ICE CREAM AND HEAVEN.

A Trance Prodigy Eats the One and Thinks She is in the Other.

A Harrisburg, Pa., despatch says: Hundreds of people are still flocking to the residence of John Parthemore, at Steelton, where little Lillie Bodmer is lying in what is denominated a religious trance. Her form is rigid. She constantly stares upward and claims to be in communication with God. Lillie is said to have been converted on the 1st inst. at a revival at Steelton. Her religious fervor was followed by a calm, which was succeeded by the trance. The physicians are unable to prescribe any treatment, and the only things she has eaten since her confinement are oranges and ice cream. She seems to believe herself in heaven and almost constantly speaks of Christ. She recognizes no one by name. While talking of objects which she claims to see in the spirit world she will stop suddenly, her form will become rigid, her eyeballs roll upward and remain fixed, and her hands and her arms continue stiff in whatever position they happen to be when she sinks into the trance. She was asked by Rev. Mr. Keefer where she had been, and she replied:

"Oh! I have been flying around with Jesus. We have been to High Spire, Highland, Harrisburg and Steelton. Oh! we have been all around."

She never received any education, a fact to be noticed in her formation of sentences. Upon returning to consciousness from one of her trances, during which she had wept, she was asked what made her cry. Her answer was, "Oh! I was praying for my relatives."

When any one speaks to her she does not look at them, but feels for their hands and takes them in hers. She has never read the Bible; yet whenever she is asked by any one who holds her hands about certain Biblical doctrines she will answer in an intelligent manner. When asked a question she cannot answer she says, "Wait, I'll ask Jesus."

Then she turns her head to the wall, her lips move, and a little later she gives the correct answer. She speaks of the Lord with perfect freedom and assurance, and is extremely affectionate with those who talk to her. The girl never gets any spasms, is not hysterical and does not grow weak. She is wholly without pain.

Said the Rev. Mr. Keefer, her pastor—"It is a wonderful case, but it is no mental aberration. I am not a Spiritualist in any sense of the word, but I do believe that this girl has direct communication with the spirit world. She is with them; she speaks to them; she is a direct manifestation of the divine power. I could give you columns of strange things that she has told about people whom she never knew. She has described heaven, and she does not believe she is on earth. It is a great mystery, indeed."

Other doctors speak from a purely medical point of view, and say that the girl's mind is unbalanced.

IN A BAD BOX.

A Railway Car Takes Fire and the Passengers have an Exciting Time.

A Paris cable says: A very startling accident occurred at daybreak yesterday to the express train Le Rapide coming from Nice to Paris. As the train reached a point about five miles south of Dijon, passengers in the new carriage, in which the compartments communicate with each other, noticed a strong smell of something burning. The carriage was heated, not with the usual hot water foot-warmers, but with a system of hot-air currents that permeated under the floor of the compartments. One passenger, at ten minutes past 6, noticed that flames were darting up from the floor. The night had been terribly cold, and the wind had blown the gas out. The passengers pulled at the knob of the alarm signal, but the signal did not work, it being jammed or frozen. There were twelve persons in the carriage. The flames were increasing with frightful rapidity. The floor of the train was one mass of glowing embers. The passengers jumped upon the seats and shrieked for the guard. The train began to slow up for the station of Dijon. The guard noticed the smoke and at once stopped the train. The flames were already curling about the seats and cushions. The passengers at once jumped out of the carriage, some of them leaving their luggage behind them. The rest of the train went on to Dijon for assistance, leaving the passengers and a few employees in a shed near the track, where the carriage soon became a bonfire and was completely destroyed, together with a portion of the passengers' hand-bags.

Her Longest Sleep Approaching.

