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THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER,

A Monthly Journal, Devoted to the Spread of the Writing, Printing, and Spelling Reform.

William H. Orr,

[Had this art (Phonography) been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years hard labor.—*How, Tho's H. Benton.*]

Publisher.

VOLUME II.

OSHAWA, C. W., MAY, 1860.

NUMBER XI.

Our Prospects.

Another issue will close the second volume of the *Phnetic Pioneer*. The probabilities are that its regular monthly publication will then cease for a time, to be resumed again at convenience, but, in the mean time, it will make its appearance semi-occasionally, that is, often as necessity seems to demand. It is with no little regret we feel called upon to make this announcement, though we must say that we never contemplated sustaining a regular journal, devoted to the dissemination of Phonetic science, in Canada, just at present. We did not even suppose that we should have been able to have gone farther with the enterprise than to the completion of the first volume, when we undertook the task. The only chance we saw, at the time, of doing so was, in the improvement of times in Canada, financially. However, here we are, near the close of the second volume and our head above water yet. This result has been owing, in good part, to the liberality with which several earnest friends of the Phonetic movement have come forward and borne a portion of the burden—some by club subscriptions of a greater or less amount, and some by cash donations. Among the latter class was a gift from a Phonetic publisher of \$10.00.

As soon as convenient the June number will be issued, and then we shall allow the *Pioneer* to take a season of rest, while we turn our phonographic acquirements to more profitable account than scribbling for it, in recording election speeches during the forthcoming contest for King's Division. We shall still keep as good an assortment of phonographic and phonetic books, magazines, paper, pencils, etc., as usual, and shall be happy to hear from our old friends as often as possible. After the June number is out, the next issue of the *Pioneer* will be dated January 1861, the succeeding one, Feb.,

etc, although perhaps we may issue 3 or 4 numbers of the 3rd volume before the close of 1860. The price will be the same as heretofore—25 cents per volume. Clubs may be formed also at the same rates as formerly.—Whether we issue all the numbers of the 3rd volume before the close of 1861, or not until the end of 1862, all who subscribe toward it will get the worth of their money.

EVER-CIRCULATORS.—We are pleased to learn from several of the contributors that the Ever-circulating Magazine commenced by Mr J. C. Grant, of Port Hope, is going its rounds cheerily, doing good as it goes. All Phonographers wishing to make the acquaintance of other phonographers throughout Canada, with a view of rendering the art useful to them, will do well to send us their names together with a specimen sheet of their writing. The specimen sheet should be executed with care, as should every word a young Phonographer writes. We will file away those applications until our next issue, when the names will be published in companies of four or five, with the best writer indicated as conductor of the Magazine, and such remarks given as will assist in the formation and successful carrying on of each Ever-circulator. Perhaps some of the contributors to existing Ever-circulators would be willing to take charge of a new Ever-circulator, in addition to their present connection. If so, we hope they will apprise us of the fact.

W. P. M.—We have an abundance of the English Note Paper on hand now. Also any number of English Phonographic Magazines. Price for the paper 12 cents; for the Magazines 10 cts. each. The Magazines are chiefly in the Corresponding Style, only an occasional one being printed in reporting. The *Phonographic Examiner*, of which magazine we have the greatest number on hand, is printed in the ordinary manner. The *Observer*, the *Correspondent*, and the *Casket* are printed according to the reversed vowel scale.

WRITE WELL.—Every student of Phonography should aim at writing every word beautifully—never being satisfied with any word he may write unless it is just as perfect as it is possible for him to make it. Many Phonographers get disgusted with themselves and give up the study through not paying attention to this matter. It takes a good deal of time and attention to become a neat and beautiful writer of long-hand, but Phonography is so very simple, and is composed of so many easy and graceful curves that the acquisition of a neat and correct style of writing Phonography is a very easy matter, yet like everything else worth having, it cannot be acquired without some effort. First learn to write well. You will thus become a fast writer, and a fast reader of Phonography, in quicker time than if you write away with a poor pen or a dull pencil, without paying much attention to whether you can read what you have written, easily or not. Some persons cannot read Phonography as fast as they can write it. This is wrong. In such a case the student should consider whether or not he is in the habit of writing faster than is proper for him to do, until he can write more legibly.

