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The simplest system of Shorthand in the world. The easiest to learn. A hundred times easier than the pld writing.

Two million people ( $2,000,000$ ) throughout the world already practising this system of phonography. It is adapted to over twenty different languages.

Can be learned without teacher in one to three hours.

If you are a stranger to Shorthand, take this paper and become acquainted with this useful art.

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Time is precious. You will save time as soon as you are acquainted with this phonography.

## THE KAMLOOPS WAWA!

SHORTHAND AMONE INDIANB.
A Newspaper in Shorthand Circulating among the Natives.

## Two Thousand Indians reading and writing Phonography . . . . . .

## The Plainest Proof of the Simplicity of the System. . . . . . . . . .

## a Novel idea to teach the INDIANS SHORTHAND.

how can imdians learn shobthand?
Because Shorthand is a hundred, nay a thousand times simpler than the old writing. Any one can learn it in a few hours, and become expert in it in a few days. Many of our Indians learned it in two or three days.
If you are a lover of curious specimens, you must have this paper, it is

## "Ihe quoorest Ilompapor is the Worl."

Subscribe for this paper, and help to civilize our Indians, to enlighten those who were sitting "in darkness and the shadow of death."

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## STOVES AND HARDWARE.



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Chief Andrew from the North Thompson, aged nearly 60 , started to study the shorthand, as soon as he saw his young men progressing in the knowlege of the Chinook writing. He had to procure a pair of spectacles, and to have a special edition written out in large characters by some of his men. After a few days' study he found out that he was not too old to master the shorthand, and he was so much pleased with his success that he at once wrote to Chief Louis, at Kimloops: "If you are not quite blind yet, you had better start in to learn the Chinook writing: you see, I am nearly blind, yet I am learning the 'Wawa' Shorthand." He succeeded so well that he is now able to read anything in Chinook. His wife has made the same progress in the study. As an evidence of this, Mr. J. F. Smith, settler on the North Thompson, relates how, a few months ago having received from the Indians a note in shorthand, which he was then unable to read, he called upon Chief Andrew, to see if he could not make out the contents of the wessage. Whereupon indrew drew out his spectacles, and at once read the letter, explaining the contents to Mr. Smith, and concluding with the remark, "that previously the lndians had to recur to their eivilized friends for the reading of their correspondence: now the contrary takes place."

A year ago some of the Kamloops Indians paid their subscription to the
"Wawa" in potatoes. Last winter a certain number paid theirs with gloves and moccasins. The value set on a pair of ordinary decrskin gloves or moccasins, tanned and manufactured by our Indian women, is 50 cents, and 10 cents more for postage. But they make more elaborate ones, with colored silk embroideries, at prices up to $\$ 3.50, \$ 4.00$ and $\$ 5.00$. For a fine pair of gloves, apply to Maggie Lytton, Quilchena, B.C. But she will not let her "fancy gloves" go for less than $\$ 3.50$; she says she can easily find the same price for them in the country. The same person can furnish vests and pants of embroidered deerskin, but the price of those articles depends much on the amount of work they require, and would have to be ascertained by private corres. poudence.

A record of the establishment of the $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{I}$. in these coumtries, and the begimning of our Missions, may interest numbers of the readers of the "Wawn."

In the begimning of , m muary, 1847, liev. Father Ricard was Superior of the O.M.I., at Notre Dame de Lamières, France. He was consulting the Bishop of Marscilles, Monseignewr De Mazenod, the Founder and Superior General of the O.N.I., about the erection of a recreation hall for their honse of tumieres. "There is no more question for you, my dear Father Ricard, answered the Bishop, of a shed and recrea-
tion hall at Lumières. A much higher andi nobler mission is now awaiting you..." Then the venerable prelate goes on to announce to him that he is appointed to go and found missions in the extreme Northwest of North America.

At the receipt of that letter, Father Ricard went at once to the crypt of the sauctuary of Notre Dame de Lumières, to offer up to God the sacrifice of his life ; then bidding adieu to all around him, he started for Marseilles, to receive the instructions of his first Superior, Mouseigneur De Mazenod.

It was, indepd, by the ordinance of Divine Providence that these missions were thus and then commenced. The members of the O. M. I. were so few in numbers at that time, that the beloved founder was twice obliged to re. fuse the request for missiomaries of Monseigneur Blanchet, first Archbisinop of Oregon. At last the entreaties of the Bishop of Walla Walla, brother of the Archbishop of Oregon, who had already succeeded in obtaining three Oblats from Reverend Father Guigues, Superior of the O.M.I. in eastern Canada, (and since first Bishop of Ottawa,) were successful, and the saintly founder determined to send a few missioners, under the direction of Rev. Father Ricard. The Reverend Fathers Chirouse, senior, Pandosy and Blanchet, and Brother Verner were the companions of Rev. Father Ricard.

Rev. Father Ricard was afterwards recalled back to France and died in the same house of Notre Dame de Lu-
miéres, where he had received his mission.

This firstparty of Missionaries tra. velled by sail boat from France to New York; the passage lasted two months, then two wonths more to reach the Mississippi River, and still another mouth to cross the plains with a caravan of ox teams completed their voyage of five months to their destination in Oregon.

