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(LeJours, J.M.)

CHINOOK AND SHORTHAND RUDIMENTS,

WITH WHICH THE CHINOOK JARGON AND THE WAWA
SHORTHAND CAN BE MASTERED WITHOUT A
TEACHER IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "KAMLOOPS WAWA."

"The shortest way to learn the Chinook
is through the Shorthand, and the shortest
way to learn the Shorthand is through the
Chinook."

KAMLOOPS, B.C.
1898.

Phonetic Alphabet.

1^o Simple, for Chinook.

°	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	°	⊂		
ä	o	oo	ow	wä	e	u		
h	p	t	k	l	sh	s	n	m

2^o Complete, for English.

°	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	°	°	°
ä	o	oo	ow	wä	ä	ai	e
ü(use)	ü(us)	an	in	on	un		

h	p	b	t	d	f	v	k	g	l	r
sh	j=ch	s	z=ts	n	ng	m	th			

3^o Numerals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
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Introduction.

The following clipping from the *Montreal Gazette* of Nov. 29th, 1894, will make a convenient introduction to this little pamphlet:—

“The ‘Chinook Jargon,’ or Oregon Trade language, is a curiously composite form of speech, being partly Chinook, partly Nootka, partly French, partly English, and partly the result of onomatopœia. During the early intercourse of Europeans with the West coast, Nootka was the emporium of the traffic, and the Indians gradually picked up from the sailors some English words. Later on, when traders began to frequent the Columbia River, they used the words learned at Nootka, and in this way the Chinooks, always quick in catching sounds, added Nootka and English words to their own vocabulary. As early as 1804 a *lingua franca* had thus come into use on the coast. The Nor'-West, Astor and Hudson's Bay Companies servants, and the French *voyageurs*, all contributed their share to the jargon. When Mr. Horatio Hale, whose manual is a work of authority, first visited the coast, it consisted of about 250 words. Of these 18 were of Nootka origin, 41 of English source, while 34 were French and 111 formed the Chinook substratum. That was more than fifty years ago. In 1863, when the Smithsonian Institution published its dictionary of the language, the number of words had grown to 500. Of these 221 were considered Chinook, 94 French, 67 English, while the Salish or Flathead Indians are credited with 39. The nationalities of their civilized visitors were designated respectively Pasai (Français); Kintchoss (King George, whose medals are known all through the North-West, being the type of an Englishman), and Boston (from the French-Canadian *Bastounais*.) A man named Pelton, going insane, furnished a term for fool or madman. The term of salutation—*clak-oh-ah-yah*—used to be traced to the visit of Clark, and his friends' enquiries after his health, and their origin satisfied Sir D. Wilson. Mr. Hale, however, prefers to assign it to a Chinook origin. *Tum-tum* is a sound word for heart (from the pulsation), and is used for will, purpose, desire. *Lip-lip* (to boil) is another such word, imitating boiling water. *Kole-sick-waum-sick* is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. *Stik* is used for tree or anything made of wood. *Hee hee* clearly denotes

laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is *mamook* (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. *Illa hee* (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as *Boston illahee* (the United States), *mimaloose illahee* (death ground, cemetery), *sagali illahee* (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called *lum* (rum). Ship, pray, tea, sick, stone, sing, nose, soap, mama, papa, and other words, are good Chinook as well as good English. The French words adopted have mostly undergone some change, as *mahsie* (merci), *malich* (marier), *pe* (puis) used for 'and,' *lamestin* (la medicine, etc. The Nootka word *hyas* (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as *puss-puss*, or *pish-pish* (a cat), *hyas puss-puss* (a panther). The Nootka *potlatch* (gift) is also largely used both as noun and verb."

The following Chinook vocabulary is as complete as it is necessary to have it for the rapid learning of the Chinook Jargon. A few words are omitted because they are of very rare occurrence, and would make an unnecessary burden for the memory. The more one confines himself to the words in this vocabulary for expressing his ideas, the purer his Chinook will be. Whenever the Chinook vocabulary is not sufficient to express one idea, an English word must be used—the simplest and most common that can be found. A short way to master this vocabulary is to read it over, and repeat every word of it once a day for a week or so, or, better still, read it over every evening before retiring, and again the first thing in the morning, until well mastered. If that reading is made with proper attention, three or four days will be sufficient for most people.

The apostrophe in each word of the following vocabulary denotes the accented syllable. The pronunciation is the Latin pronunciation, in which the consonants sound the same as in English. Whenever the "j" or "ch" occur they are sounded as in English, but the vowels must be sounded uniformly as follows: "a," as in "fat"; "e," as in "met"; "i," as in "fill"; "o," as in "no"; "oo," as in "good." The vowel "u" is to be sounded as in "us." The consonant "h" has a strongly guttural sound wherever it appears, except in connection with "g" and "s" in "ch" and "sh."

PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

==o: a as in fat.==

==O: ow as in now.==

H . o o ha	o . o ah
P o b pa	o q ap
T - o t ta	o - a at
F \ o b fa	o \ a af
K / o o ka	o / q ak
L / o p la	o / l al
Sh (o o sha	o (a ash
S) o o sa	o) e as
N) o o na	o) q an
M (o o ma	o (e am

. o o	o . o
o b	o q
- o t	o - a
\ o b	o \ a
/ o o	o / q
/ o p	o / l
(o o	o (a
) o o	o) e
) o o	o) q
(o o	o (e

==o: o as in not.==

==o: wa as in Water ==

. o o ho	o . o oh
o b po	o q op
- o t to	o - a ot
\ o b fo	o \ a of
/ o o ko	o / q ok
/ o p lo	o / l ol
(o o sho	o (a osh
) o o so	o) e os
) o o no	o) q on
(o o mo	o (e om

. o o	o . o
o b	o q
- o t	o - a
\ o b	o \ a
/ o o	o / q
/ o p	o / l
(o o	o (a
) o o	o) e
) o o	o) q
(o o	o (e

==o: oo as in foot.==

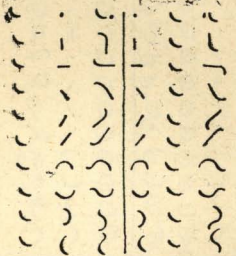
==c: e, e, i, etc.==

. o o hoo	o . o ooh
o b poo	o q oop
- o t too	o - a oot
\ o b foo	o \ a oof
/ o o koo	o / q ook
/ o p loo	o / l ool
(o o shoo	o (a oosh
) o o soo	o) e oos
) o o noo	o) q oon
(o o moo	o (e oom

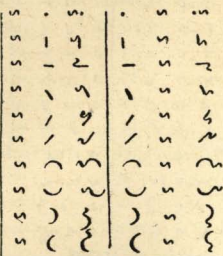
. c c	c . c
c b	c q
- c t	c - a
\ c b	c \ a
/ c o	c / q
/ c p	c / l
(c o	c (a
) c o	c) e
) c o	c) q
(c o	c (e

PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

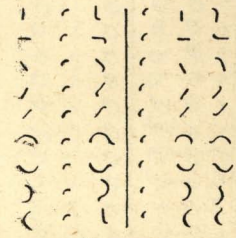
u: u, as in use.



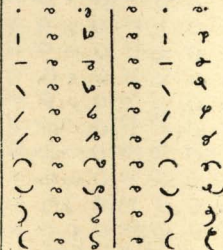
n: ye, as in yet.



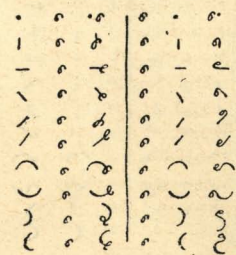
r: an, en, on, un.



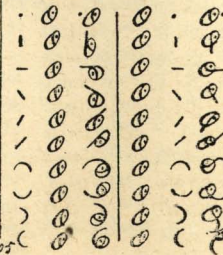
o: ya,



i: i, as in file.



o: wow.



Al'ke	by and by.	kal'kala	birds
alta	now	kal'tash	useless
ankate	formerly	ka'mooks	dog
a'yak,	fast	ka'nawe	all
a'yas,	great	ka'namox	together
a'yoo,	many	kan'sih	how many
cha'ko,	come	kap'ho	elder brother
chi,	new	kap'shwala	to steal
chik'min	metal	ka'ta	how
chok,	water	khell	hard
dret,	direct	kho	to reach
e'he,	to laugh	ki'koole	below
eh'pooi	shut	ki'lapai	return
e'lehe,	earth	kim'ta	after
elaiten	slave	ki'pooit	needle
elo	none	his'kis	drive
enatai	across	kiu'tan	horse
eskom	to take	kla'hane	out doors
ha'ha	awful.	kla'howyam	poor
halak	open	klak'sta?	who?
helo'ima	different	kla'ska	they
hum,	smell.	klatwa	go
ih,	one	kliskes	mats
ik'ta?	what?	klotchmin	woman
iktas	goods	kloonas'	perhaps
ilep	first	kenim'	canoe
ip'soot	hide	kolan'	ear
is'sik	paddle	komtax'	know
i'hoilh	flesh	ko'pa	to, in, at
kah	where	kopet'	finished
kak'shet	broken	koyoo koyoo	ring
ka'kwa	like	kwanesem	always
kal'ahan	fence	kwash	afraid

