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Vol. V. No. 4.

KAMLOOPS WAWA.

April, 18

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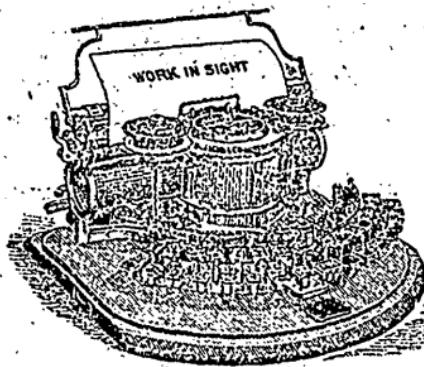
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a C o n , z , h o , v , m , l , c , e ,  
m , u , o , n , y , f , b , o ,  
d , C e , v , z , e , g , o , b , n , e ,  
r , o , b , v , f , z , e , b , b , o , b ,  
v , l , v , o , n , - , z , v , z , v , n .

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## STOVES AND HARDWARE.

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MCLENNAN & MCFEELY,

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If any of the preceding numbers has failed to reach you, write a post card to "Editor 'Wawa,' Kamloops, B.C." and have it by first mail.

\*\*\*

Very little news of any interest during the month of February, 1896. The winter has been exceptionally mild, and at Kamloops, especially, it has been spring-like weather nearly all the time. At North Bend and Spuzzum there was a very heavy fall of snow at the end of January, but it went down gradually under the effect of the soft weather that followed.

\*\*\*

Charley Fry, of North Bend, received a post card in Chinook and Shorthand, from Liege, Belgium. One week later he received another post card in shorthand, and very fair Chinook, from Rome. Over thirty Ecclesiastical Students at the Scholasticate of the Oblates of M. I., Liege, and a half dozen more in their college at Rome, have become acquainted with the Chinook, which they have very quickly learned through the medium of the shorthand, and now they delight in reading the "Kamloops Wawa," every word of which they can understand, and they have, moreover, entered into lively correspondence with our Indians, to the great satisfaction of both parties.

Last New Year's Day, over 130 letters in Chinook and shorthand were sent from Kamloops to Rome, and an equal number to Liege. The Scholastics at Liege went to the trouble of

comparing the copies which were sent to them, and found that the women's letters were better written than the men's; Adelina Andrew, from the Upper Shushwap Camp, was deemed the first, and deserving a prize for correctness of writing.

The North Bend Indians did not want to remain behind in the way of corresponding, so they also sent a collection of some 45 letters to Rome, and an equal number to Liege. Some of the letters were written in fine blue ink, and embellished with flowery designs. It might be interesting to hear at a later period if the North Bend compositions have succeeded in surpassing the ones written at Kamloops on January 1st.

\*\*\*

At Spuzzum, a contest was opened for speed in writing Chinook: a boy of 15 came first, and as it was his first trial, he only wrote down 35 Chinook words a minute. A second one came, and put down 36 words. Another fellow, about 16 years old, pretty hard of hearing, came in and beat the others with 40 Chinook words a minute. There were a great many hesitations in each of their writings, it being the first time they were put to such a trial, and with a little practice they will easily write 60, and even 75 Chinook words a minute. Mind this is writing full style, without any abbreviations, and consider that the Chinook words are double and treble the size of common English words, so that the young Indian who wrote 40 Chinook words a

minute is comparable to any one who writes 80 English words a minute,

\*\*\*

Nicola Auxime, from Kamloops, who is now living at the North Thompson Reserve, carries on a pretty extensive correspondence, both for himself and friends. Lately he endeavored to write in English, and it was very interesting to see how he could make himself understood by any one who could read English in shorthand. Is it not strange how so many people, well educated otherwise, will look upon shorthand as an "art occult," unworthy of their attention? while in fact it is only a very simple device to render one's writing a hundred times simpler and more legible than with the old long hand. What an immense amount of time is spent at the schools now-a-days to learn to read, one by one, all the words of our language, while with the use of the shorthand the same thing is attained in the course of a few weeks' study.