THE REPORTER'S COMPANION.—Several parties have written to us lately ordering this work but we have been obliged to inform them that we had none on hand, but would get a stock as soon as possible. We observe by Pitman's Magazine that the work is and has been, for several months, out of print. A new and improved edition is being got ready as fast as possible, and will soon be ready for sale. Just as soon as we can get a supply, all orders will be filled.

THE HAND-BOOK.—We have several orders on hand unfilled for this work, our stock of which is again exhausted. We expect to have a new lot in a few days.

Mr. Ray, of Georgina, writes to say that we have not given his name or address correctly in the March number of the *Pioneer*. His proper name and address is "Alexander M. Ray, Georgina P. O., C. W."

PITMAN'S NEW MANUAL.—Benn Pitman has recently issued a new and improved edition of his excellent "Manual of Phonography," executed according to his newly discovered method of producing printed Phonography. He is now enabled to print all his phonographic works at a much greater speed than formerly, when everything phonographic had to go through the process of stone engraving to make it look decent. He will, therefore, in future, be able to keep the phonographic world better supplied with his incomparable works than has heretofore been the case. Not only the Manual but the "Phonographic Magazine," and all other phonographic works hereafter to be issued by him, will be executed in the new style. He has been laboring to perfect his discovery for several years past, and has now brought it into use, in lightening his toil, and greatly lessening the cost of production on his works.

THE STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC READER.—Mr. Graham informs us that this great work is approaching completion, and that it will be ready for delivery towards the latter part of June. We shall have a stock of it on hand very soon after its issue. The New York price is to be 75 cents. Until notice to the contrary, we will receive orders for it at 80 cts., for which sum it will be sent pre-paid to any part of Canada.

PHONOGRAPHIC COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Andrew J. Graham, of New York, writes that he will be able to procure good situations for several Phonographic Compositors, or type-setters, this fall, and wishes all who will be able to accept such a post to communicate with him at once. None but those who understand the system as taught in the Handbook will answer the purpose, as the writing will be in the standard style.

REPORTING PAPER.—We have now on hand a large stock of reporting paper, put up in covers so as to pass through mail at the cheapest rates. We have it for both pen and pencil use, in books of 1, 2, 3, and 5 quires each, at the following prices: Book of one quire, 18c.; book of two quires, 35c.; book of three quires, 50c.; book of five quires, 75c.; seven quires in any shape, for \$1.00. In ordering please state whether it is for pen or pencil use, as there are two qualities.

LETTER OR NOTE PAPER.—We have also a lot of this article, of the finest quality, which, as well as the reporting paper, is double-ruled in red ink. Price 15 cents per quire. Four quires for 50 cents; and nine quires for \$1.00. Our prices always include prepayment of the postage at this office, so that the purchaser gets the article without further expense.

Learn Phonography.

Learn Phonography if you would possess a brief, philosophic, and entirely legible Shorthand. Learn Phonography if you would secure the subtle thoughts that flow into your own mind, or that you think worth preserving, while listening to the spoken thoughts of others. Learn Phonography if you would be relieved from the drudgery of the present longhand, by which you are compelled to spend from six to ten hours in writing what can be spoken in one.

Learn Phonography, if you are a Physician and would preserve a record of all your Cases, so that from your accumulated experience you may help to evolve or demonstrate the laws of life, health, and disease. Learn Phonography if you are a Minister, for it will save you five-sixths of the time you at present employ in writing your notes, or elaborate in writing your sermons in full. The Rev. H. C. Glover, of Orient, L. I., says in the Phonographic Magazine for February, 1860, "my loves range about in this order, the Lord first, my wife and children second, Phonography third." The Rev. M. Emory Wright, of Foxborough, Mass., says in the same number of the Phonographic Magazine, "for the past eighteen months I have used Phonography in the preparation of my sermons. So exclusive has been my patronage of the art, that during that time, I have not written a word of longhand. I would not take a thousand dollars for what I know of the theory and practice of Phonography."—Learn Phonography if you are a Lawyer, for it will enable you to secure the fleeting word or which may depend the fortune, life, or honor of your client. Learn Phonography if you are a Student, and would secure and fully profit by the instruction that is daily offered to you in lectures, and by the oral instruction of your teachers. Learn Phonography if you have to rely upon yourself and the private study of books for the acquisition of knowledge. You will do more in one year with Phonography, than in two years without it.

