

danger is past, or fly across the avenue and revive their spirits with a glass of Bourbon. But these gentlemen must stay and take it all. *They guard, maintain and uphold the dignity of the American Congress.*"

The fact that shorthand came into existence in two of the most memorable periods of the world's progress, as outlined in the foregoing hasty and superficial observations, together with the facts given in our former paper, you will readily see that it has an important history and that it rises, venerable and renowned, from the dim and distant past.

At the time when the Romans had extended their sway over the whole of the then known world, it was absolutely necessary that they should have some means of causing the debates and weighty resolutions of the Senate to re-echo throughout the vast Empire, and be quickly brought to the knowledge of the whole people. This necessity was fully met by stenography. Again, in the birth of modern civilization, when sciences, arts, literature, oratory and free government, were undergoing their developments, there was a necessity for something which should facilitate their growth and expansion, so, shorthand comes to the rescue at this crisis, and fills the gap. Or, again, when the multitude of questions involving the rights of citizens, the existence of states, and the responsibilities of nations, required speedy adjudication before our tribunals of justice, the "official" is created in order to secure greater effectiveness. Then, again, when that vast commerce, which is the most important factor in building up and improving all nations of to-day requires something to facilitate its direction, shorthand arises once more; and, by its instrumentality, commercial activity receives a new impetus, inasmuch as by its aid the dispatch of business is greatly increased, and the day may not be far distant when all business correspondence will be conducted in shorthand writing through the medium of stenographic secretaries.

As a resume, therefore of the contents of this and the previous paper, you will see that shorthand served, in manifold ways, the intensely practical people of the largest civilized nation of antiquity; that for ten centuries it became almost as effectively unknown as the cities entombed by the great eruption of Vesuvius, for a detailed and graphic description of which event we are indebted to shorthand; that in the time of the general revival of