\*\*\*

If you ever learn shorthand you will wonder how those long circuited letters of the old long hand have been adopted for representing the sounds of the language, instead of the simple signs used in phonography. And when you have once the facility of corresponding in shorthand, you will prefer writing five letters in phonography to one in long hand.

\*\*\*

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\*\*\*

The "Kamloops Wawa" now goes into the hands of nearly 500 illustri-

ous subscribers outside the Indians, Fifteen Distinguished Prelates, and about 300 of the Reverend Clergy throughout Canada and the United States, have given their patronage and their subscriptions to the little paper. One of our Illustrious Prelates "accuses" the "Wawa" of making this style of shorthand popular throughout America. Speaking of the complications of a Phrase Book of an American Shorthand, and comparing the "Wawa" Shorthand, the same Eminent Prelate writes: "How different with your system. It is so plain and simple! Well, to make a long story short, I am going to introduce it into our school. Now, as soon as your new edition is ready, send 25 copies to the Sister Principal of our Parochial School. I am extremely thankful to you for bringing this system of shorthand under my observation. It was a revelation to me. The more I see of it the more I like it."

\*\*\*

To comply with the wishes of a number of subscribers, we begin with this number to issue pages of the Imitation of Christ in "Wawa" shorthand. Two or three pages will appear in every issue, until the rudiments or method of shorthand will have been entirely explained, after which, those pages may be increased to five or six monthly. Of course, the sooner the number of subscribers multiplies up, the easier will be the carrying out of the undertaking. The "Wawa" is still struggling with the difficulties of its infancy, and it would require to double the number of its subscribers in order to overcome those difficulties. The present subscribers are its most intimate friends, and it appeals to them most earnestly to use their exertions in bringing in new subscribers.

\*\*\*

We hope the syllabic tables in the February and March "Wawa" have

not failed to strike the eyes of our readers, and many, no doubt, will have found them the right thing for teaching phonography in schools. Some already wish these instructions in shorthand, given in the January number, as well as those in the following issues, were condensed together in a separate volume, to be obtained at a low price and put into the hands of pupils. Such is also our intention, as soon as the instructions are complete, and there is a sufficient demand for them. In the meantime the numbers of the "Wawa," as they appear, will have to do: When ordered in numbers, they will be given at such low figures as will render them acceptable to every one.

\*\*

The table "pap," "pat," "paf," etc., March "Wawa," is very important to find out the shortest and most correct way of connecting the vowel "a" sounded as in "fat," with any preceding or following consonant. The first table in this number, "pop," "pot," "pof," etc., does exactly for the vowel "o," what the last table of last issue did for the vowel "a." These tables show how to connect, without angle, the consonant which precedes and follows the vowel. In most cases, there is only one way, and that is the way which is marked down in the table. Only nine consonants appear in those tables, the sharp or short consonants: The other consonants, corresponding one by one with those in the table, follow the same rule—"b" same as "p," "d" same as "t," "v" same as "f," "g" same as "k," "r" same as "l," "ch" same as "sh," "z" same as "s," "ng" same as "n."

\*\*

The second table in this number, "poop," "poot," "poof," etc., follows the same rules as the preceding one, only a break is made in the circle to make it figure the sound of "oo," as in "fool," "good," etc.

No table for the vowel "ow." It is exactly the same as for the vowel "o," with a dot inside.

\*\*

The table "pwap," "pwat," "pwaf," etc., is a queer looking one, at least as far as typography is concerned. But it is the most important of all these tables, as it shows the correct way to make a double loop between any two consonants without always completing two circles. The table studies the shortest way in every case.

\*\*

The following table "pip," "pit," "pif," etc., will appear pretty simple. Take notice, this table may be made to represent as well "pape," "pate," "pafe," etc., by placing a short dash under the vowel hook; or "peep," "peet," "peef," etc., by placing a short dash above the hook. Or still "pep," "pet," "pcf," etc., by placing a dot under the vowel hook. Of course, in current shorthand, all those dots or dashes are dispensed with, unless it be necessary to precise the sound. In ordinary cases the context will be sufficient to make out the meaning of the word written.