An Attica, N. Y., telegram says: Mrs. Emma Althouse, who awoke on February 6th from a 35 days' trance, is in a precarious condition and can live only a few days longer, according to the opinion of local physicians. On coming out of her long trance she partook of some nourishment and then went to sleep again, remaining unconscious for a day. She seemed very sleepy and artificial means were tried to keep her awake when she was aroused from this nap, but she had several short sleeps. She is now awake and has been so for four days, but her condition is extremely pitiful. She is unable to move and her efforts to whisper to her sisters are unavailing. Efforts to feed her even liquid food must now be given up, for a drop of water or warm milk sets her to coughing in a feeble, painful way that seems likely to result fatally at any moment. These attempts at nourishing the sleeping woman have been followed by fainting fits, lasting 10 or 15 minutes.

Civil Service Reform.

Lady (to applicant for coachman)—Are you an Englishman?

Applicant—No, mum; I was born in Ireland, but I've lived so long in Ameriky that I s'pose I do seem quite English, you know.—*Harper's Bazar*

Thanks; We're Busy.

Perhaps those who are fond of tongue-twisting sentences may like to repeat the following correctly and rapidly:

The swan swam over the river; swim, swan, swim;
The swan swam back again; well swam, swan!

His full name is George Ernest John Maria Boulanger.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. French—Respecting actions at law.

Mr. Fraser—To amend the Ontario Shop Regulation Act.

Mr. McAndrews—To amend the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.

Mr. Conmee—Respecting the town of Port Arthur.

The Bill respecting voters' lists (Mr. Fraser) was again considered in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of receiving some verbal amendments.

Mr. Meredith wished the Bill amended so that voters who were challenged and summoned to attend before the County Court should not be struck off the lists unless the Judge had reasonable ground for thinking that their votes were open to question. Under the present law voters were summoned by wholesale, and often advised not to attend, so that their names might be struck off.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) said the persons who did not attend had, as a rule, no right to vote.

Mr. Fraser said that it was almost invariable that in cases where persons could not attend the gentlemen on their side were always ready to show that their names should not be struck off. He proposed as an amendment that, if objections to voters' names appeared vexatious or frivolous to the judge, he might order appellant to pay the costs before proceeding.

This amendment was carried.

Mr. Meredith asked the hon. member for North Middlesex when his Bill respecting the women's franchise would be brought up for a second reading.

Mr. Waters—The week after next.

Mr. Ingram's Bill to amend the Assessment Act by making it clear that the Legislature intended to exempt incomes to the amount of $700 was read the second time.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Bronson—To enable the city of Ottawa to issue debentures for the building of waterworks.

Mr. Smith—To confirm the title of the County of York to the York toll roads.

Mr. Whitney—To amend the Ditches and Water Courses Act; also to amend the Election Act; also to amend the Act respecting seduction.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Respecting the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Meredith—Respecting the London Street Railway Company; also, to authorize the Synod of the Diocese of Huron to sell certain lands; also, to amend the Ontario Insurance Act; also, to amend the Ontario Judicature Act; also, to amend the Act respecting building societies; also, to amend the Act respecting arbitrations.

Mr. Marter—Respecting a by-law of the town of Gravenhurst.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down the report of the Minister of Education for 1888 and the public accounts for 1888; also the report of the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners.

Mr. Ross (Huron) said the Estimates would be ready by Wednesday, and he hoped to make his financial statement on Thursday.

On the order for the third reading of the Bill respecting voters' lists (Mr. Fraser),

Mr. Meredith moved an amendment in the line of his amendment which was proposed in Committee of the Whole and defeated, to the effect that the judge is not to strike off the name of a person from the voters' lists unless there is reasonable ground for the belief that the right of such person to vote is fairly open to question.

Mr. Fraser said the law as it stood had been found to work well both in Ontario and the Dominion. The county judge would not strike off a name merely for non-attendance if it were shown that such name ought to be on the voters' lists. The amendment would lead to numerous evils.

Mr. French favored the amendment.

Mr. Hudson said that in the township of Hungerford 63 names were attested against in one polling division and subpœnaed. Some of the men denounced were old residents. Nothing was lost, however, in these cases, as they were defended.

