its representation, we simply use an exclamation, leaving the reader to supply the cackination.]

VI. Eclecticism retains the "old reliable" *y* and *w* (Pitman's *ter* and *arch*), used by every author except Isaac Pitman. Mr. Longley considers these curved forms far superior to I. P.'s *way* and *yay* straight stems which cannot take initial hooks. Eclecticism uses the *y* and *w* curves with increased usefulness, by hooking, halving, etc., the same as all other strokes.

[These explanations will enable any phonographer to read the specimen of Eclectic Style given in this number, for which see illustrations of forms mentioned herein.—ED. C. S. W.]

THE JOURNALIST (London, Eng.) was discontinued "for a time," at the end of last year, owing to the editor's increasing professional duties. Mr. Evans hopes that the business responsibilities which have come upon him this year, "not single spies, but in battalions," will in themselves enable him at no distant date to command sufficient leisure for the resumption of the magazine.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC METEOR (S. C. J. Woodward, Editor: F. Pitman, London), maintains its vigor and versatility. The litho. work is excellent, while the illustrations lighten up what is otherwise sometimes heavy. What surprises us is that there are articles, essays and poems, on nearly every conceivable subject except Phonography. Surely there are "live" topics for the rising literary men to discuss! The *Meteor* is a model of typo-litho-graphic taste, and is in the front rank of shorthand literary magazines.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND NEWS. Chicago: B. & H. S. N. Co., 50 Dearborn St. Bengough's Shorthand Bureau, Toronto. \$2.

Stamped with the impress. as well as the imprint, of the Brown & Holland house, comes number one of this new aspirant to favor,—neat, clean, first-class, good-tempered. The shorthand lithographing is crude, but the journal has no other fault. With Prof. Brown as editor-in-chief, and a genial assistant in the person of E. P. Newhall, this journal will aid in raising the status of the profession, and doing good. It is the intention of the *News'* editors to recognize equally all systems—another evidence that the spirit of fraternity is abroad among shorthand writers, notwithstanding the impression that has been created by past unseemly quarrels among phonographic authors and editors. Chicago is called the "center of the shorthand world," and no doubt the *News* will be successful from the start. The WRITER and *News* clubbed for \$2.50.

THE REPORTERS' MAGAZINE. London: E. J. Nankivell, F. R. H. S., Editor. Toronto: Bengough's Shorthand Bureau. \$1.

The most superb shorthand publication in England. Well deserves to be called "the Organ of the Profession." Thomas Allen Reed and other notables are contributors to its pages, which the editor knows how to fill with interesting matters, phonographic and journalistic. The Christmas number was special in every sense of the word, while the February number which we received is marked "Second Edition," showing that merit is recognized as it deserves to be.

HOW TO WRITE ENGLISH. By A. Arthur Reade. London: John Marshall & Co., 42 Paternoster Row. Toronto: Bengough's Shorthand Bureau. 50 cts.

Mr. Reade, who is teacher of English Composition at the Y. M. C. A., Manchester, gives us in this neat volume of 100 pages, "a practical treatise on English Composition." The style of the book is evidence that the author is master of his subject, which he treats in a very pleasing manner. He has given us a book not of rules of syntax, but full of incidents and anecdotes, glimpses of the methods of famous literary men, illustrations of various "styles" of composition, &c. To merely mention the headings of chapters is to commend this little work. They are:

On the Laws of Writing—The Writers' Vocabulary—On Taking Pains—On the Formation of Style—On the Study of Models—English or Latin—On Simplicity in Style—On Brevity in Style—On Purity in Style—On Energy of Style—Parts of Speech—Punctuation—On Paraphrase—Precis Writing—Hints for Essayists—On Controversy. Mr. Reade gives the following among the specimens of "vulgar language":—"At Washington Chamber of Representatives, women hurriedly take notes of what is passing, sitting *cheek by jowl* with the male members of the Craft, between whom and themselves the best feeling exists." This from *Cassell's Magazine!* Mr. Reade has a brief commendation of shorthand as an aid to composition, too brief by half, and not nearly as strong as he should have made it.

GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY IN AMERICA. Compiled by J. Homer Bliss, Norwich, Conn. 81 pp. \$10.

This handsome volume deserves more than the brief notice which we gave it in our last number, the author having meantime sent us a copy of the book. It bears the impress of typographical skill throughout, and shows that the compiler has great capacity for detail and an inexhaustible fund of patience. Few men would undertake such a task as the collection of facts, dates, incidents, &c., going back three hundred years, and concerning nearly twenty thousand persons. We trust Mr. Bliss will receive a fitting financial return for all this labor, but in any case he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has been useful in "his day and generation," and has set an example well worthy the imitation of others. Breeders of fancy stock lavishly spend time and money in collecting most exact and minute data for "Pedigrees," "Herd Books," &c. Are fancy cattle of more account to humanity, are they more important factors in human progress, than men and women? To ask such a question is to answer it; but how often—rather, how seldom—is it asked? The *Scientific American* recently published an article showing humorously, but convincingly, that pigs have a greater money value in the world's estimation than have babies. If an epidemic breaks out among swine the most intense excitement is created among the dealers in pork, and active measures are taken for its prevention; but babies are allowed to die off by the thousands without the least concern. In New York city alone, in one year, 17,000 children died under the age of five years. Such a death-rate would not have been allowed among cattle, because the popular notion is that there is more money in cattle than in children. Mr. Bliss is one of the few who see the matter otherwise, and hence this Herculean labor. The book contains several portraits, among them that of the author, whose name is one of the most familiar among printers on this continent. If any of our readers are named Bliss, or Blyse, or Bloys, we recommend them to become acquainted with their honorable ancestry in the pages of this book.

LAW REPORTING.

BY ANDREW J. MARSH, OFFICIAL LA REPORTER,
SAN FRANCISCO.

[The following article, as well as the facsimile reporting notes in *Baker v. Moss*, are copied from "Marsh's Manual of Reformed Phonetic Short-Hand"—a text-book which is highly prized by those who use Mr. Marsh's style of shorthand.

Mr. Marsh's system is based on that of Mr. Isaac Pitman, but "differs widely from it in the strictly progressive method of presentation adopted, in the application of many principles which are altogether new, and in consistent adherence to elementary principles throughout." Mr. Marsh embodies improvements as the result of over eighteen years' experience, and claims for his "reformed" system—(1) a saving of half the time required in learning any other; (2) briefer and more rapid writing than by any other; (3) ready, plain, and unmistakable legibility, "which," Mr. Marsh observes, "is not the case with any other shorthand."]]

The verbatim reporting of the testimony and proceedings at the trials of causes in Courts of justice, has of late years, since shorthand writing has become more generally known and appreciated than formerly, grown into a branch of the reporter's business of great and steadily increasing importance. A few suggestions relative to that particular subject may therefore be of value.

A law reporter ought to possess some knowledge of law, and of the forms of legal procedure, and it would seem almost indispensable that he should be acquainted, to some extent at least, with the rules of evidence. Law cases should be reported upon paper having a marginal line at the left side of the page—either what is known as "legal cap" or other paper prepared for the purpose—and the paper may perhaps most conveniently be held in a long writing clip, with the spring at the upper end, the sheets being then readily turned back out of the way as fast as they are filled. Only one side of the paper should be written upon. The reporter should be provided with a seat at a table or desk, so placed, if possible, that he shall face the witness stand, and be as near to it as may be; and at the same time so situated that he can hear whatever may be said by the presiding judge, or by the counsel.

At the top of the first page of the notes should be written the name of the Court, where it is held, its term, the name of the judge or judges presiding, the title of the action, its number and character, the names of the counsel appearing for each party; and next should follow the date of the commencement of the trial, and any order of the Court, or agreement of counsel relative to the employment of the reporter.

In jury cases, the examination of jurors, previous to being sworn, should be reported, because exceptions may be taken to the rulings of the Court as to their competency; although it is seldom necessary, except in criminal cases, to transcribe this portion of the report.