\*\*

We come now to the two pages of "The Imitation of Christ." The "Wawa" shorthand is not a changing one. It must be always the same, from beginning to end, for English the same as for Chinook, or French or any other language. Yet for the sake of evenness in writing, one or two modifications are adopted. The words "we," "which," "when," "without," etc., will be more easily written if the "w" is represented by a large quarter circle same as for "u." These words are figured in that way in the pages of "The Imitation of Christ" in this issue. But when the "w" is accompanied by "a," sounding as in "fat," "far," etc., it is written as marked in the alphabet, "wah," "woh," etc.

A table showing how to connect the vowel "o" with any preceding or following consonant.

d	+	d	b	y	j	d	d	g	b
p	-	a	z	s	t	e	e	f	c
r	z	a	x	y	.s	e	g	c	
q	z	a	g	j	d	d	g	j	p
l	z	a	g	g	o	e	g	l	
q	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
q	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	l
q	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
q	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6

pop	pot	pof	pok	pol	posh	pos	pon	pom
top	tot	tof	tok	tol	tosh	tos	ton	tom
fop	fot	fof	fok	fol	fosh	fos	fon	fom
kop	kot	kof	kok	kol	kosh	kos	kon	kom
lop	lot	lof	lok.	lol	losh	los	lon	lom
shop	shot	shof	shok	shol	shosh	shos	shon	shom
sop	sot	sof	sok	sol	sosh	sos	son	som
nop	not	nof	nok	nol	nosh	nos	non	nom
mop	mot	mof	mok	mol	mosh	mos	mon	mom

A table showing how to connect the sound "oo" with any preceding or following consonant.

q	o	u	b	d	f	s	t	l	g	k
q	o	u	t	d	r	s	t	l	g	k
q	o	u	y	z	th	th	th	th	th	th
q	o	u	g	ch	sh	ch	sh	ch	sh	th
q	o	u	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
q	o	u	th							
q	o	u	th							
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q	o	u	th							

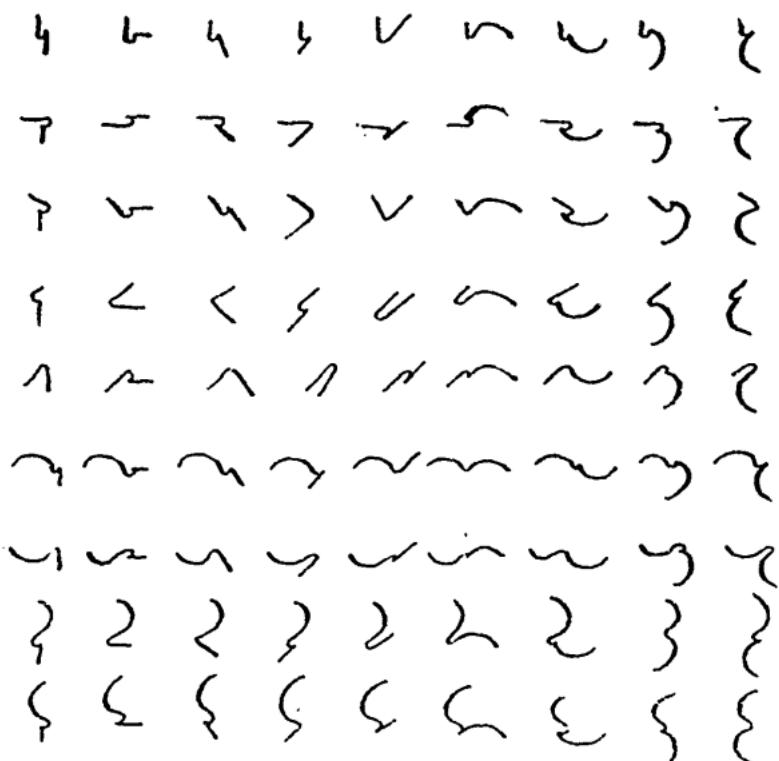
poop	poot	poof	pook	pool	poosh	poos	poon	poom		
toop	toot	toof	took	tool	toosh	toos	toon	toom		
foop	foot	foof	fook	fool	foosh	foos	foon	foom		
koop	koot	koof	kook	kool	koosh	koos	koon	koom		
loop	loot	loof	look	lool	loosh	loos	loon	loom		
shoop	shoot	shoof	shook	shool	shoosh	shbos	shoon	shoom		
soop	soot	soof	sook	sool	soosh	soos	soon	soom		
noop	noot	noof	nook	nool	noosh	noos	noon	noom		
moop	moot	moof	mook	mool	moosh	moos	moon	moom		

