

THINKS LOVE IS PAY ENOUGH.

In all our marriage services, if I remember rightly, some such stipulation is made as that we shall "love our husbands." It is, as I understand it, the principal part of the contract. Let those wives who are clamouring for pay ask themselves if they understood this part of their obligation. Let them ask their women's hearts if they know what love is. If they do not they are not wives, and if they do they will be patient. Tennyson says in "Locksley Hall:"

Love took up the harp of life and smote on all its strings with might: smote the chord of self that trembling passed in music out of sight.

The wife who values her labours for her husband at so many dollars and cents has not lost self in her love for him. She has not yet experienced the holy joy of giving all and asking nothing. When his mind and body are alike wearied and overcome by the toil and care, the disappointments and injustice, the never ceasing conflicts of life, he will never be refreshed and strengthened by the society of such a woman. He will have to turn to the wine room, the pool room, or still worse (having no one to remind him that he is better than an animal) he will finally seek distraction in some form or other. For there are very few men who can quietly eat their heart out in silence as we women often do. The wife who allows her husband to seek these distractions will find they cost something too. She will get less and less money from him in consequence. It will be wiser in every way to love him out of them. Save him from his very faults—it is easier than many think. Be his better, nobler self. Even if she cannot succeed—alas! there are men whom an angel cannot reclaim—verily she will have her reward in that she shall be an angel. In nearly everything I think we are not the equals of men, but let us remember that in our capabilities of serving and suffering we are far higher. Just as long as women become wives for any consideration, whether of money or ease, or anything less noble than a pure love, just so long there will be miserable, disappointed, and ill paid wives.—A Wife in Boston Globe.

THE LAWS OF REASON.

Whatever our theories, the immediate question does not present itself in a form which is capable of broad generalization. The conditions vary with the varying trades and industries. They are different in different sections. What one industry might grant without disaster would be ruinous to another. Some are barely sustaining themselves now, others are making profits which would admit of the workers sharing the surplus. Even in the same industry the conditions are not all alike, and where they are alike they would be made unequal again if one yielded while another did not. Under these circumstances it is the duty and the interest of the workers to consider the facts and the conditions of each trade, and regulate their demands by the laws of reason. The unmistakable tendency is towards giving labor a larger share of the surplus, but the movement must not be so rash and inconsiderate as to leave no surplus for it to share.

HUMOROUS

Paternal advice of Brother Gardner to a member of the Lime Kiln Club setting out on his travels: '1, De kivered Kyars won't git dar any sooner by puttin yer head outter de winder, 2, De three-keerd monte man may look as pious as de real church deakun, 3 Pomposity an a pumpkin wid holler insides, 4, Keep yer money whar ye can't lend it without pulling off yer bates.—Detroit Free Press.

The Boston view of it:—Mr. Bowles:—Well, how is your son getting along? Mr. Towles (shaking his head dubiously):—'I dunno I dunno. He don't seem to come up to my expectations.' Mr. B.:—'Hm! I'm sorry to hear that, He hasn't got into bad company, has he?' Mr. T.:—'No, not exactly, but I'm afraid he's going to turn out to be a sport.' Mr. B.:—'What makes you think so?' Mr. T.:—'Well, he wants to go to college.'—Boston Courier.

'What do you ask for potatoes?' inquired a woman of a passing peddler. 'Two thousand dollars a bushel; marm 'Graocous but ain't that a trifle high?' 'Yessum; but then, you see, they are peach-blows.' 'Are they, truly? Give me four bushels.'—Merchant Traveller.

'You told me, Arthur, that your doctor advised you to drink whiskey. Has it done you any good?' 'Well, I should say so. I got a barrel of it two weeks ago, and I could hardly lift it; and now I can carry it about the room.'—Good Cheer.

The Bohemian bakers of New York have issued a circular which begins: 'Videl! jamees nucu i praci zastavit api.' Instead of striking and boycotting they should go to school and learn how to spell.—Norristown Herald.

RATION FOR COWS.

Prof. E. W. Stewart, in the "Country Gentleman," says:—

"Wheat, bran and middlings are sweet and well flavoured as a part of the ration for butter. Oatmeal has always been found to produce well flavoured milk and butter, and when not too dear, should form a part of the ration. Corn meal is exceedingly rich in starch, and assists in giving well flavoured cream, but must be fed in moderate quantity. It is an excellent balance to new process or extracted linseed meal. This linseed meal is preferable to pea meal in the ration when costing no more, and it usually cost less. The pea meal is slightly moistening, while the linseed meal is smoothing to the digestive organs. The old process linseed oil meal must be fed sparingly to cows in calf, because of its larger percentage of oil.