The opening statement of the case, by plaintiff's counsel, must also be taken down, because a motion may be made for a non-suit, or for dismissal upon the opening; but the defendant's opening, or other arguments of counsel on either side, whether upon questions incidentally arising, or in summing up at the close of the trial, need not be reported, unless specially requested, and then they do not belong to the official record.

Sometimes in cases of great importance, which are expected to be carried to an Appellate Court, counsel find it an advantage to have their arguments specially reported, because all the law and facts involved are then freshly impressed upon their minds, and unless they are preserved by means of shorthand, they may find, when they are called upon, perhaps weeks or months afterwards, to prepare their briefs, that many points, and possibly some of vital importance, have gone from memory past recall.

All oral testimony must, of course, be taken down with literal exactness, by question and answer; and in the transcript the language of the witness must be left unchanged, no matter how defective it may be in a grammatical point of view. Even his mispronunciations of words should be represented as nearly as it can be done.

An offer to prove certain facts should be taken down in the exact words of the counsel, but when a motion is made to strike out testimony, or an objection is interposed, only the grounds of the motion or objection should be stated, omitting, as much as possible, the mere argument of counsel. Considerable dexterity is often exercised in eliminating the precise grounds of an objection from the argumentative language accompanying the counsel's statement of it; but unless that is done the transcript is liable to become excessively and unnecessarily voluminous.

The rulings of the Court upon all incidental questions, together with the reasons given for such rulings, if any, and also the charge of the Court to the jury, in a jury case, must be reported in the language of the Court; and if counsel on either side except, that fact must also be noted.

In reporting testimony the beginning of a question is indicated by commencing it at the left of the marginal line, and the beginning of an answer by commencing it considerably to the right of the line, or by leaving twice as much space as for a period between the end of the question and the beginning of the answer. The beginning of a question may also be indicated by two long parallel lines, in the direction of *chay*, (thus //) and the beginning of an answer by one such line (thus /).

The specimens on opposite page will suffice to illustrate what has been said on this subject:

TRANSCRIPT OF MARSH'S REPORTING NOTES.

[In the introductory portion of the following transcript, instead of giving a literal key to the notes (which contain only so much as is necessary to jot down in shorthand, often in a very short space of time), the author has endeavored rather to convey a general idea of the manner in which a transcript should be prepared. The marginal notes, "ex." for exception, "motion," "d. e." for documentary evidence, and "obj." for objection, should always be made in the transcript for convenience of reference, and if time allows they should, like the names of the witnesses, be written in longhand in the notes, because longhand letters catch the eye readily.]

In the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

June Term, A.D. 1868.

Present, Hon. S. H. DWINELLE, J.

(Andrew J. Marsh, Official Reporter.)

THOMAS BAKER

vs.

SAMUEL MOSS.

No. 3009—Accounting.

COUNSEL APPEARING.

For Pl'ff—NATHANIEL HOLLAND, Esq. | For Def't—JOHN R. JARBOE, Esq.
SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868.

The above entitled action coming up for trial by the Court, on the Equity Calendar,

The COURT ordered that Andrew J. Marsh, the Official Reporter of this Court, take down in shorthand the testimony and proceedings, which were as follows:—

OPENING OF STATEMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Mr. HOLLAND—This is an action brought by Thomas Baker against Samuel Moss, for an accounting, the plaintiff claiming that he is partner in the firm of Moss & Baker. The facts are these: Sometime prior to 1866—eighteen months or two years prior to that time—Irving Baker and Samuel Moss entered into co-partnership, in this city, doing a general dry goods business, at No. 222 Blank Street. After they had been in the business some time, Irving Baker desired to retire from the partnership, and on the 6th January, 1866, he made an assignment of all his interests in the co-partnership to his father, Thomas Baker, who then resided in Ireland. The assignment was in the nature of a deed of trust. He assigns and conveys, under a declaration of trust, agreed upon, signed, and executed by him and the defendant together, all his interests in the concern to his father, Thomas Baker; and this document was accepted and held by the defendant Samuel Moss. Irving Baker, some time after this assignment of his interests in the concern, went to Ireland, and there, about the first of July, 1866, he died. The business has ever since been continued, as usual, in the same store, having been carried on by Samuel Moss, as we claim, in the interest jointly, of himself and Thomas Baker, the plaintiff in this suit. I will read the complaint in order that the Court may see, more particularly, the nature of the action. We ask that an accounting be had and rendered by the defendant, a receiver appointed, and so forth. (Reads the complaint.)

