BISMARCK, Aug 23 .- Vice President Oakes. of the Northern Pacific railroad, was interviewed last night by a Pioneer-Press reporter.

Said Mr. Oakes :
"Why the unining interests of Montana that must pay tribute to the Northern Paand a dividend besides. There is enough ore in sight to guarantee this statement for at least twenty years."

"When will the road be completed?" said

"Well, I think in three years, although Mr. Villard puts the date of completion during the year 1882, and he is a man who accomplishes what he undertakes."

In the course of the conversation Mr. Oakes expatiated upon the splendid financial condition of the Northern Pacific. This be made evident by contrast with the Union and Central Pacific. When completed he said, that the indebtedness of the Northern Pacific would be less than half that of the Union and Central Pacific. In round numbers, the Union Pacific has an indebtedness of \$65,-000,000 and the Central Pacific one of about \$80,000,000, making a total of about \$145,-000.000; on the other hand, the existing bonded indebtedness of the Northern Pacific is only 24,400,000 and Mr. Oakes estimates that it will be only require \$20,000,000 to complete the road. The grant itself of the Northern Pacific is an empire in itself. We all know the value of its lands in Montana, and Mr. Oakes considers those of Dakota even more valuable. Said he:

"When it is remembered that the Northern Pacific when completed will be a much shorter route across the continent than the Union and Central Pacific, that it will run through a region richer in mineral and agricultural resource, and will bring the vast commerce of China and Japan about 800 miles nearer New Vork than the route by San Francisco, its contrast with the Union and Central Pacific becomes even more favorable. The following problem, then is one of easy solution: If the Union and Central Pacific have an aggregate indebtedness of \$145,000,000 and an aggregate capital stock of \$155,000,000, and both bonds and stock bear a premium in the market, what must be the value of the bonds and stock of the Northern Pacific, a more valu-Able continental road, when its total bonded debt will only reach \$40,000,000, and its total stock is fixed at \$100,000,000.

The conundrum was propounded just as the train was about to move away, and therefore remained unanswered. Mr. Oakes is thus far even better pleased with Dakota and Montana, but other than the above would not speak about the present and future plans of the management. He did, however, say that Helena or Pipes, one pass would undoubtedly be adopted across the mountains, and with that he bade adjeu to Busmarck and seated himself before a car window for a survey of the Dakota prairies and bonanza farms.

The Philosophy of Soap.

Among the many common things which are used every day, but of the philosophy of whose action many persons really know but very little, is the article of soap. An exsange thus describes its cleansing action. To remove stains, dirt, grease and the like, the neral principle to be followed is to apply to esame a substance for which they have a ronger affinity than for the surface to which bey are attached. The alkalies, soda or poth, are found to possess a very active and ergetic solvent power for many substances, d especially for the various forms of impuri s which attach themselves to the skin and textile fabrics or clothing. In their pure caustic form, however, these alkalies are algether too powerful, as they would rapidly rode the skin, or, is applied to textile fabdischarge the colors and destroy the tis-It is necessary, therefore, to temper the tive corrosive action of the alkalies, and for s purpose they are united with the weak ids of fat, in which form we know them as aps; and in this condition they are admiraadapted for cleansing purposes. The sis of the impurities which attach themlves to our clothing and skin is of an oily greasy nature, derived chiefly from perration, though frequently from other and cidental sources, holding or retaining dust d dirt of various kinds. Upon such greasy oily impurities water alone has no effect; t the alkali of the soap readily takes hold it, assimilates it, f rming with it a comand which readily dissolve in water, and solid impurities (dust and the like) which had caused to adhere to the skin of clothg, are then readily removed by gentle fric-

A Mother's Love.

Ten years ago there resided in this vicinity amily consisting of father, mother and five lidren The father was a brutal creature, essively cruel to his wife and children. oldest son, a lad of 14, was compelled to the heaviest work, such as would have ted the strength and endurance of a fullwn man, and drubbed unmercifully between es. From overlifting, overwork and exsive punishment, he was stunted and re-ced to semi-imbecility. In common with the rest of the family, he lived in constant mortal dread of his father. One day, for e trivial offense, his father, in a towering armed with a formidable weapon, rushed m, threatening his life. The boy, crazed fright, fled with the phenomenal speed th overmastering terror sometimes lends feet of the pursued, and for ten long, y, heartsore years that was the last seen ard of him by his anxious, disconsolate, cuted mother. A few days ago, howshe received tidings that a poor creature, aratively helpless, was wandering in the and from place to place, a few miles here, inquiring for his mother. He