The House divided and the amendment was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Biggar, Blyth, Clancey, Clarke, E. F. (Toronto), Clarke, H. E. (Toronto), Craig, Creighton, Cruess, Fell, French, Hammell, Hess, Hudson, Ingram, Kerns, Lees, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Metcalf, Miller, Monk, Morgan, Ostrom, Preston, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Stewart, Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allan, Armstrong, Balfour, Ballantyne, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Conmee, Dack, Dance, Davis, Drury, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Garson, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Gould, Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Lees, Lyon, McKay, McMahon, Mack, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, O'Connor, Pacaud, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Waters, Wood (Brant)—47.

The Bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Fraser moved that 3,000 copies of the list be printed and distributed among the members.—Carried.

The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Fraser's Bill to amend the Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act, Mr. Harcourt in the chair.

Mr. Meredith opposed clause 13 on the ground that it would be better to have the clause relating to notice thrown out altogether.

Mr. Fraser explained that although the Act was for the purpose of protecting the workingmen, yet it would be as well to protect the employer to a certain extent also.

Mr. Hudson wanted to know if the Act applied to threshing machines, sawing machines and cheese factories.

Mr. Fraser said it did, and added that although a number of actions had been tried under the English Act, in most cases the compensation recovered was not excessive.

The committee rose and reported the Bill.

The Bill to amend the Ontario Factories Act was passed through Committee of the Whole without amendment.

Mr. Wood (Brant) asked if it is the intention of the Government during the present session to take any steps towards granting the prayer of the petition of certain chiefs of the Six Nation Indians respecting the practice of medicine.

Mr. Mowat said he did not quite understand how far the petition asked for relief, but would be glad to confer with his hon. friend on the subject.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Bronson—To amend the Act respecting assignments, etc., by insolvent persons; also to amend the Municipal Act; also to amend the Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals.

Mr. Whitney—To amend the Act respecting mortgages and sale of personal property.

Mr. Dryden—To amend the Act imposing taxes on dogs for the protection of sheep.

A message was received from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the estimates for the year.

The following is the summary of the estimated expenditure of the Province for the current year:

Civil Government	$ 212,145 00
Legislation	120,050 00
Administration of Justice	365,316 51
Education	588,872 00
Public Institutions, Maintenance	736,084 16
Immigration	6,850 00
Agriculture	142,287 00
Hospitals and Charities	120,528 66
Maintenance and Repairs of Government and Departmental Buildings	64,140 66
Public Buildings—	
(1) Repairs	31,100 00
(2) Capital Account	440,536 67
Public Works—	
(1) Repairs	11,600 00
(2) Capital Account	19,159 00
Colonization Roads	98,150 00
Charges on Crown Lands	101,900 00
Refund Account	25,557 66
Statute Consolidation	1,000 00
Miscellaneous Expenditure	76,641 23
Unforeseen and Unprovided	50,000 00
Total Current Expenditure, 1889	$2,628,515 22
On Capital Account	557,845 67
Other purposes	25,557 66
Amount of Estimates	$3,211,918 55
Amount of Estimates, 1888	3,125,804 12
Total Expenditure, 1888	3,536,218 46

Mr. Ross (Huron), on moving that the House go into Committee of Supply on the estimates, said he would follow his usual custom of giving a plain statement of the transactions of the previous year.

The receipts for the year 1888 were as follows:

Subsidy	$1,116,872 80
Specific grant	80,000 00
	$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	$ 279,111 10
Interest on investments	55,331 95
	$ 334,443 05
Crown Lands Department—	
Crown lands	$ 77,071 40
Clergy lands	8,347 49
Common school lands	11,395 15
Grammar school lands	2,445 20
Rent *re* lands	10 00
In suspense *re* lands	18,771 42
Woods and forests	1,316,139 09
Casual fees	1,763 74
Refunds *re* destitute settlers	396 79
Refunds *re* settlers' homesteads	114 50
	$1,436,454 58
Algoma taxes	$ 2,282 26
Law stamps	81,044 50
Licenses	233,886 19
Education department	33,173 74
Public Institutions' revenue—	
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	$ 38,667 23
London " "	19,792 95
Hamilton " "	6,463 34
Kingston " "	3,748 58
Orillia " "	1,477 47
Reformatory for females	4,354 80
" " boys	515 50
Central Prison	27,727 29
Deaf and Dumb Institute	150 00
	$ 102,897 17
Casual revenue—	
Provincial Secretary's department	$ 9,336 28
Fines, etc	3,370 79
Insurance Company's fees	665 00
Surrogate Court fees	1,325 50
Division " "	2,040 90
Official Gazette	8,473 18
Private bills	2,355 50
Statutes	6,968 95
" Index	54 00
Incidentals	124 80
	$ 34,714 90
Insurance Company's assessments	$ 3,030 53
Removal of patients	9,083 57
	$ 12,104 10
London L. A., insurance	1,279 94
Deaf and Dumb Institute, insurance	336 42
Agricultural College, sale of furniture	113 25
Lake Nipissing Works, sale of scow	400 00
Drainage works assessments	15,041 52
Municipal loan fund	4,000 00
	$3,489,044 42
Drainage debentures	31,758 44
Drainage debentures tile	3,398 56
Orillia L. A., mortgage	1,500 00
Minico farm, mortgage	2,386 84
Toronto L. A., sale of lands	30,471 81
New Parliament Buildings fund	28,861 71
	$3,587,421 78

The expenditure for 1888 had been:

Civil Government	$ 200,685 24
Legislation	127,030 77
Administration of Justice	373,898 80
Education	579,465 30
Public Institutes Maintenance	721,602 69
Immigration	7,952 39
Agriculture	137,054 46
Hospitals and Charities	113,686 14
Repairs and Maintenance P. B.	69,249 51
Public Buildings	291,423 56
Public Works	42,870 71
Colonization Roads	112,273 53
Charges on Crown Lands	96,734 47
Consolidation of Statutes	31,394 99
Miscellaneous	74,030 67
Refunds	27,703 73
Ordinary Expenditure under Supply Bill	$ 3,007,037 02
Drainage Debentures	47,684 93
Tile Debentures	11,100 00
Railway Aid Certificates	247,982 14
Annuity Certificates	52,200 00
Widows' Pensions	11,041 15
New Parliament Buildings	159,203 23
	$3,536,248 46
1. Direct Investment—	
Dominion 6 per cent. bonds	$ 200,000 00
Market value over par value	14,000 00
	$ 214,000 00
Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1888	$ 205,381 17
Tile Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1888	72,948 61
Drainage Works—Municipal Assessment	242,228 77
	$ 520,558 55
	$ 734,558 55
2. Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing interest—	
U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict., Cap. 10)	$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act. 1854)	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see award)	124,685 18
Common School Fund (Consol. Stats., Cap. 26)—proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867, $1,520,929.24—after deducting Land Improvement Fund portion belonging to Ontario	891,201 74
Capital declared owing to the late Province of Canada by the Dominion Act (47 Vict., Cap. 4)—$5,397,503.13, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Ontario's proportion on basis of award as advised by Finance Department	2,848,289 52
Ontario's share of library (see award)	105,541 00
	$5,754,877 89
3. Other debts due to the Province—	
Balance *re* Municipal Loan Fund debts	850 00
Balance *re* Mimico lots	3,225 00
	$ 4,075 00
4. Bank balances—	
Current accounts	$ 57,364 39
Special deposits	571,579 75
	$ 628,944 14
Total	$7,122,455 58
LIABILITIES PRESENTLY PAYABLE.	
1. Balance due to municipalities *re* surplus distribution	$ 1,291 34
2. Balance due to municipalities *re* Land Improvement Fund—Interest	3,256 57
3. Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made up as follows—	
Collections to 31st December, 1888, on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	$ 889,485 03
Less 6 per cent., cost of management	53,369 10
	$ 836,115 93
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund	209,028 98
	$ 627,086 95
Collections to 31st December, 1888, on sales made since 6th March, 1861	$ 317,594 09
Less 6 per cent., cost of management	19,055 64
	$ 298,538 45
	$ 925,625 40
Quebec's proportion, according to population of 1881	$ 383,257 82
Total	$ 387,806 73
Surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable	$6,734,649 85
Subsidy	$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	279,111 10
Interest on investments	50,000 00
	$ 329,111 10
Crown Lands Department—	
Crown Lands	$ 83,000 00
Clergy Lands	5,000 00
Common School Lands	10,000 00
Grammar School Lands	2,000 00
Woods and Forests	1,000,000 00
	$1,100,000 00
Public Institutions—	
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	$ 38,500 00
London " "	10,000 00
Kingston " "	3,500 00
Hamilton " "	7,000 00
Orillia " "	1,400 00
Reformatory for Females	4,000 00
Reformatory for Boys	700 00
Central Prison	32,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute	150 00
	$ 97,250 00
Education Department	22,000 00
Casual revenue	34,000 00
Licenses	260,000 00
Law stamps	75,000 00
Algoma taxes	3,000 00
Drainage assessment	20,000 00
Municipal Loan Fund	850 00
Toronto Asylum lands	185,000 00
Insurance Companies' assessments	3,000 00
Assessment of counties *re* removal of lunatics	6,000 00
Total	$3,332,083 90