Mr. JARBOE—I move that the case be dismissed upon the plaintiff's opening, upon the ground that if all he alleges be shown there is no cause of action. The privity necessary to constitute a partnership between two parties is wanting. There is no mutual consent alleged to have been established between the plaintiff and defendant upon which the relation known as partnership could be said to arise. The only privity which can be said to exist is that privity which possibly might support an action for money had and received.

The COURT (after arguments)—I think the complaint is broad enough to enable him to recover. There certainly has been time enough for the defendant to close up the affairs of the concern. I deny the motion.

Mr. JARBOE—I except.

Mr. HOLLAND—I offer in evidence the written instrument referred to in the pleadings signed by Irving Baker and Samuel Moss, and which was given by Baker to Moss.

The COURT—Is there any objection?

Mr. JARBOE—We admit it just as they state it, sir.

The COURT—Let it be considered as read.

Mr. JARBOE (obj.)—We shall object that there is no proof of the delivery of the instrument. We admit the signatures, but deny that it was ever delivered to Thomas Baker, the plaintiff in this case.

Mr. HOLLAND—We do not propose to prove that it was delivered to him.

OFFICIAL SHORTHAND NOTES.

(From the Reporter's Magazine, London, Eng.)

The committee of judges on legal procedure in their report on the changes which it may be desirable to make in the procedure of the High Court of Justice in connection with or consequential on the union of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer Division, have made some suggestions in regard to shorthand notes, which, if adopted, will considerably affect shorthand writers.

The report runs as follows :

"The committee consider that, in the interest of suitors, it is desirable that an official record of the proceedings at the trial should be obtainable. Under the changes which we propose in our report the judge who tries the case will never be present at any appeal, or motion for re-hearing, and the necessary transcription of his notes will involve more trouble and delay than the transcription of the notes of a shorthand writer. Moreover the judge can take no note of his own summing up, and in cases where misdirection is complained of, recourse at present must be had either to a shorthand writer specially employed, or to the imperfect and perhaps conflicting notes upon a counsel's brief.

"Official shorthand writers, one or more, shall be appointed to attend each court; a note of so much evidence and of such proceedings as the court or judge shall direct shall be taken in every case; the expense of taking such notes shall be borne by the parties as shall be directed; and the court or judge shall have power to direct that such notes or any part thereof shall be transcribed, and to make such order as to payment by the parties as shall be deemed just."

If adopted, this will introduce into English courts what has long been a regular practice in the leading law courts of the United States. It is somewhat early to express an opinion as to the probable, or possible, consequence of the recommendation on the profession of shorthand writers. As a rule shorthand notes, under the present system, are taken of every case of any importance, and a transcript is always obtainable, for shorthand writers index and carefully preserve their note-books for years.

The suggestion of the committee, however, has caused a flutter of excitement amongst shorthand writers, who forthwith held a meeting to consider its effect. As the meeting was private we are not at liberty to divulge what took place further than to say that a committee was appointed to watch the further progress of the matter in the interests of shorthand writers.

If it were not that this magazine was the first to adopt the name *Shorthand Writer*, we should feel inclined to drop it and seek for some less common title. An American contemporary, which espouses the Isaac Pitman system, adopted the name, and now the author of *Takigraphy* announces a new paper, to be called the *Shorthand Writer*. Is this Write? If so, wouldn't it be *Writer* for Mr. Lindsley, who is a phonetician, to spell his new name "Riter"?

NEWS NOTES.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Samuel Allin, stenographer and book-keeper, for five years with Hughes Bros., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, has taken a position with the Electric Light Co. of New York.