A table showing how to connect the sound "wa" with any preceding or following consonant.

p	b	f	d	t	k	g	v	z	h	ʒ	ʃ
p	-	q	-	θ	-	ɛ	-	ɔ	-	ɛ	-
ɸ	θ	ɸ	θ	θ	θ	ɛ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
ɸ	θ	ɸ	θ	θ	θ	ɛ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s
ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ
ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ	ɾ
l	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ
ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ
h	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ
ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ

pwap	pwat	pwaf	pwak	pwal	pwash	pwas	pwan	pwam
twap	twat	twaf	twak	twal	twash	twas	twan	twam
fwap	fwat	fwaf	fwak	fwal	fwash	fwas	fwan	fwam
kwap	kwat	kwaf	kwak	kwal	kwash	kwas	kwan	kwam
lwap	lwat	lwaf	lwak	lwal	lwash	lwas	lwan	lwam
shwap	shwat	shwaf	shwak	shwal	shwash	shwas	shwan	shwam
swap	swat	swaf	swak	swal	swash	swas	swan	swam
nwap	nwat	nwaf	nwak	nwal	nwash	nwas	nwan	nwam
mwap	mwat	mwaf	mwak	mwal	mwash	mwas	mwan	mwam

A table showing how to connect the vowel "ē" or "ī" with any preceding or following consonant.



pip	pit	pif	pik	pil	pish	pis	pin	pim
tip	tit	tif	tik	til	tish	tis	tin	tim
fip	fit	fif	fik	fil	fish	fis	fin	sim
kip	kit	kif	kik	kil	kish	kis	kin	kim
lip	lit	lis	lik	lil	lish	lis	lin	lim
ship	shit	shif	shik	shil	shish	shis	shin	shim
sip	sit	sif	sik	sil	sish	sis	sin	sim
nip	nit	nif	nik	nil	nish	nis	nin	nim
mip	mit	mif	mik	mil	mish	mis	min	mim

## THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

- *Contra*

## Book the First

*Thou art - w - y - a.*

## Chapter I

Si - mu - ni.	a - m - l - " - o -
o - d - a - g -	g - v - i - n -
l - i - g - f - g -	a - r - u - n -
g - f - g -	g - v - g - a - g -
b - z - u - d -	u - a - n -
z - l - o - n -	3. o - a - q -
b - u - r - g -	o - y - u - g -
r - u - b - u -	2. c - o - l - g -
g - u - r - o - l -	g - u - u - n -
v - l - - - v - d	o - l -
b - a - f -	g - u - g - s - 2
z - u - l - a - n -	g - j - u - n - l -
o - k - - a - t -	o - v - a - g -
2. - - - g - a - n -	o - l -
w - - - g - a - g -	o - o - j - g -
- e - v - - u - v -	o - v -
g - v - o - - g -	(o - v - o - - g -
[ - - - g - , h - h - ,	f - - - u - a -
g - a - d - v - , v - v -	u - u - a - o - d -
z - i - d - - - g - - - v -	w - e - f - a - g - y -

## THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

Yah. - or -	2 o n s - w v
in d -	en d 3
(S.)	s a 1 3 - m
an - an - w -	- a n d v - n
for - o - o -	v. 2 n - s n
v. 2 .	w d "
4 - - - - -	u n - b o n d
w / w / w / - - -	→ v i - h a l y
m .	- o - n o n .
u - y o l i a	w y - g - t u n
gr - o - a g r	w w - u . -
o - o - n	z - p o d .
u - y o n o y o	
- n y - m , - o	Chapter II.
u - e - f - m - o	l v - a g .
w / t / n / k / .	l o / j / t / z / o d
u - y o n o y o	l o - a - d v u
o p a , - o - y w	- v a d ?
a m : o d a .	i - l v - u -
u - y o n o y o	l o - d u -
u - y o n o y o	l v v . o . k . u .
g i - e - n - n	u n - y u - v .
l o p .	" o d l v - n
u - y o n o y o	g . v g u . - -
u n - y u - v . -	l o - n b - v t g .

## The Wawa Shorthand.

See how easy.

A in fat:	o	P: i	B: l	Sh: ~	J: ~
O in not:	O	T: -	D: -	S: -	Z: -
Oo in foot:	O	F: \	V: \	N: )	NG: )
OW in now:	O	K: /	G: /	M: (	The: -
Wa in was:	O	L: <sup>l</sup> / <sub>u</sub> p	R: <sup>r</sup> / <sub>u</sub> p	Th: ~	Etc.: ~

i in fit:	i	j in use:	~	j in	~
e in legal:	i	u in US:	~	d in	~
é in met:	é	a in an:	~	o in on:	~
æ in fate:	é	i in file:	o	u in we:	O

Pa : b	Ta: -	Fa: ~	Ka: ʃ	La: ʃ
Po : b	Tee: -	Foe: O	Koo: ʃ	Law: ~
Poo : b	Toos: -	Fee: O	Koo: ʃ	Loos: ~
Ap : ɔ	At: -	Af: ~	Ak: ɔ	Al: ~
Op : ɔ	Ought: Q	Oft: O	Oak: ɔ	All: ɔ
Oop : ɔ	Oot: Q	Oof: O	Ook: ɔ	Ool: ɔ

Sha: ~	Sa: ~	Na: )	Ma: ʃ
Show: ~	So: ~	No: ~	Mow: ~
Shoe: ~	Soo: ~	Noo: ~	Moo: ~
As: ~	Ash: ~	Ann: ɔ	Am: ~
Os: ~	Osh: ~	Own: ɔ	Om: ~
Oose: ~	Oosh: ~	Oon: ɔ	Oom: ~

Pea: b	Tea: -	Fee: v	Key: e	Lee: ~
Pay: j	Tay: -	Fay: s	Quay: v	Eay: ~
Jay: ~	See: ~	nay: )	me: G; h: -	
hap: ~	hat: .a	half: .a	hash: .~	

Pat: t	cat: L	Laugh: λ	Caught: ʃ
Pit: t	bit: L	Lift: ~	Knew: ~
Cheep: t	Sick: ~	Knock: Q	Plough: v

Feb 27 1895. *Trade* *Exports*  
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*Sugar Production.*  
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*Cotton Production.*  
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*Wool*  
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*Tobacco*  
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*Tea Production.*  
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*Population of the World.*  
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*Mails of the World.*  
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## Ch. 78. Jesus is condemned to Death

## Ch. 79. Journey to Calvary.

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କବିତା ଓ ମହାକବିତା



وَمِنْ لُجَّةٍ تُلْبَرُ وَمِنْ حَيْثُ شِئْتُمْ  
عَلَيْهِمْ بَرْجَىٰ فَإِذَا كُلِّيْتُمْ  
عَلَيْهِمْ بَلْيَانٌ مُحْكَمٌ  
فَمِنْ هُنْدَىٰ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
لِكُلِّيْتِهِمْ كُلِّيْتُمْ  
وَكُلِّيْتَ أَنْتُمْ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

وَأَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
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كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

### Ch. 81. Jesus on the Cross..

أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

### Ch. 82. Mary and John at the foot of the Cross.

أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ  
أَنْتُمْ كُلُّكُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ





Now I will make known to you our A.B.C., Here you see sixteen marks, or signs, all different.