Lord Palmerston lately said that he once tried to learn Shorthand, but found two insurmountable obstacles. The first was to write it, the second, and greatest, was to read it when it was written. His Lordship, like David Copperfield, had experienced something of the difficulties and defects of the old Stenography. In the same address, Lord Palmerston referred to the almost marvellous accuracy with which speeches in the British Parliament are now reported—and the same is true of the reports now taken in Congress—in which every word of the swiftest speakers could be, and was in the case of first class orators, secured with liberal exactness.

Mr. A. Morgan, of Chapel Hill, N. C., says: "I have a class of one hundred pupils, at five dollars each, for a course of twelve lessons." Mr. Morgan adds, "I lack six months of being of age. I commenced the study of Phonography about nine months ago, have had no teacher, and yet I can write one hundred and fifty words per minute. I commenced to teach about three months after I began to study Phonography, and I will soon have enough money to pay my way through college. I am a student for the ministry."

Mr. W. H. Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, says: "Phonography is invaluable to any person having writing to perform. Six months ago, the writer procured a copy of a work on Phonography and from it obtained a knowledge of the art: since then there has been scarcely a day that it has not proved useful. It is superior to all other systems of shorthand, chiefly because its use is not confined to verbatim quoting alone."

The following is from the Phonographic Magazine for February 1860: Dr. Charles Woodward, Principal of the High School, Sycamore, Ill., sends us a very readable exercise in Phonography, under which is written, this is a specimen of my little boy's writing. He has read through two or three of your Magazines, and some of your other works, and reads them as readily as common print. He is nearly eight years of age."

Phonography is attainable by any person of ordinary intelligence and application, without the aid of a teacher, in two months, by practising one hour each day. In from six to twelve months, sufficient speed can be acquired to report a moderate speaker verbatim. The books necessary for instruction, are the Manual of Phonography, and the Phonographic Copy-Book, in which to write the exercises. They are sent, post paid, to any post office in British America, for \$1.00.

Reporting in the Olden Time.

Great as has been the general glorification of our Fourth Estate and Palladium of British Liberty as the Press is acknowledged to be, the human machinery, (for after all it is but human,) by which this great Power works is as little known to the public at large, as the green-room of the theatre they frequent, or as the lady or gentleman who sits behind the red curtain in the organ-loft and attunes their ears to devotion every Sunday. A letter now and then in the Times newspaper, printed in considerable type, and signed "Your Reporter," reasserting some fact that has been denied, is the nearest personal approach we ever make to that "chief" who is everywhere amongst us taking notes, and with the avowed intention of printing them.

PHONETIC PIONEER.

Sometimes we hear of a stupid slight having been put upon these useful gentlemen, such as inadequate accommodation at a would-be public meeting, or even inadequate food at a would be public dinner, and lo and behold! the meeting or the dinner might just as well have not been held, for the space that should have been devoted to them in "our columns," is filled up with the complaints of our outraged ministers—who shut up their notebooks, upon the occasion in question in disgust, or, having the artistic gift, draw caricatures in them instead of reporting. Moreover, now and then, a singular circumstance takes place: we have been (say) to Covent Garden last night, where the Prima Donna was ill who was to have established the new opera, and where a younger *cantatrice* and an older opera had to be substituted, nevertheless, in the morning paper we find this was not the case, but that the new piece was introduced with complete success, and that Madame Squeakalini, the favorite, even outdid herself, and exhibited a breadth, compass, a conception, and a number of other things quite without parallel, particularly in the aria entitled *Boie-voie-to-te-celle-ou*. It remains, therefore, that either we ourselves were exceedingly intoxicated last night, or the musical reporter—Well, we charitably abstain from conjecture, and content ourselves with concluding that these mysteries of the Fourth Estate are far too deep for us to fathom. Now, however, thanks to Mr. Charles J. Gratton, we know all about them, and are admitted behind the sheets.

This gentleman gives us a narrative of reporting in Parliament from the time of Sir Simon d'Ewes, who took notes in shorthand of the debates, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, until now. Parliament, it seems, was always violently averse to any publication of their proceedings till 1641, when, after abolishing the Star-chamber, it printed its own doings in *Diurnal of Occurrences, or Daily proceedings of both Houses in this Great and Happy Parliament*. This, however, afforded but scanty intelligence, and did not satisfy the public, for whose edification other and more diffuse journals were speedily set up. Thereupon the House grew wroth, and it was ordered, "That no member shall either give a copy or publish in print anything that he shall speak here without the leave of the House;" and about ten days afterwards, a second resolution was passed, "That all members of the House are enjoined to deliver out no copy or notes of anything that is brought into the House or propounded or agitated in the House." This resolution was soon broken, for we find that on the 2nd of February, 1642, the Commons resolved, "That a book by Sir Edward Dering, *A Collection of Speeches, &c.* is against the honor and privilege of this House, scandalous to the House, shall be burned by the

common hangman, himself be disabled from sitting, and a new writ issued." By a vote of 85 against 61, sentence was pronounced against him by the Speaker, and he was committed to the Tower.