Mr. Oaks on the Prospects of the Northern he bore a faint resemblance to the poor woinquiries, and whom she had long since despaired of ever seeing again. The tidings of the strange little man of the woods reached her at night. She is a hard-working washerwoman, a patient drudge, and had worked hard cific, will pay running expenses of this road all that day. But with a wild hope that inspired her unwonted energy, she paused not a moment, but with winged feet burried across the intervening country to where the wanderer was. And, though dwarfed, barefooted, ragged, dishevelled, and of uncouth aspect, it was her boy, now a man of twenty-four years, and she was supremely happy. With the tender care which we may be sure she has given him he has rapidly brightened up. Litthe by little his memory begins to recall with much vividness the scenes and incidents of childhood and his later experiences. He has been twice in the asylum at Napa, and once at that in Stockton. After his discharges he has worked wherever he could obtain employment -always, however, with a fixed purpose of some time hunting up his mother. He had forgotten her name, her nativity, her place of residence, but he never lost faith that some time or some how he would find her or she would find him. His instincts did not deceive him. She is separated from her brutal husband now, and with cheerful pleasure takes upon herself the added drudgery of providing for her helpless boy. They will never part again while both live .- [Placerville Dem-

HOW TO SPOIL A HUSBAND

Find fault with him. Keep an untidy house. Always have the last word. Be extra cross, on wash day. Quarrel with him over trifles. Vow vengence on all his relatives. Never have his meals ready on time. Let him sew on his own shirt buttons. Pay no attention to household expenses. Give as much as he can earn in a month for

new bonnet. Tell him as plainly as possible you married him for a living.

Raise a row if he dares to bow pleasantly to an old lady friend.

Get everything the woman next door gets, whether you can afford it or not.

Keep the parlor for company and do not let him put his foot into it.

Provide any sort of a picked up meal for him when you don't expect visitors.

Tell him the children inherit all their mean traits of character from his side of the family. Let it out sometimes when you are good and mad that you wish you had married some other fellow you used to go with.

When he gives you ten dollars to lay aside for a "rainy day" give is to the first peddler that comes along for a pair of ten cent plaster vases.

When he wants you to go out walking with him tell him you'd rather run in to Mr. Longtongue's to borrow a slipper pattern or get recipe for preserves.

Give him to understand as soon as possible after the honey moon that kissing is well enough for spooney lovers, but for married folks is confoundedly silly. If he takes to kissing the cook or chambermaid after that don't be too hard on him.

If he has an extra amount of brain work and comes home with his nervous system all on a stretch-don't try to keep the children quiet. Tell them to make all the noise they like, and that their father is nothing but an old cross-patch anyway.

Experimenting With Carp The Great Food

The California Fish Commissioners had lot of king care from the Danube in their breeding pend near Oakland, but they were better and grow faster than any other. These recommend. They have been known to grow to eleven pounds weight in two years. They eat freely of cabbage, beans, turnip tops, beet tops, potat es, water cress, tule roots and the like. With a raised pond from which the water would flow and could be used for irrigation, and which any farmer could cheaply make, these fish could be raised anywhere it next to the cost. Several of these carp which were in December, 1879, put into the Oakland pond "wee things," were each seventeen inches in length last Monday, and that is not a good fish pond either. Next year they will be distributed to those who have pords. The Commissioner has promised them to many people this Fall-most of whom have kept their ponds for that purpose, but they will have to be disappointed for the reason named. The fishes did not breed well, but pond to which they have been removed. The pond to which they have been removed. The Commissioners expected 10,000 in the Alameda pond and got out 260 after dragging it carefully, but they hope that there are still little ones, which went through the meshes of the nets. They will next try the Riverside lake at Sacramento, which was stocked with a few carp in 1879.—[S. F. Chronicle.

JAY GOULD is on the war path and is about to build and equip a trans-continental railroad to San Francisco of his own. He raised \$25. 000,000 in London, and formed an alliance with the Texas Pacific, controlled by the use of severe bits will not deter a confirmed Nickerson interest in the A. T. & S. F. railroad and the Utah Southern Pacific, to form a junction in the Phamegate valley, Nevada. from that point to San Franciscu. An opportunity has been affor ed to see a cablegram from London, containing the information that not give her name, or any other infor- line had all been subscribed, and a cipher tel-

man's long-lost son, for whom, soon after his of 7,000 miles, costing for construction alone departure, she had vainly advertised and made \$40,000,000. He alludes to the Mexican connections and concessions to the Southwest system in Texas, and says extensions are now building about 70 miles per day. The southwest system will be finished this year to Lo rado, Texas. All this year the line from San the horse, he will at least avoid coming down Francisco to Texas will be covered with engineers and at the moment they strike El Paso, they will commence laying steel rails into Mexico.