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Mowat—Respecting the limited liabilities of incorporated companies; also respecting oaths under the Manhood Suffrage Act; also respecting certain matters under the Land Titles Act; also respecting registry offices.

Mr. Gibson (Huron), in moving for a return of copies of all correspondence relating to the Land Improvement Fund between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, said many townships in his constituency were waiting the payment of these moneys from the fund, and as they had waited thirty years for a settlement, he suggested that a suit be brought against the Dominion Government so as to expedite affairs.

Mr. Mowat said it was a debateable question whether these moneys belonged to the Province. There had been no authoritative decision on this point. A suit would be a good way to bring about a decision, and one could be instituted against the Dominion, which would in that case represent Quebec. Until the right of the Province to the fund was established, the Government could not make any advances to the municipalities.

Mr. Meredith said the delay was a very serious one, and if the Government had paid as much attention to this matter as they had to the dry husks of the Inter-Provincial resolutions, more practical benefit would have been derived. Had the compact then entered into between the two Provinces already been broken? The twain had then been locked in each other's arms in unity, yet, although so much money had been expended in bringing about such cordial relations, Ontario still could not get her rights from Quebec.

Mr. O'Connor thought the Government should bring this matter to an issue. The matter was one of vital importance to the people of Western Ontario.

Mr. Ross (Huron) said the Government had been very urgent in pressing the claims of the municipalities. So far as Ontario was concerned the Government had always carried out the agreement with the settlers.

Mr. Creighton also expressed the hope that the matter would be pressed by the Government.

Mr. Blyth complained bitterly of the delay in settling with the municipalities.

The motion was adopted.

On the order for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Act (Mr. O'Connor),

Mr. Meredith pointed out that the objection to the Bill, which gave the smaller municipalities power to conduct their own sale of land for taxes, was that they had no means for preserving the evidences of title like the county towns.

Mr. Ross (Huron) thought that many evils would result from the practice recommended by the Bill. Under the present system there was more competition in the sales of lands held by the County Treasurer.

Mr. Balfour said that the present system enabled speculators to get rich at the expense of the people. The lands were often advertised in some obscure paper; the people from the locality concerned often knew nothing about it, and did not attend. The speculators attended, clubbed together, and bought it at their own prices.

Mr. Wood supported the Act. He agreed with Mr. Balfour that the sales should be held in the townships. In his township it would be almost impossible for people living in the outlying municipalities to attend these sales owing to the expense of travel.

Mr. Dack supported the Bill.

Mr. Phelps said he represented a county where there was more land sold in this way than in any other county in Ontario. Many hardships were entailed under the present Act.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill for the abolition of assessment on personal property.