Mr. R. G. Corneil, of Lindsay, has correspondents in India and all parts of the world. He sends them copies of *Grip* and Canadian novelties, and in return receives curiosities from all countries.

Mr. J. W. Fortune, one of our best known and most highly esteemed Canadian stenographers, is now in the general offices of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway in Chicago. He recently had a misfortune in his family, but he seems to be as cheerful as ever.

Mr. Chas. A. Robinson, formerly of Sarnia, is now employed as amanuensis to the Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Wabash Railway at Springfield, Ill. We are pleased to record the promotion of Canadian shorthanders, and trust to hear good accounts of Mr. Robinson.

Mr. C. C. Young, an expert telegrapher, mastered shorthand during odd hours while acting as station agent on the Canada Southern Railway at Hawtreys, Ont. He has gone to Chicago to take a position as stenographer and telegrapher. We expect to hear a good account of him.

Mr. A. G. Miller, an Isaac Pitman writer, who hails from Orillia, Ont., has been employed as stenographer to the Muskegon County (Michigan) Circuit Court, at a salary of \$6 per day. Mr. M. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, was an applicant for the appointment, but was barred by the statute requiring the reporter to reside within the circuit.

Mr. S. R. Callaway, an A 1 Graham writer, who has had a wonderfully successful railway career in the United States, has received another promotion, being now general manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. He deserves all the success he has achieved. He is one of the many Canadian stenographers who have risen rapidly to responsible positions on the other side of the Lakes.

The *Toronto Globe* has issued a supplement containing the letters written from Ireland by its special commissioner, Mr. Phillips Thompson—"Jimuel Briggs"). These letters have given rise to more favorable comment, by reason of their fulness, fairness, and graphic description, than those of any other correspondent. Mr. Thompson has prepared a lecture on the Land Laws of Ireland, which he has been delivering in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. W. V. Huntsman, a school teacher of the olden time in Canada, and formerly secretary of the Oxford County Teachers' Institute, is traveling in Ontario, exhibiting Scioptic views of various kinds, and illustrating the beauties of

Phonography. It is amusing to notice the effect of phonetic spelling on an audience comprising scholars fresh from the common schools wherein the word *Kat* is absurdly spelled see-aa-tee. Mr. Huntsman has the happy faculty of making himself quite at home with his audience from the start, and he succeeds in teaching his improvised "school" to read short words in Phonography after instruction for but a half-hour. Notwithstanding the ridicule of the general public and some shorthand writers, phonetic spelling must soon be made a part of common-school education.

Montreal has a phono- (or rather steno-) graphic genius in the person of "Prof." Jordan, who traverses the streets of that city carrying a huge yellow placard, labelled, "The most Wonderful Invention of the Day—Shorthand taught in Five Lessons of One Hour Each." The "Prof." has for some years past been trying to make people believe that Isaac Pitman's phonography was a sort of imitation of Taylor, and that the latter, being the one employed by the Gurneys in the British House of Commons, must necessarily be the best. The "Prof." had the misfortune some time ago to meet with an accident, and since then he has "professed" to be blind, but still able to teach "the best system of shorthand in the world." The poor fellow has now got down to "hard pan," and he meets with poor success accordingly.

Miss Helen T. Peirson, official stenographer for the city of Cincinnati, though, by reason of her official position and consequent oath of allegiance, a United States citizen, is a Canadian by birth. She was born, and lived until a few years ago, in the town of Galt, Province of Ontario, where she received her education. She is well connected both in Canada and England. Four or five years ago she went to Louisville, Ky., and obtained employment as copyist in an office. Ambition prompted her in 1876 to begin the study of shorthand, and she acquired in nine months a knowledge of the art as developed by Graham, without the aid of a teacher. From St. Louis she removed to Cincinnati along with her employer, in which latter city her natural ability, perseverance, resolute independence, and lady-like demeanor have found their reward, Miss Peirson being the first officially appointed lady stenographer of that city, besides being one of the most popular of the fraternity (?) She is a member of the firm of Longley & Peirson, official stenographers of the Hamilton County Courts. In 1881 Miss Peirson was re-appointed for three years. Mr. Longley writes:—"The facility and accuracy with which she reads her shorthand notes, though taken at times at a speed of two hundred words or more per minute, and in the most difficult of legal reporting, are the best evidence which can be given of her ability as a reporter, and also the legibility of the system which she writes." These expressions, coming from one who is himself a phonographic inventor, are not more complimentary to Miss Peirson than to Mr. Graham. So much has been

said about the illegibility of Graham's system that it is refreshing to have a contrary opinion from so high an authority as Mr. Longley.