A certain number of tools and some skill in their use, will often save the farmer much time in sending for a mechanic, and some expense in paying him. Every farmer should be able to make repairs on his wagons, gates and buildings. A room, or a portion of it, should be devoted to keeping tools; a pin or nail should be inserted for each one to hang on, and the name of each tool written or painted under the pin, that it may be promptly returned to its place, and any missing one detected. Keep every tool in its place-do not wait for a more convenient season, but return every one to its pin the moment it is done with. If left out of its place a moment it will be likely to remain a week, and cause a loss of time in looking for it a hundred times greater than in replacing it promptly. Keeping everything in its place s a habit costing nothing when formed. The tools should be a hammer, saw, augurs, brace and bit, gimlets, screw-driver, wrench, two planes, chisels, mallet, files and rasp, drawknife, saw-set, trowel and box with compartments for different sized nails, screws, nuts and bolts. Common farm implements and tools, such as hoes, spades, shovels, forks, rakes and scythes may be in the same room, on the opposite side, and the same precaution taken to keep every one in its place.

Spain as a Great Power.

Why, asks Spain, should not she be represented when Europe meets in council? Oue answer would appear to be that, except in population, she is as unlike a great power as a state can be. She is poor and backward; she has taken no part in the formation of recent European history; she has no external interests to defend; she contributes little to the material and still less to the intellectual stock of European wealth. Italy has fought Russia in the Crimea and Austria in two cam paigns. Her fighting may not have been very successful, but still she has fought. Italian commerce out of Italy is pushing and widely spread. Spanish commerce out of Spain or Spanish colonies is simply non-existent. Italy has in recent days produced great men, not only the 'ate King and Cavour, but crowds of men with the knowledge and instincts of statesmen. Spain has recently produced, to put it briefly, the persons whom it has proluced. Italians pay up honestly; they explore, colonize, write. They are engaged in are Europeans in the midst of Europe. The Spaniards are almost out of Europe geographically, and are still less in it in politics, arms, literature and commerce. All that can be said for them is that they can show a total of 17,000,000 of population, and have now been five or six years without a dynastic revolution.—[Saturday Review.

Tricks and Faults of Horses.

The severity with which a horse has been ounished for a fault is usually the measure of the violence with which he will repeat it. It s this violence that makes the horse so dangerous in his rebellion, for until he loses his reason he will take care not to injure himself, and so in a measure protects his rider. Few young horses are dangerous in their resistances until they have mot with cruel treat ment. It is seldom that a colt in breaking will not doing well there because there was not bolt with his rider; it is usually the old offendenough fish food therein, and on Monday last er who is quilty of this most dangerous of some 26 of them, big and small, were removed vices. Although nearly every young horse These, will rear at the pressure of the bit, he will sel-Prof. Baird (who is at the head of the United dem rise to a dangerous height, and he soon States Fish Commissioners) says, are the best ceases to offend in that way. A horse must be carp known-better for human food, produce corrected and put right, but it is never necessary to resort to severe punishments. Forare the only carp that the Commissioners tunately the horse is a animal of one idea, and when he has determined upon his line of opposition he is easily circumvented and humbled. If he refuses to tuen to the right he will be so intent upon opposing the right rein that he may be turned around to the left until he is confused, when he will very gladly go in any direction. If he declines to go forward he is not prepared to resist a demand for a backward movement, and he will soon tire of that unusual mode and start forward at the first hint from his rider. But a horse properly broken and trained will not be guilty of such contumacy, and will not be apt to show the vices of which I am about to speak, but for

which the rider must be prepared. If a horse bolts, the rider should not fatigue nimself by taking a steady drag upon the mouth. Leaning back, with the breech well under him, and bearing no weight in the they hope to find pleuty next year in Burr's attrrups, the rider should take a succession of pulls upon the bit, one following the other sufficiently mar to obtain cumu ative effect When the horse appears to yield to the bit, advantage should be taken of the moment, to prevent his again extending himself, by in creased exertions upon the part of the rider, whose power should be reserved as far as pos sible to seize this opportunity. I know of no way to prevent a horse bolting; by keeping his head up with the snaffle rein the rider will have greater command of the horse, but the

bolter from indulging his vicious propens ty If a horse rears the reins should be loosen ed, and if the rider requires support he should and unite the building of a trunk line through seize the mane, without, however, letting the reins drop from his hands. The spurs should not be applied while the horse is rising, but as he comes down the legs of the rider should be \$25,000,000 worth of bonds for this trunk closed to induce the horse to go forward. If the horse refuses to go forward, the rider will on that would serve to indicate her gram went through to New York announcing find the side of the mouth with which the Mr. Jenny. He says that the total average horse is not prepared to resist, by drawing the clip was 10,074,163 pounds of weol. That er; she is not far away." It was thought now covered by engineers. A correspondent reins from right to left, and holding the rein is an average of nearly 5g pounds.

