

THE INDIAN BUREAU TRANSFER
The Report of the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau from the War Department to the Interior Department.
[Washington Special (Jan. 8) to Chicago Times.]
The testimony taken by the joint committee upon the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the war department has been printed. The report will probably be delayed for some weeks waiting for additional documents. It is probable that there will be three reports—one against the transfer, one in favor of it, and a third one which is a compromise. The committee has been very busy in the past few days, and it is not probable that it will be able to report until the middle of the next week. The subject of the transfer. The opinion of Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percés, and of Bogus Charley, of the Modocs, was that he did not like his present country. He would be glad to go to farming, and wanted to go.

ANYWHERE HE PLEASED
He wished laws for the Indians as for the whites. There were portions of his testimony that were eloquent. He spoke of liberty in a very impassioned manner, and thought everybody should be as free as air. He did not want to be kept as the white men keep their prisoners. He did not wish to be corralled as animals are in a little reservation, but wished to go where he pleased. He said: "Everything in the old home is dear to me. Our lands, our cattle, our horses, our streams of water are dear to us." As to the cause of war, Chief Joseph said that Gen. Howard forced it upon his tribe. They did not want to leave their old homes, and wanted to talk about it. Gen. Howard

FORCED THEM TO LEAVE
giving them thirty days, and sent soldiers on their flanks while they were leaving this reservation. This statement Gen. Howard will doubtless deny, as it is well known that he did not force war.
Bogus Charley, chief of the Modocs, testified that there were only about 150 of his tribe left. He is dissatisfied with his location, and thinks it is unhealthy. He is willing to farm, and had tried to raise wheat. Several chiefs of the Winnemagogos who were removed from Wisconsin were examined. They

MADE SERIOUS CHARGES
against the agent. Chief John Bartlett said it was hard work to get along at farming, and difficult to keep the people from starving. They used to have flour and beef issued to them, he said, but those rations are now stopped. They had had some experience in raising wheat, but he said that the difficulty was they were only allowed to sell it to one man, who is the agent's brother, and could not get cash for it, but were compelled to take it in trade, and could even then only get two-thirds as much as they could get in Sioux City. He said that in Sioux City, which was but a short distance, \$2 would buy more than they could buy with \$3 from the agent's brother.

GEN. CROOK
the great Indian fighter, was examined. He thought it would be better for everybody to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department, although personally he should prefer that the matter should remain unchanged. For his part, he had enough of Indians. He said they were children of ignorance, not always of innocence. The Indians should be controlled with a strong hand, and a power that could enforce its commands should be united in one person. The present division of responsibility is the great drawback to the successful management of the Indians. All tribes, he thought, should be self-sustaining, and there was no reason why the government should support Indians in idleness.

GEN. CROOK SAID that in his judgment twenty-nine-one-hundredths of the Indian wars were occasioned by mismanagement on the part of the Indian agents.

A FEMALE ANCHORITE
A Rich Woman Shuts Herself from the World—The Effect of Her Disappointed Love.
[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
A most touching illustration of the unsounding depth of woman's love is the subject of the Fourth ward of this city. As the scene of this realistic drama was set a score of years back, since then the path of the actors to its solemn parts have been widely separated, and a public rehearsal will not be amiss. And it should be emphasized in letters of gold to shame those miserable scoundrels of woman's affection. At a recent college, not more than a dozen years ago, was a young girl from an interior town of Wisconsin. Of wealthy parents, herself handsome and unusually bright, about to graduate, after which she was to wed her heart's choice, her cup of happiness seemed full to the brim. And it was, but it was not the will of fate that it should so remain. Probably prompted by pure curiosity, an unusual habit that she had picked up, she had read a book, and only to soon succeeded in her purpose. The sorrow-stricken young girl returned, though on the eve of honors that had cost several years' hard labor. Her lover left home and friends for the far west, not to return. A short time after the girl's parents died, and the large estate was divided between the surviving children. Taking her share, nearly \$100,000, she turned her back on the home of her childhood. She came to Milwaukee, and has since lived a most isolated life, not admitting anybody to her confidence, repulsing all attempts at friendship, the heart that had thrilled at the delicious words of love, became thoroughly chilled over and suspicious of mankind. Her being deeper into seclusion year by year, to-day but few dare face her stern presence. She seldom if ever writes or receives a letter, makes no calls on her friends, and in short is as entirely alone as one can be in this busy world. With an immense income, and one that is rapidly increasing, she spends but little money, and that for necessities. Barely is she seen on the streets, and then as if she feared the touch of the bustling pedestrians. The brother does not live, a hundred miles from Milwaukee. Verily there is more sacred or lasting thing below than the devotion of a true woman.