kow	⊖	bound	patl	⊖	full
kwa'ten	⊖	belly	pa'tlach	⊖	give
kwe'nam	⊖	five	pel	∨	red
la'ket	⊖	four	pel'pel	∨∨	blood
lele	∞	a long time	pelh'ten	∨	crazy
lep'lep	∞	boil	pi	∩	and
lo'lo	∞	carry	poo	⊖	explosion
ma'ika	⊖	thou	poos	∩	if
ma'kook	⊖	to buy	poola'kle	⊖	night
mak'mak	⊖	to eat	poo'lale	⊖	dust
ma'mook	⊖	to work	sa'hale	∞	above
mash	∩	throw away	sa'ya	∞	far
masa'chi	∩	bad	sakoo'looks	∩	pants
mem'loos	∩	dead	sa'lix	∩	angry
mittait	∩	to stay	saplel	∩	bread
mit'ooit	∩	to stand up	se'le	∩	soul
moos'moos	∩	cattle	senmox	∩	seven
mow'ich	∩	deer	sia'hoos	∩	the face
msa'ika	∩	you (plural)	sie'sem	∩	to relate
na'ika	∩	I, me	sit'kom	∩	half
na'nich	∩	see	skoo'koom	∩	strong
na'witka	∩	yes	snaz	∩	rain
nsa'ika	∩	we, us	sta'lo	∩	river
O'ihat	∩	road	stiw'ilh	∩	pray
O'ihoi	∩	exchange	ta'ham	∩	six
O'lali	∩	berries	takmoonak	∩	one hundred
O'lo	∩	hungry	tamano'az	∩	magic
oo'kook	∩	this	tanaz'	∩	small
oo'poots	∩	hind part	tanke	∩	yesterday
ow	∩	younger brother	ta'tilam	∩	ten
pa'ia	∩	fire	ta'ye	∩	chief
papoos'	∩	child	te'ke	∩	to like
pasi'si	∩	blanket	te'kop'	∩	white

le plat	sp	dish
le pot	st	pot
le prêtre	pr	priest
les anges	an	angel.
les Apôtres	ap	apostle
les dents	te	teeth
les Evêques	bi	bishop
malie	me	medal
marie'	ma	married
mulet	mu	mule
patate	pa	potatoes
paye'	pa	paid
pourri	po	rotten

English words.

basket	ba	help	.1
bed	be	house	.e
bone	bo	ice	.n
broom	br	island	.g
coat	co	kettle	.l
cold	co	kiss	.k
cup	cu	knife	.n
dollar	do	lake	.n
dry	dr	lasy	.n
eight	ei	law	.p
fight	fi	leaves	.n
fish	fi	life	.n
fly	fl	light	.s
get up	gu	man	.g
gold	go	moon	.g
grease	gr	mountain	.g
hammer	ha	musket	.e

name	na	snake	.s
neck tie	ne	snow	.s
nine	ni	spoon	.s
nose	no	steamboat	.s
old	ol	stick	.s
papa	pa	sugar	.s
pin	pi	sun	.s
pipe	pi	sunday	.s
play	pl	swim	.s
quarter	qu	tea	.s
rope	ro	to-morrow	.s
sail	sa	warm	.s
salt	sa	wash	.s
shame	sh	watch	.s
ship	sh	wheat	.s
shirt	sh	whip	.s
sick	si	wild	.s
skin	sk	wind	.s
sky	sk	window	.s
sleep	sl	wine	.s
smoke	sm		

The above vocabulary is about as complete as is necessary for quickly learning the chinook. A great many other english words are used, which it would be too long to enumerate here. The above are the commonest and the best understood by nearly all the indians.

tel	✓	tired
te'likom	→	people
topso	→	grass
tik	→	telegraph
tik'tik	→	watch
tin'tin	→	bell
tlap	→	to find
tlawa	→	slowly
tlemon	→	soft
tlemon'tlemon	→	all in pieces
tlemonnoit	→	tell a lie
tlep	→	deep
tlil	→	black
tloun	→	three
tlous	→	good
tsem	→	writing
tsepe,	→	mistaken
tsi	→	sweet
tsihtsik	→	carriage,
tsiltsil	→	stars
uti	✓	glad
ul'kat	→	long
wah	→	pour out
wa'wa	→	speak
weht	→	again
wek	→	no
ya'ka	→	he, she, it
yak'so	→	hair
ya'kwa	→	here
ya'wa	→	there