of that side low he will pull the horse around siding the hand by the application of the spur on that side. If, when the horse rears, he sinks upon his hind quarters, the rider should endeavor to leave the horse by seizing the mane and throwing himself aside, and although he may not be able to clear himself of under the saddle If a horse is shy at passing an object he can

generally be made to proceed by turning his head away, and passing him along with the leg opposite to the object, as in traversing. If he is a young horse, and does not seem to have known fear, he will usually face that which has caused his alarm if he is allowed to take as much room as the way offers. The rider should avoid as much as is possible, taking notice of the horse's fright, as any nervousness on the part of the rider will confirm the horse in the opinion that there is danger. If a horse takes alarm on the road at things with which he is familiar, it is either through defective eye sight, or because he has found out that he can take liberties with his rider. A man of discretion will know when a horse should be whipped up to an object of which there is a pretence of fear, but the horse must never be struck after he has passed on.

I do not like a horse that has low action, for he must trip, and he is likely, sooner or later, to come down. A horse stumbles when, through weakness, weariness, or stiffness from age and work, he is not able to recover himse f from a trip. He usually bears the evidence of his accident on his knees.

A horse that stumbles from weakness is not ft for saddle use. If the rider is unfortunate enough to find himself mounted upon a horse that gives indications of being insecure upon hi feet, he should demand free and lively action, with rein and legs. The horse should not b allowed to become indolent nor be permitted to hang upon the bit. On descending a hill the norse must have liberty of action, for if he steps too short, he is liable to come down; and horse that is checked has not sufficient free dom for his safety. It is after a long day work that a weary horse may for the first time stumble, and it is a mistaken idea of kindness that induces a rider to let a horse take his head upon such an occasion. The horse missed the encouragement of the rein and the support of the leg, and is invited to fall. Besides t is much more fatiguing for him to bear his burden, deprived of his usual ads, and in drooping spirits. Finally, in case of a fall, either of a stumbling horse, or under any oth er circumstances, the rider should hold on to rein until he is assured that his feet are free of the stirrups .- [Anderson's "How to Ride and School a Horse."

A Remarkable Pony.

A well authenticated and extraordinary cas of the sagacity of the Shetland pony has just come under our notice. A year or two ago, Mr. Wi liam Sinclair imported one of these really great experiments in education. They little animals from Sh tland on which to ride to and from school, his residence being at considerable distance from the school build ings. Up to that time the animal had been unshod, but some time afterward Mr. Sinclai had it shod by Mr. Pratt, the parish black smith. The other day Mr. Pratt, whose smithy is a long distance from Mr. Sinclair's house, saw the pony, without halter or anything upon it, walking up to where he wa working. Thinking the animal had strayed from home, he drove it off, throwing stone fter the beast to make it run homeward This had the desired effect for a short time but Mr. Pratt had only got fairly at work once more in the smithy when the pony's head

again made its appearance at the door. On proceeding a second time outside, to drive the pony away. Mr. Pratt, with a black smith's instinct, took a look at the pony's feet, when he observed that one of its shoe had been lost. Having made a shoe he put it on, and then waited to see what the animal July15-3m would do. For a moment it looked at the blacksmith as if ssking whether he was done. then pawed once or twice to see if the newly shod foot was comfortable, and finally gave a pleased neigh, creeted his head, and started nome at a brisk trot. The owner was also exceedingly surprised to find the animal at home completely shod the a me evening, and it was only on calling at the smithy some days afterward that he learned the full extent of his pony's sagacity. - [Exchange.

Ryg is the best grain crop with which to seed down to grass, as the lower stems make little shade. It is better to sow about half or not over two thirds, the usual quantity of this grain, so as to give the grass a better chance. If you sow the rye early in Autumn you may s w timothy seed at the same time or I ave it till early Spring. Timothy and clover make a good mixture, at the rate of half a peck of timothy and a peck of cloveror other proportions may be used. This is much more than many farmers sow, but a thick seeding is better than a thin one. Much depends on a fine, rich surface soil to receive the seed, when half a peck will give a better growth than a half bushel on a hard crust. The clover is always to be sown early in Spring, and if you can mellow the surface with a fine-toeth harrow, and then brush the seed in, it will be likely to succeed well Cattle turned in on young grass, growing on ground that has not become thoroughly set tled, will be likely to injure it materiallyunless late in Summer, and when the surface is hard and dry long after rain .- Country Gentleman.

The wool clip of the world has increase ive time since 1830, when it was about 22.000,000 pounds in weight. In 1878 (the latest year fer which there are any complete figures) the total was 1,568,000,000 pounds.

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