Andrew Marvel was one of the members, who described the daily proceedings of Parliament, when the newspaper accounts were suppressed, from 1660 to 1678, he regularly transmitted to his constituents at Hull, a faithful account of each day's proceedings—a fact which, it must be allowed, puts his patriotism beyond cavil. We wonder how the honorable member for Hull would like the little job in these days! Such information could not, however, be made general, and the public demand still beget its supply of illegal intelligence. News-writer after news-writer was summoned by the serjeant-at-arms, and made to acknowledge his wickedness before the House upon his knees; and in 1727, no less a person than Mr. Edward Cave was imprisoned for the like offence. This crafty gentleman confined himself for the future to evading the law instead of defying it, and printed his reports in the following mitigated but somewhat transparent fashion: "The speech of Sir J——n A——gn, Bart., one of the knights of the shire for the county of C——nwall." Sir Robert Walpole was similarly referred to as Sir R.——t W——lp——e, and Mr. Wyndham as Mr. W——nd——m. Even this modest device being interdicted, Cave opened his Magazine in June, 1738, with an article entitled 'The Debates in the Senate of *Magna Lilliputia*,' in which he artfully deplored the prohibition which forbade him to present his readers with the consultations of their own representatives, and expressed a hope that they would accept as a substitute those of that country which Captain Lemuel Gulliver had then so lately rendered illustrious, and which untimely death has prevented that illustrious traveller from publishing himself. The Dukes were styled "Nardacs;" Lords, "Hurgocs;" the Commons, "Clinabs," and the letters in their respective names were transposed or slightly disarranged. Thus, the Duke of Bedford appeared under the transparent disguise of "The Nardao Bedford;" Lord Talbot, 'The Hurgos Toblat;' Walpole, 'Sir Rubs Waleup;' Lyttleton, 'Lettylino;' Bathurst, 'Brustath;' Fox, 'Feauks;' Wynn, 'Ooyn.' Under this fiction, he continued to publish the debates of the British Parliament. The above terms Cave explained to his readers by annexing, to his volume in 1738 feigned proposals for printing a work called *Anagrammata Rediviva*. The *St. James' Chronicle* published 'The Debates of the Representatives of Utopia,' and the *London Magazine* favored the public with a 'Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in the Political Club,' and gave Roman names to the speakers. So it was not an un-

common thing to read an elaborate account of the speech which Octavius Augustus delivered on such a day on the increase of the income-tax question, or be informed how Julius Cæsar bored the House with a three hours' speech on church-rates."

The way in which Cave obtained his reports was this. He was Inspector of Franks to the Post-office, and therefore brought much into contact with the officers of both Houses, who readily gave him access thereto. When anything of importance was going on, he would go down to the House accompanied by a friend; and these two persons, from the gallery of the Commons, or some obscure and out-of-the-way place in the Lords, would remain for hours taking stealth notes of the speeches—unknown to Serjeant-at-arms, or Black Rod—sufficient to form the groundwork of a more extensive report at a future time. Cave's first editor of the debates was Guthrie, author of the continuation of Smollett's *England*; and his second, as everybody knows, was Samuel Johnson. The information supplied to Johnson by the above means was meagre enough, and, indeed, Sir John Hawkins declares that the reports were often entirely fictitious, and the fruit of John's imagination. "I wrote that in a garret in Exeter-street," said the doctor at a certain dinner-party, when one of Mr. Pitt's speeches was being extravagantly lauded. "I never was in the gallery of the House of Commons but once.—Cave had an interest with the door-keepers. He and the persons under him got admittance. They brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the side they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the various arguments adduced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches they now have in the Parliamentary debates; for the speeches of that period are all taken from Cave's Magazine." This account, however, rests solely upon Mr. Murphy's authority, and Smollett, (although cautioned by Hawkins,) always treated Johnson's debates as genuine, and has quoted largely from them in his history.