Mr. Fraser suggested that all the Bills dealing with the vital question of assessment be taken up together one day, and passed upon by the House before being referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Meredith agreed with the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Waters agreed to withdraw the motion for the second reading.

Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting insurance companies. The Bill proposed to permit fire insurance companies to contract for any term not exceeding five years.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) supported the Bill, but suggested that the terms should be three and five years, so as not to confuse the inspector.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said that the Bill was opposed by insurance companies and associations. It was desirable that there should be uniformity in the term of insurance.

The Bill was read the second time.

The following Bills were read the second time:

To amend the Act respecting the establishment of municipal institutions in the Districts of Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River—Mr. Lyon.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Ferguson.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. O'Connor.

Causes for Divorce in the States.

"Attempt on life," in Illinois.

"Fugitive from justice," in Virginia.

"Ungovernable temper," in Kentucky.

"Parties can not live in peace and union," in Utah.

"Any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio.

"Mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia.

Wilful desertion for five years is a cause in two States.

"Gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode Island.

Fraud and fraudulent contract is a cause in nine States.

Imprisonment for felony is a cause in all States except ten.

"Refusal of wife to remove into the State," in Tennessee.

Absence without being heard from is a cause in several States.

Wilful desertion for three years is a cause in fourteen States.

Physical inability is a cause in all States and Territories except ten.

Wilful desertion for one year is a cause in fifteen States and Territories.

"Habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper," in Florida.

Habitual drunkenness is a cause in all States and Territories except ten.

Settled aversion, which tends to destroy all peace and happiness, in Kentucky.

"Husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife," in West Virginia.

"Three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts.

"Joining any religious sect that believes marriage unlawful, and refusing to cohabit six months," in Hampshire.

"Such indignities as render life burdensome," in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington Territory and Wyoming.

The violation of the marriage vow a cause for absolute divorce excepting in South Carolina and New Mexico, which have no divorce laws.

"Cruel treatment, outrages or excesses such as to render their living together insupportable," in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas.

Cruel and abusive treatment is a cause in all States and Territories except New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Failure of the husband to provide, no time specified, is a cause in nine States, for one year it is a cause in five States, and for two years it is all that is necessary in two States.

Templar Union.

Bro. Thomas Lawless, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, has returned from London. In conversation he stated that the executives of the Royal Templars and the Independent Order devoted several hours to a discussion of the question of Union, for a long time almost hopeless of results. Finally the following basis of union, moved by Bro. Thos. Lawless and seconded by Dr. Oronhyatekha was adopted by a vote of 8 to 4:

First—That the first or Templar degree of the I.O.G.T. and the first or Royal degree of the R. T. of T. be united for the prosecution of temperance missionary work, adopting the name, ritual and organic form of the Good Templars.

Second—That the benefit department of the I. O. G. T. be united with the Select degree of the Royal Templars, adopting the name, ritual and methods of that body as far as practicable.

Third—That the Knight Templars of Temperance be a part of the united body, and preserve so far as possible the present name, form and ceremonies.

Fourth—That membership in the I. O. G. T. be essential to admission to and continuance of membership in the second and third bodies.

Fifth—That each of the organizations retain its own officers and continue to be governed by its own laws.

Sixth—That the Dominion Council of the R. T. of T. shall be the supreme governing body of the benefit and knight degrees and occupy the position of a Worthy Grand Lodge.

All the I. O. G. T. representatives and three of the eight R. T. of T. voted for the motion. W. W. Buchanan presided.

Letting Bad Enough Alone.

Exceedingly Long Patient—"I say, doctor, are you going to put that mustard plaster on my feet to draw the pain from my head?"

Doctor—"Yes. Why?"

Exceedingly Long Patient—"Well, I object. I'd rather have it where it is than rawn down through six feet and five inches of new territory."

Mr. Cameron, train-master at Rat Portage, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Moosejaw division of the Canadian Pacific.