AMERICAN.

Mr. Eugene P. Newhall is on the staff of the *Shorthand News*, Chicago, as sub-editor.

Mr. Thos. P. Hughes, shorthand for the Newcomb-Buchanan Distilling Company, of Louisville, Ky., renewed an engagement with the firm recently, but the concern has since gone into bankruptcy. The failure of the company is a great financial blow to the city, though the teetotal citizens will have reason to rejoice that the supply of fire-water has been temporarily suspended.

Mr. D. P. Lindsley, the author of *Takigraphy*, lost many of his books, together with all his records and accounts, by the recent fire in Park Row. A fund has been opened, to which the disciples of *Takigraphy* are liberally contributing, for the re-publication of the text-books. Subscribers to the *Takigrapher* or *Reporter* are requested to send in their addresses, stating the date to which subscription is settled. The author says he is commencing business anew, with "renewed faith and energy."

Mr. Geo. C. Hawley, of Rochester, N. Y., sends us a photograph reduced from an oil painting 54 x 47, representing the Declaration of Independence, written in white in Munson phonographic characters on a black ground. The painting is the work of Mr. Hawley, and occupied him some three months. The piece is copyright. The phonographic forms are beautifully clear and correct, the condensation of light upon them in the photographic process giving them great distinctness.

Mr. John H. Mimms, official reporter, from St. Albans, Vt., passed through Toronto recently. He flew so quickly that he had not time to call on us, and could only send his card. Mr. Mimms is one of the most accomplished shorthand writers on the Continent, his characters closely resembling copper-plate printing. The conductor of the *WRITER* and Mr. M. were, in 1874, companions for a season, as amanuenses to Prof. Fowler, and the budding genius of our official friend transformed the phrenologist's jaw-breaking words and odd expressions into the simplest geometric forms. "Cool off and keep cool," would be indicated by a *klik* intersected with *f*; "butt end of an old oak log" and similar phrases, were treated after the same fashion, and Mimms would patiently wait for "more." He hasn't such an easy time now, though.

An American shorthand amanuensis writes us that he is going to learn telegraphy. He does not expect to adopt that profession, but he thinks that it is a good thing to know, as many business houses want persons who can send messages over their private wires. We commend this incident to the attention of telegraphers, as an illustration of the intimate relation between these two "graphic" art-sciences. If the shrewd phonographer finds it an advantage

to be a master of telegraphy, how much more should the shrewd telegrapher see in a knowledge of shorthand? With skill in either a man of capacity is moderately certain of a competency; but a skilful phono-telegrapher or telephono-grapher is sure to command a first-class position and salary. Telegraphers should take the hint.