Words from French.

la bouche	→	mouth
la bouteille	→	bottle
la carrotte	→	carrots
la cassette	→	box
la clef	→	key
la croix	→	cross
la hache	→	axe
la langue	→	tongue
la medecine	→	drugs
la messe	→	Mass
la montagne	→	mountain
la pelle	→	shovel
la penitence	→	penance
la pioche	→	pick
la pipe	→	pipe
la planche	→	lumber
la porte	→	door
la table	→	table
la tête	→	head
la vicille	→	old woman
le Baptême	→	Baptism
le carême	→	Lent
le chapelet	→	beads
le clou	→	nail
le diable	→	devil
le loup	→	wolf
le mariage	→	marriage
le mouton	→	sheep
le pape	→	pope
le péché	→	sin
le pied	→	foot

<i>An'kate</i>	formerly	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mash</i>	cast
<i>ma'mook</i>	made	<i>chok</i>	the water
<i>sa'hale</i>	(the) above	<i>kan'awe</i>	all
<i>e'lehe</i>	land	<i>kan'amoxt</i>	together
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ook'ook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>elehe,</i>	earth.	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Kopet'</i>	Only	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>chok</i>	water	<i>salt</i>	salt
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>chok</i>	water
<i>poola'kle</i>	night	<i>iaka</i>	(be) its
<i>mitla'it</i>	was	<i>name (nem)</i>	name.
<i>ko'pa</i>	on	<i>Ktm'ta</i>	Afterwards
<i>ookkook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>elehe.</i>	earth.	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Pi</i>	And	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>chako</i>	become
<i>wa'wa :</i>	said:	<i>dry (drai)</i>	dry
<i>Tloos</i>	let	<i>elehe.</i>	the Earth.
<i>cha'ko</i>	come	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>light (lait).</i>	light.	<i>ookkook</i>	this
<i>A'yak</i>	At once	<i>dry</i>	dry
<i>chako</i>	came	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>light</i>	light	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>elehe.</i>	earth.	<i>chako</i>	come
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>ikta</i>	things
<i>ka'kwa</i>	thus	<i>tep'so</i>	grass
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>iht</i>	the first	<i>a you (a-u)</i>	many
<i>son.</i>	day.	<i>heloi-ma</i>	different
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>stick</i>	trees
<i>moxt</i>	the second	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>tloos</i>	(the) fine
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>flowers.</i>	flowers.
<i>ookkook</i>	that	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>sky (skai)</i>	sky	<i>laket</i>	the fourth
<i>nsai'ka</i>	we	<i>son,</i>	day
<i>na'nich</i>	see	<i>S.T.</i>	God
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>son</i>	the sun
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>moon</i>	the moon
<i>tloon</i>	the third	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>tsil'tsil</i>	the stars

<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>iaka</i>	he (be)
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>ta'ye</i>	chief
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>kopa</i>	over
<i>kwe-nam</i>	the fifth	<i>kanawe</i>	every
<i>son,</i>	day	<i>ikta</i>	thing
<i>Iaka</i>	He	<i>mitlait</i>	(that) is
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>kopa</i>	on
<i>kanawe</i>	all	<i>elehe</i>	earth.
<i>heloima</i>	{ (the)	<i>Ia'wa</i>	There
	different	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>fish</i>	fish (es)	<i>es'kom</i>	took
<i>kopa</i>	in	<i>tanas'</i>	a little
<i>chok</i>	the water	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ka'nawe</i>	all	<i>tanas</i>	a little
<i>ookook</i>	those	<i>chok</i>	water.
<i>kal'akala</i>	birds	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>klas'ka</i>	which	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>fly</i>	fly	<i>klas'ka</i>	them
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>kanamokst</i>	together
<i>wind.</i>	wind.	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>Kopa</i>	On the	<i>iaka</i>	He
<i>ta'ham</i>	sixth	<i>eskom</i>	took
<i>son</i>	day	<i>ookook</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>poos</i>	to
<i>mow'ich</i>	the deer	<i>mamook</i>	make
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>kanawe</i>	every	<i>man</i>	man
<i>ikta</i>	thing	<i>iaka</i>	his
<i>koo'li</i>	that runs	<i>i'tlooilh</i>	body
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>kopa</i>	into
<i>elehe</i>	the earth	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>kakwa</i>	like	<i>clehe</i>	earth (en)
<i>mowich</i>	deer.	<i>man</i>	man.
<i>kim ta</i>	After	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>wawa</i>	said,	<i>klatwa</i>	go
<i>tloos</i>	let	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>nsa'ika</i>	us	<i>se'le</i>	soul
<i>mamook</i>	make	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>man</i>	man	<i>sele</i>	soul
<i>poos</i>	that (he be)	<i>wek kan'sih</i>	never
<i>ka'kwa</i>	like	<i>alke</i>	in the future
<i>nsa'ika</i>	our	<i>memloos</i>	dead.
<i>tsem</i>	figure	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>ni</i>	and	<i>mamook</i>	made