Three years after, in 1850, Rev. Father D'Herbomez, since first Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, came in a sail boat by way of Cape Horn, accompanied by Brothers Janin and Surel: the passage lasted nime months.

The third arrival of Missionaries was that of Rev. Father Durien, now Bishop of New Westminster, accompanied by Rev. Father Richard, who is at present at Mission City. They came by steaner to Panama, crossed the Isthmus, and by Steamer again to their Mission: the joumey lasted only four or five months.

Having failed to obtain perfect prints of the few pages of "The Imi. tation of Christ" in shorthand, we suspend the publication of other pages until we make sure that perfect prints is obtained. The most essential in those pages are the accents and the small words, such as "an," "in," "on," etc. We have made our utmost endeavours, by careful autographs, to insure the appearance of those accents and small words, but have not succeeded thus far. A
couple of pages of common prayers in English are give in this issue, as they are useful to the Indian readers as well as to the other subscribers.

As it is the Month of the Sacred Heart, a picture of the Sacred Heart, appears in page 128, and the Promises of Our Lord to Blessed Mary Margaret thacoque appear in page 129.

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The Hymn to the Holy Eucharist on page 130, and the " Pange Lingua" on page 142, are reproduced from the last June number of the "Wawa," so that the Indians may have them at hand when needed, during the year.

On page 131 appears the engraving of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre, Paris, France, which bas cost already thirty million francs, or six million dollars. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given frice a day in the Basilica, and the Blessed Sacrament remains exposed, day and night, the whole year round, while worsh $h_{1}{ }_{1}$ jers take their place in sccession, to offer their prayers and supplications for the triumph of the Church.

Two more pages of Bishop Durieu's Ner Testament in Chinook appears in this number. The whole Bible History in Chinook will soon be consplete, when it will be possible to pablish it separate in one volume, at reasomable price.

Pages 134-141 contains the balance of the story of the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which interests the Indians so much.

## the wawa shorthand.

Nota.-For practising in Shorthand, pencils are more convenient than pen and ink.

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{ }^{*} *^{*}
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One can learn the "Wawa" Shorthand in one to three hours, that means it will not take more than that to get acquainted with the system of shorthand, to learn the alphabet and the way to comnect the letters together. Some learn quicker than others, and see the ways and advantages of shorthand in much less time than others.

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Do not expect to attain in a few days' study a speed of 100 words a minute or more. It takes practice and considerable practice too, to attain such a speed. Do not think also that because you have not attained such a speed in writing shorthand, that it is impossible to attain it.. Everybody is not qualified to acquire a speed of 150 words a minute; but everybody, by steady practice, will attain sufficient skill to be pleased with.
"Kamloops Wawa" will try to show in an carly issue how the "Wawa" Shorthand is at least five times shorter to write than common long hand, yet a beginner will not at once acquire such proficiency: we have been so
used to the turns of the long hand writing, that when we think we have attained natural speed in writing shorthand, we may discover on close examination, that we write out more quickly the turns of the old long hand.

A good practice in the study of shorthand is, when you come to a word that ofliers some difficulty, write it a certain number of times, say fifty or a hundred times, so as to get well used to it.

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* *
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Compare what you write with the printed model; in that way you will surely acquire correctness in writing.

$$
{ }^{*} *^{*}
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Do not rush or be in a hurry, especially at the beginning: the more you hurry in the begiming, and the more you will retard your progress. Write slowly, and be careful to write correctly from the hegiming: when you are sure of what you write, and that you write it correctly, speed will come in its proper time.
**

On page 125 you have a few ex. ercises to compare speed in writing with or without angle. Write down a hundred times or so monograms iike those on the first line of No. l, and see how many seconds it takes to write them. Now write one hundred of the monograms of the second line, which have no angle, and you will find out that it took you fifty per cent less seconds to write them than
to write the first ones. The differ. ence will still be more striking in writing the monograms of No. ?, because there are two angles in the monograms of the first line, while there is no angle in the monograms of the second line. You will find out also that it takes more time to write the perpendicular for " p ," with a dot near it than to write "pa" ac. cording to our system without angle. In the same way, it is shorter to write "pat" as in No. 4 lower line, than to write "pt," and lifting the pen for adding a dot. The difference will still be more sensible in No. 5 , where in the first line there are three different signs, while in the second line there is only one.

## ***

The table in No. 7 is the comple. ment of the other syllabic tables in the preceding numbers.


No. 8 shows three ways of writing "wep," "wet," "wef," etc. : the first is the one used in Chinook; but as it is rather clumsy, two other wars are here given, one that gives to the " $w$ " the same position as to a consonant, and the other that avoids all angles, and is of course the quickest.

Two manners are given, under No. 9, of writing "wipe," "wite," "wife," etc., but the first is as good as the other for most cases, and it corresponds better with the table in No. 10.

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2．Compare speed．
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3．Compare speed．
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5．Compare Speed．
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＂．Table for connecting ＂an，in，on，etc＂between consonant＇s $\}$ しくノレんしく」 7 ーーフーハーラて
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10．pwie，twi，etc． $b \infty$ or $\sigma$ $\bigcirc$ Q \＆（

11．A few words：
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