Mr. Martin A. Laux has published, in the *Catholic Union* of Buffalo, N. Y., a very appreciative memorial tribute to Lieut. James R. McAuliffe, who died suddenly on Feb. 21st. Mr. Laux, who commenced the study of shorthand with the deceased at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, gives the following interesting details of the history of one who doubtless might have become a prominent member of our profession had he not preferred military life:—"The career of James R. McAuliffe is a striking one. He entered St. Joseph's College in 1860, and remained there until 1869. Having distinguished himself by his knowledge of stenography at a public examination of his graduating class, he was at once engaged by Mr. Charles G. Tinsley, who was in search of a competent assistant. Mr. Tinsley, now stenographer for the fourth judicial department of the Supreme Court, was then official reporter for the northern district of the State of New York, the Hon. William Dorsheimer being the United States district attorney for that district. Young McAuliffe soon mastered the most difficult and discouraging part of stenography by acquiring great facility in transcribing the notes of Mr. Tinsley. When in Buffalo Mr. Tinsley, assisted by his young aide, performed most of his labors in the office of Mr. Dorsheimer, whose attention was quickly attracted to the slight but promising lad. Upon the expiration of his term of office, in 1871, Mr. Dorsheimer at once engaged McAuliffe for his law clerk. McAuliffe now devoted himself assiduously to the study of law and the improvement of his powers of speech, and he no doubt would have attained very high rank in jurisprudence had he made it his profession. It was about the middle of 1871 that Hon. William Williams, then Member of Congress, and having the privilege of selecting an applicant for admission into West Point, announced his intention of bestowing the honor upon the boy who should stand the highest in the competitive examination about to be held. Young McAuliffe entered the lists against twenty opponents and carried off the prize with ease, not failing to answer a single question. He was admitted into West Point after the usual preliminary examination. His examination in mathematics was begun with a question of a somewhat puzzling character. The quick mind of McAuliffe perceived the solution at once, and the answer came from him like a flash. So pleased and satisfied were the judges with his promptness, that the examination was pursued no further on this branch of study. He was graduated with high honor out of this great institution of practical knowledge after four years of very severe work, and entered the artillery branch of the service. He subsequently was assigned to For-

ress Monroe, where he became qualified to enter the engineers' corps. At the time of his death he had just returned from Detroit, where he had acted in the distinguished capacity of Judge Advocate in a case of high importance."

COLORADO.

Mr. W. S. Jordan sends us the following items from Denver, Colo.:

The Colorado Shorthand Writers' Association is progressing and enrolling new members at each meeting.

A. D. Welby, late of Supt. Cooper's office, Toronto, is at Pueblo with Supt. Kimberly of the Rio Grande.

The shorthand writers here now, are J. B. Andrews, sec'y to Genl. Mgr. Dodge; W. S. Jordan, sec'y to Asst. Genl. Mgr. Ristiul; J. J. Warner, with Genl. Passgr. Agt; Jim Evans, with Supt. of Express; R. A. Hutchinson, with Supt. of Telegraph; and J. Knoblock, with Pool Commissioner.

BRITISH.

Mr. C. A. Pitman, nephew of the inventor of Phonography, sent the editor of the *Reporter's Magazine* a postal card containing 10,000 words. The writing is distinct and legible, and by no means so crowded as it can be by the same writer.

Mr. Pitman's annual address deals entirely with the Spelling Reform, to which he is devoting the best of the time that remains. The *Phonetic Journal*—printed mostly in the reformed spelling—has now a circulation of 13,000 copies weekly, and half a ton of phonetically-printed books are weekly despatched from the Institute in Bath.

Mr. Fred. Pitman is one of the few who can master 200 words per minute. He says he generally finds himself, during the process of note-taking, capable of forming the nicest, possible estimate of the speaker's style, logically grammatically and rhetorically, and he has frequently observed that the mind has been intensely interested in the subject matter. These are some "casual advantages" which are lost by ordinary mortals who write in an "anxious, excited frame of mind."

FOREIGN.

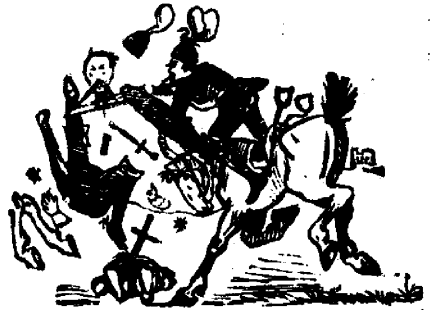
Queensland has a phonographic publication called the *Pioneer Multigraph*. The first number appeared in May, 1881.

Adjut.-Major Gaumet, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of France, has patented an instrument which he calls a "telelogue," for signalling purposes. The signals consist of the letters of the alphabet and figures silvered on a dead black ground, and these are illuminated at night by lamps with strong reflectors. A powerful telescope is the receiving instrument. For signalling a distance of two and a half miles the whole apparatus need not weigh more than five pounds.



