

hours at night and one in the day time. A woman will plead that she hasn't time to lie down for a few minutes in the daytime; and she will infringe upon the hours of night, which should be given to sound, healthy, needed sleep, in order to finish some piece of work which could as well be completed on the morrow. She will rush and hurry all day long, and then, when the household is hushed in slumber at night she will sit up to read the daily paper, thinking she will not have to pay for the time she is stealing from the health-giving sleep that comes before midnight.

Exquisite penmanship is an accomplishment of which only a few can boast, for the reason that many teachers competent in other branches of study seem to lack the quality of writing legibly. It is now conceded that teaching penmanship should be left to experts, and there are numerous reasons why it should be so. Some time ago Mr. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., who has four times running been awarded the first prize in penmanship against competitors from all parts of Canada, opened a Business College in this city, and among other things he guaranteed to transform the chirography of the most ordinary penman into first-class writing in a short space of time. That he has succeeded in his promise evidence is found from many sources. Among other pupils of Mr. O'Sullivan was Mr. James R. Denneny, salesman in the establishment of Messrs. Gilmore & McCandless, the well-known Johnson street clothing men. Mr. Denneny, in a comparatively short period, became wonderfully proficient in the use of the pen, and the other evening was awarded the prize—a valuable gold-headed ebony walking stick, presented by Mr. O'Sullivan for superior penmanship. The judges were Messrs. Hon. Theodore Davis, Wm. Templeman, Rev. Father Nicolai, W. H. Ellis, Chas. Hayward and Robert Cassidy. Many of the specimens presented

by the competitors were models of art, but the judges had no hesitation in awarding the prize to Mr. Denneny, whose writing approached the nearest to perfection, judged from the standard of delicacy, clearness and finish of the gracefully formed letters. As a result, he is now receiving the congratulations of his friends.

The *Colonist* appears to be afflicted with hydrocephalous—by the way, what does all this solicitude mean? Is it prompted by a desire to see certain individuals rewarded for their enterprise, reimbursed money which at present yields about two per cent per annum, or does the dear people, from whom that paper makes its living, need better water? If they need better water, is the source which the *Colonist* points out the only available one, and is it expedient for any body of people to fly to that which is first presented and lies nearest to hand?

Briefly, the position, to my mind, is almost this: The Water Works Co. have a magnificent property, a grand supply of an article for which they have no market, because this city, on account of protective enactments, prohibits the entry of a competitor with itself; hence the magnificent property and grand supply stand to the company as virtue to an individual—it is its own reward, and they have had their labor for their pains. Let the people consider the relative position of the two institutions—the city and the company—and reflect well before giving up the only thing they possess which at present yields a revenue. If the writer's interpretation is correct, it is better for us to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

What is the company's offer? Simply this: We will allow you to expend \$200,000 in the laying down of pipes through which the water which we possess may be brought to the outer limits of your

city; on its arrival there, we will pass it through a meter, and you can have 1,750,000 gallons daily for 6c per 1,000 gallons. In the absence of a better, that is a good proposition, for by it the people are offered a better article than they have at present for the *same price* that the poorer article costs, *apparently*. I have italicised "apparently" for there is more to be said about the *cost* of the article. Now, why is it only *apparently* so? Because the city already has \$554,000 invested in water works plant, which, together with the \$200,000 additional which must be invested, makes her outlay in round figures three-quarters of a million dollars, for which she has to provide interest, beside paying the 6c per 1,000 gallons. Let us see what this all yields per annum.

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| Interest.....   | \$33,750 |
| Maintenance and Salaries.....                                     | 16,471   |
| Cost of water at 6c.....  | 38,325   |
| Total.....  | \$88,546 |
| From which deduct our profit as shareholders in the new Co'y..... | 21,662   |
| Leaves our cost....   | \$66,884 |

But our entire receipts last year were only \$54,840, or a clean loss by the new way of \$2,044 per year. Can we afford to throw away that which yields a revenue and take up that which will incur a liability? Now, let us see how the boot fits the other leg. The water company, by their statements, show that they have expended about \$200,000, from which they derive a revenue of \$5,000, or a return of 2½ per cent. for their investment, but, immediately upon the coalition, their revenue becomes \$21,000, or 10 per cent. upon their investment. I have but one question to ask. What will any business man give to another who will guarantee to increase his profits five fold? Will he offer to sell, or will he give half his property gratuitously?

PERE GRINATOR.

The part Nat Goodwin is to play in "In Missouri" is that of the sheriff of Pike county, a type Playwright Thomas claims to have studied.