1. "o," This first letter is called "ah." Write a small circle, like a small eye. Make it very small. I fear only one thing, lest you make it too large, so as to resemble the following letter, which is called "oh." Write this letter "ah," a few times on paper, in order to learn to make it correctly. Again I say: make it very small: only a white dot inside. As long as it is not a black eye, it is all right.

2. "O," The second letter is named "oh." Write down a pretty large circle, same size as you see in this paper.

3. "O," The third letter is named "oo." Write down a circle, same size as "O," with a tail inside, same as you see in this paper.

4. "O," The fourth letter is "ow..". Write a large circle, same size as "O..", with a small dot inside.

5. "O," Our fifth letter is "Wā," Write down "O..", and write "o.. inside. When your pen comes to where "O.. finishes, write the letter "o.. inside, without lifting off the pen from the paper.

6. "e," Our sixth letter is called "e..". Write down half a circle, like half our first letter "o..".

7. "L," The seventh letter is "u..". Write down a quarter of a circle, pretty large, same as you see in this paper.

When you come to know the names of all these letters, and how to write them on paper, and how to connect them together, then you will know this Phonography.

IV. "O," The fourth letter is "ow..". Write a large circle, same size as "O..", with a small dot inside.

V. "O," Our fifth letter is "Wā," Write down "O..", and write "o.. inside. When your pen comes to where "O.. finishes, write the letter "o.. inside, without lifting off the pen from the paper.

VI. "e," Our sixth letter is called "e..". Write down half a circle, like half our first letter "o..".

VII. "L," The seventh letter is "u..". Write down a quarter of a circle, pretty large, same as you see in this paper.

8. " " x This letter, like a little black eye, is called "h". You will not have much to do, to learn to write it down.

VIII. " " x This letter, like a little black eye, is called "h". You will not have much to do, to learn to write it down.

IX. " " x Here you see four letters: one stands up, one lays down, and two are half standing.

" ", The one that stands up is "P". If you want to write it down, apply your pen or pencil to the paper, and draw it down, make the mark perpendicular and very short, as you see in this paper: "!".

X. " " x This letter, horizontal, is called: "T". Apply your pen to the paper, draw a line to the right and you have this letter: "—".

XI. " " x Of these two letters which half stand up, one is called "K". If you want to write it down, apply your pen or pencil to the paper, and draw it downwards, and to the left, as you see in this paper: "/".

XII. " " x The other letter is called "L". If you wish to write it down, apply your pen to the paper, and draw a line upwards, and to the right.

These two letters seem to be alike, and yet they are perfectly distinct. When you write "K", your pen always runs downwards, and when you write "L", it always runs upwards.

XIII. " " x Here you see four other letters. " " This one, like a hat, is "J". Draw half a circle, same size as you see in this paper: " ~ ".

XIV. " " x This, like a cup, is called: "S". " " .

XV. " " x This other, like a sickle, is called "N". " " .

XVI. " " x The last, like a moon, is called "M". " " . Be careful to make these four letters pretty large. Same size as in this paper.

8. " " x This letter, like a

9. " " x This letter, like a

10. " " x This letter, like a

11. " " x This letter, like a

12. " " x This letter, like a

13. " " x This letter, like a

14. " " x This letter, like a

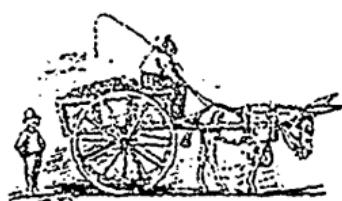
15. " " x This letter, like a

16. " " x This letter, like a

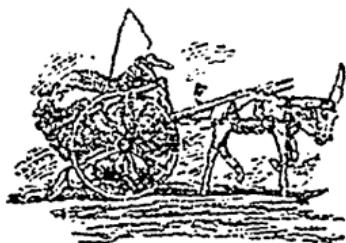


## Version Chinook.

	Traduction.		Remarques.
26	Traduction.	26 ✓	1: 16 "d'
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o-f-hai



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