"It is not advisable to feed undecorticated cottonseed meal to our northern cows, unaccustomed to its indigestible hulls. Only the best decorticated meal should be used in the ration for butter, and then extracted linseed meal is preferable. Flaxseed, cottonseed or hempseed should not be used at all in the butter ration, for any considerable amount of oil will effect the butter unfavourably, and as we have seen, the oil is not needed. The kinds of food in the ration, the butter.

SPRING CARE OF CATTLE

This is the trying season of the year—'between hay and grass.' See that your neat stock is not permitted to loose flesh. One pound lost now cannot be restored at a cost less than that of two pounds. Young stock should be kept growing. To simply maintain the 'status quo,' as the lawyers call it—to maintain present condition without loss or gain—is actual loss in their case. They ought to be kept growing. A check in growth is not only a cessation of progress, but has the effect of stunting the animal and retarding future growth.

There can be nothing gained by saving feed at the cost of loss of flesh by your cattle. It is too much like stinting in seed and reducing the crop. Keep up the appetite as the warm weather comes on, until you can turn your cattle out to grass. Nice aftermath makes a good feed. The best of the hay should be saved for spring feeding. Do not count it loss if you feed grain to keep your stock thrifty.

RETAIL MEAT MARKET.

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 1/2	\$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	10	10
Beef, corned, per lb.	6	10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6	8
Beef, fore quarters, per 100 lb.	51	51
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	51	51
Veal, roast	12 1/2	13
Veal, chop	15	18
Pork, salt	10	12
Pork, fresh	10	12
Mutton, leg	12 1/2	15
Mutton, chop	15	18
Ham	14	15
Breakfast bacon	12	11
Lard, per pail	2 25	to
Sausage	10	to
Bologna sausage	12 1/2	to
Shanks	8	to
Liver	15	to
Kidney	15	to
Head cheese	12 1/2	to
Heart	12 1/2	to
Tongue	12 1/2	to
Chickens, per lb. (each)	8	to
Eggs, per dozen	25	to
Butter, per lb.	25	to
Chickens, (alive young) per pair	30	to
Chickens, (alive, old) per pair	40	to
Turkeys, per lb.	10	to
Ducks, per lb.	10	to
Prairie Chickens, per brace	40	to
Prime salted cheese, per pound	15	to

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Milch cows	25 00	to	40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand	90 00	to	140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	3	to	8
Calves	5 00	to	8 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb.	8 50	to	9 75
Roll bacon	13	to	15
Hams	15	to	18 00
Pork, per barrel	12 00	to	18
Beef, per barrel	15	to	20
Corn, per dos.	40	to	40
Cucumbers, per dos.	20	to	20
Ducks, per dos.	25	to	27
Eggs, per dos.	25	to	27

FISH.

Wholesale, per lb.	4 1/2	to	5 1/2
Retail, per lb.	8	to	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	40	to	50
Beets, per dos.	30	to	40
Dried onions, per bushel	2 00	to	2 50
Turnips, per bush.	25	to	30
Cabbage, each	4	to	8
Parsley, per dos.	40	to	40
Sage, per dos.	40	to	40
Carrots, per dos.	30	to	30
Parsnips, per dos.	30	to	30
quash, each	10	to	20

FRUIT.

Cranberries, per barrel	10	to	10 00
California Pears, per box	4 25	to	50 0
Grapes, per lb., Ontario	7 00	to	12
Lemons, per box	7 00	to	8 07
Oranges, per box	8 00	to	8 50
Apples, per barrel	8 25	to	8 55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel	3 25	to	3 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling	1 60	to	1 60

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	3 0	to	4 050
Straw	2 00	to	2 00
Timothy	8 00	to	8 00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel	82	to	25
Barley, per bushel	80	to	40
No. 1 hard wheat	80	to	80
No. 2 hard wheat	64	to	64
No. 1 Northern	58	to	58
No. 2 Northern	50	to	50
No. 1 regular wheat	00	to	00
No. 2 regular wheat	00	to	00
No. 3 regular wheat	00	to	00
Rejocetes	00	to	00
Flour, XXXX	1 70	to	1 70
Flour, superfine	1 55	to	1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood	8 75	to	5 00
Tamarac	8 00	to	5 00
Poplar poles, per cord	8 50	to	8

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:  
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.  
B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.  
C. Weigh Bridges.  
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.  
E. Hydrosstatic balance for weighing coal

By order,

W. HIMS WORTH, Secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1884.

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The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

Terms: Board and Tuition, per Session \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing, \$5.00. Entrance Fee, payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniforms which is worn on Sundays on Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under Linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Net Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from their superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, or for withdrawals before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address

MRS. SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament and attached to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg so to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. Six months for boarding, and six months for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 25th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29th, 1885.

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