<i>name</i>	he (be)	<i>nanich</i>	saw
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>chi</i>	new	<i>ookook</i>	} those (things)
<i>man</i>	man		
<i>Adam</i>	Adam,	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kakwa</i>	as	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>poos</i>	if	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>wawa</i>	to say	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>elehe</i>	earth	<i>klaska</i>	they (were)
<i>iaka.</i>	he (is)	<i>tloos</i>	good.
<i>S. T.</i>	God		

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

S. T., abbreviation for *Sahale Taye*—the above chief, God.

THE VERB *mamook*.

PRESENT.

Naika mamook—I work, or I make.

Maika mamook—Thou workest.

Iaka mamook—He works.

Nsaika mamook—We work.

Msaika mamook—You work.

Klaska mamook—They work.

PAST.

Ankate naika mamook—I did work, I made.

Ankate maika mamook—Thou didst work.

Aknate iaka mamook—He did work.

Ankate nsaika mamook—We did work.

Ankate msaika mamook—You did work.

Ankate klaska mamook—They did work.

FUTURE.

Alke naika mamook—I shall work.

Alke maika mamook—Thou wilt work.

Alke iaka mamook—He will work.

Alke nsaika mamook—We shall work.

Alke msaika mamook—You will work.

Alke klaska mamook—They will work.

OTHER VERB—*wawa*.

PRESENT.

Naika wawa—I speak, etc.

Maika wawa,

Nsaika wawa,

Iaka wawa,

Msaika wawa,

Klaska wawa.

PAST—*Ankate naika wawa,* etc.

FUTURE—*Alke naika wawa,* etc.

14 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs.
Poos naika mamook, etc.—If I work.
Naika kopet mamook—I have done working.

REMARKS.

1. The word *tloos* is used as an imperative form; *tloos naika klatwa*—let me go; *tloos maika chako*—pray come; *tloos iaka mitlait*—let him stay, etc.

2. *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven; *cold elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold; *tanas warm elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm; *warm elehe*—the summer, when the earth is warm; *tanas cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to cool. *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country, as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room or in a specified place. Ex.—Stay in your place—*tloos maika mitlait kopa maika elehe*.

3. *Kopa ilep*.—*Ilep* means the first, ahead of. *Kopa ilep*—at first.

4. *Kopet* means, in first instance, done, finished. *Naika kopet mamook*—I have finished my work. *Naika kopet makmak*—I have done eating. As it is here it means, only, nothing else but; *kopet chok pi poolakle*—only water, etc.

5. *Chako* is a wonderful word in Chinook. It helps to give a hundred different meanings to other words. *Chako* alone means come; *iaka chako sun*—day comes: *iaka chako warm*—it gets warm; *chako tanas* or *chako man* or *chako kopa elehe*—to be born; *chako tanas aias*, *chako aias*, *chako dret aias*—to grow a little, or to grow big, or to grow very big; *chako elo*—to vanish, to disappear; *chako tloos*—to become good; *chako kaltash*—to turn bad, etc., etc.

6. *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

7. *Iht*, *iht*, or *iht*, *pi iht*, *pi iht*, means a few.

8. *Memloos* means dead. There is no word in Chinook to signify "death." When speaking of "death," the sentence must always be turned in such a way as to bring in the participle "dead." At the hour of death—"When will come the day to be dead."

9. Some of the words have a curious origin. For an instance, the word *mash*—to throw away—is nothing else than the French word *marche*, *va-t-en*—"go your way"—very extensively used for dismissing people in the old Hudson's Bay times.

10. The word *pehlten*—insane, crazy—comes from “*Filion*,” the name of an employee of the Hudson’s Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it *pilio*, *pilian*, and at last *pehlten*, and adopted the name to mean insane in general.

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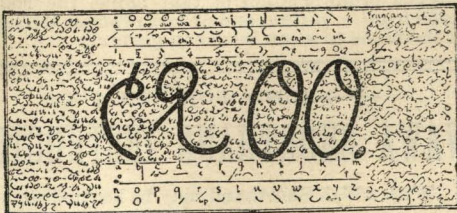
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