Cave, however, was a second time brought, quite literally, upon his knees, and the science of reporting suffered a long eclipse. It was a fine of £100 to mention a peer's name in connection with the proceedings in the House; and one of them, Lord Marchmont, was accustomed "to examine the newspapers every day with the ardor that a hawk prowls for prey; and whenever he found any lord's name printed on any paper, he immediately made a motion in the House of Peers against the printers for a breach of privilege. "In November, 1759, the printer of the *Gazette* published in his paper a paragraph stating that the thanks of the House of Lords

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had been given to Sir Edward Hawke for his victory. He was brought to the bar for such a high offence, and obliged to make an apology on his knees!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE CANADIAN PHONETIC DEPOT, SIMCOE STREET, OSHTAWA, O. W.

The Prices named in the following Catalogue, include the delivery of the article at any Post Office in Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, free of postage. Ten cent, five cent, or half-penny stamps, taken at full value; and all sums less than \$1, should be sent in stamps of either of the above denominations. All letters must come to hand post-paid.

AMERICAN MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY.—An Elementary Instruction Book in Phonography and Phontotypy. A Canadian Edition. By William H. Orr. Price, in cloth binding, 75 cts.

MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY.—An Elementary Instruction Book in Phonography, with exercises printed from stone engravings. By Benn Pitman—a brother of the inventor of Phonography.—Price, in Boards, 75 cts.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC READER.—A progressive series of Reading Exercises, printed from stone. Price, 20 cts. The second reader, same price.

THE REPORTER'S COMPANION.—A complete guide to the acquirement of Verbatim Reporting.—Price, \$1.

PHONOGRAPHIC PERCHES.—A superior article.—Price 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts.

THE CANADIAN PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, containing one quire of double-ruled paper. Price, singly, 25 cents; three copies for 50 cts, six copies, \$1.

THE HAND BOOK OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY—By Andrew J. Graham. A new work of about 400 large pages, and the most complete exposition of Pitman's Phonography ever published—commencing with the alphabet and carrying the student to the most rapid style of the art. Price, handsomely bound, \$1.50, with gilt side-title and marble edges, \$1.75.

THE PHRASE BOOK.—A Vocabulary of Phrases, or sentences that may be written without lifting the pen, with a key. Price, in cloth binding, \$1.

THE TRACKER.—a book of directions to persons wishing to become Phonographic Teachers; written and printed in the Corresponding Style.—Price, \$1.15.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS.—Engraved, from the Bible, in the Reporting style. Price, in cloth, \$1.

GRAHAM'S BRIEF LONG-HAND.—A system of long-hand contractions. Price 65 cts.

PHONOGRAPHIC NOTE OR LETTER PAPER.—for correspondence. Price, 2 quires for 25 cts.

REPORTING COVERS, for holding Reporting Paper. Price, 75 cts.

PHONOGRAPHIC AND PHONETIC ENVELOPES.—Price, per package, 15 cts., per hundred, 50 cts.

PHONOGRAPHIC PAPERS.—Plain, 2 cts per doz. or 12 cts per sheet (of 107). Gilt, 3 cts per dozen, or 15 cts per sheet. Mourning, 4 cts and 20 cts.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. STONE.—A pamphlet of 24 pages of Phonography, with a portrait of the subject. By A. J. Graham. Price 30 cts.

PHONOGRAPHIC NUMERALS.—A system for the rapid expression of numbers. By Graham. 20 cts.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER.—Published monthly. Price, 25 cts. per annum. Subscriptions received at any time.

OLD NUMBERS of the English or American Phonographic Magazines, in either the Corresponding or Reporting style, at 10 cents each.

Below we give a list of some of Fowler & Wells works which we have on sale. The prices are the same as the publishers'. Any of our phonetic friends ordering to the amount of a Dollar will have them sent post free.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| The Philosophy of Sacred History, considered in relation to Human Aliment and the Wines of Scripture. By Sylvester Graham. | \$ 2 00 |
| The Teeth, their Structure, Diseases and Treatment | 15 |
| Tea and Coffee: their Physical, Intellectual, and Moral effects on the Human System. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott. | 15 |
| Aims and Aids for girls and Young Women in the various duties of Life. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. A most useful book. In paper. 62c. In muslin | 75 |
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| How to talk, a pocket manual of Conversation and Debating, with directions for acquiring a grammatical, easy, and graceful style. 500 errors in speaking corrected. Price in muslin 50c in paper | 30 |
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