THE CHARMING FEMALE REPORTER.

"Over the hill to the Court House,
She gaily picks her way."



A TILT BETWEEN RIVAL AUTHORS.

From a Painting by one of Ye Old Masters.



A LESSON IN PHONETICS.

Bright Boy.—(spells)—"See-a-tee, Kat."
Stern Tutor.—"Wrong! Go to your See-a-tee!"



A VOCAL VOWEL EXERCISE.

One of D. L. S. B's pupils practising on the "Standard" Vowel-scale.

- We gave alms, (long dots.)
- All cold food, (long dashes.)
- It fell flat (short dots.)
- On pap's foot! (short dashes.)



HAVE YOU
SUBSCRIBED
AND
PAID UP?

A SHORT-HAND DASH.

LAW REPORTING—IN MARSH'S "REFORMED PHONOGRAPHY."

[The page contains approximately 25 lines of dense shorthand notation, written in a cursive style on a ruled background. The symbols are highly stylized and difficult to decipher without a key. The notation appears to be a form of shorthand used for legal reporting.]

VISIONARY PHONOGRAPHY--IN LONGLEY'S "ECLECTIC STYLE OF PHONOGRAPHY."

(From the "Phonetic Educator.")

b n a m l o k s
 c u x u s b n / r a x
 e y o z i r x f o x p p
 - h i n p x r n / m m x
 w i o n c f o o x w i t
 k s a y o p o f o i e - f
 o a t x b g r o r e r h e l
 a b x
 b o - e f o r e l o z i - m
 x m a c n i s y b / y r c u x
 - g b c e 2 k - s - y a b z f o
 - p a > t c v y l l b b x j f i
 n f k a b i o u i g o - y b a r a
 ' e r e l e o l e s a s a " k b x"
 e a g m l a i z y m e e e
 ~ b x y o z a z - z p s b: " y e
 n o y a i n i n i n a h e t
 e s z e z - z o f i r e b k i p
 a v l - e f x r z t b b p
 ' e s t f y f a i f l f o n e s e
 z r e x b - s - e p c i n i l l o x p

Handwritten shorthand examples on ruled lines, including words like "Colbin" and "unable".

Colbin

unable

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ECLECTIC STYLE.

Long	ja	ja	je	jaw	-3	-35	Aspirate x I Pman o 2x Benn Pman 6x
Short	ja	je	ji	jo	-5	-55	A. J. Graham x J. P. Munson x E. Langley x
Old							liable to come 6. 6. x EL x 2 long 1 short
New							hence enhance hat hot-house
IP	[f] [v] [l] [t] [h] [d] [g] [k] [c] [n] [m] [p] [q] [r] [s] [z]	Tied h' as					
EL	[f] [v] [l] [t] [h] [d] [g] [k] [c] [n] [m] [p] [q] [r] [s] [z]	IP [f] [v] [l] [t] [h] [d] [g] [k] [c] [n] [m] [p] [q] [r] [s] [z] EL [f] [v] [l] [t] [h] [d] [g] [k] [c] [n] [m] [p] [q] [r] [s] [z]					
EL	6 twice	6 dwell	6 quiet	6 green	x 6 6 6 6 6 6		
For the man	f	father	softer	water	6 smatter	for their have think on	
	p	pat	pat	daughter	6 smatter	6 by 6 do 6 can	

PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS (*chaps. 1, 2*)
IN MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY

Handwritten shorthand notes in Munson's Phonography, corresponding to the text of Paul's Epistle to the Romans (chapters 1 and 2). The notes are written on a page with horizontal dotted lines. The shorthand consists of various symbols, including letters, numbers, and decorative flourishes, arranged in approximately 20 lines of text.

Handwritten shorthand notes on a page with horizontal lines. The notes consist of various symbols, including letters, numbers, and decorative flourishes, arranged in approximately 15 rows. Some symbols are enclosed in parentheses or other markings. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be a form of shorthand or shorthand practice.

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, consisting of approximately 20 lines of cursive symbols and abbreviations.