THE COLORADO SENATORS
[Denver News.]
The Colorado senators have no hearts. The old axiom that everything is fair in love and war is applied to politics as well, and it is induced to do things in the hope of carrying out ambitious designs, and they would shrink if applied to the ordinary business concerns of life. Indeed, to blast an opponent's reputation and bring discredit to his family, is a political consideration a venial offense. It is probably in this view of the case that the po-

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Final session of Senator Chaffee is just now engaged in building up a sensational scandal, which will be his Senatorial project. This scandalous and malicious attack is not owing to any tenderness of feeling which is entertained for the Senator, but because these parties, studying as they do the pulse of the general opinion of the people, are desirous of making a political capital out of the scandalous business. It will suffice to say that an alleged intention on the part of the Senator to marry a grass widow. There are of course a number of incidents connected with the affair which it is proposed to vitalize into something very discreditable to the parties, and when fully unraveled, will, it is said, make good the claim of Prof. Hill's partisans that Mr. Chaffee is a debaucher. It is necessary to say that the News deprecates anything of this sort. There is feeling and bitterness enough in the canvass already without injecting into it an article of this nature. It is a disgrace to the public man to have his private life made a subject of public discussion. There are no friends of his life that he and his friends would wish concealed, but this is certainly not the time when they should be brought to light to be made the masquerade of a political comedy.

LOUIS RIEL
More Particulars of the Ex-President's Visit at the Boundary.
[Emerson International.]
Our last issue contained mention of the bare fact that Louis Riel, ex-president of the provisional government formed at the time of the Red river rebellion, had arrived at Pembina; this being the extent of the information that had reached us at that date. We have since learned that Riel, who reached Pembina about a fortnight ago, put up at the Winchester house, and that the following day he removed to the house of Norman Gingras. Soon afterwards he left for Gingras' farm at Smugglers' Point, just at the boundary, but some sixteen miles back from the Red river. His presence in Pembina was known to only a few persons, including Jud La More, United States deputy marshal, and Mr. Cavilier, the postmaster.

Riel paid several visits to families of his acquaintance, and the ladies are all in love with him. "He is such a fine looking man," they say; but most of them add that he has "wicked eyes, which comment, coming from the fair sex, is not necessarily unflattering. When questioned as to his health, and when he had obtained his liberation from that "asylum," Riel would laugh till his sides ached, treating the story as a capital joke. The truth is that he has been improving the season of his supposed banishment from her majesty's dominion by a course of study in a college of the province of Quebec, where he has been afforded sanctuary—which is just all the "asylum" there has been about it.

Riel, who is still an outlaw, the term of his banishment, according to his own statement, not having expired by some fourteen months, said the object of his approach to the boundary of Manitoba was with the view of seeing the beloved country of his birth again, and of visiting his relatives. He declared he had no intention to enter Manitoba until the prescribed period of his banishment had expired; but we learn that he crossed from Smugglers' Point to the place of Charles Grant, said to be on the Canadian side, near the Minnesota settlement, on New Year's day, and that he stated his intention of going as far as the Boyne. Whether this was mere bravado, or he actually did enter such a stronghold of Orangemen, we are not informed.

It appears that Riel knows full well the danger he would incur by being identified on this side of the line; but his daring spirit may lead him to make the venture.
"A trust hawk, a greyhound strayed, The merry glance of mountain maid," may, one or the other, be the object of the whilom president's seeking the genial climate of the Northwest at this season of the year. We know not exactly how the matter stands in regard to that \$5,000 reward offered by the Ontario government, but the man whose hands are stained with the blood of Thomas Scott would do well to remember that the memory of a cruel deed has not yet faded.

Life's Cheery Autumn.
RUTH.
I wish that any one who fancies life at forty is necessarily gloomy, would read the noble sermon by that most noble man, Albert Barnes, on "Life at Forty." Such cheery, inspiring, heavenly views are good for body and soul. With good health and even measurably easy circumstances, forty may be the very golden autumn of life. The little children are probably now grown and sound sleep can prepare one for the day's duties and helpful older ones relieve the mother from many cares. A good woman in any neighborhood has an assured position, and is prized in any community, and this last adds not a little to the pleasantness of one's condition. She has time now for small neighborhood charities, which bless her own soul even more than those to whom she ministers. Do not dread the fortieth milestone, because the bloom will depart. Many a woman is far more charming at middle life than she was in the rosy flush of youth. Wisdom, the result of experience, and a thoroughly kind heart will make a wrinkled cheek and silvery hair more beautiful than the fairest face which has the "crow's feet" of a sharp temper, or a sinful, censorious spirit. It is ourselves, and not our age, that will make us happy and admired, and better still, beloved.

Do not adopt the gloomy view even when you have gone still further on the journey. As Linda gave us a verse on "Forty Years," let me give you another of a still later age:
"Just sixty-two! Then trim thy light, And get thy jewels all re-set, The past meridian, but still bright, And tickle some hours of sunset.
At sixty-two be strong and true, Soothy rust and shine anew
"Tis yet high day, thy staff resume, And fight fresh battles of the truth; For what is aye but youth's fall bloom, A ripper more transcendent youth.
A wedge of life is never old, Streams of broader grow as downward rolled."

"Above all, to have the way seem glad and bright as we go down life's sloping hill-side, we need to have it lighted from the cross of Christ. This can glid the darkest clouds that ever brooded over our earthly upath, and it will light us through the low-lying valley which stands at the end of the way.
A small boy, of Buril Adams, of Irving Kandiyoh county, had a leg broken recently by the kick of a horse.

How Young People are Made Near-Sighted
The eye is an organ which is soft, as it were, when the child is born. It is plastic—it is in a condition to be changed in its shape, and its tissues are in condition to be moved; that is, the tissues which go to make up the organ can be molded in various shapes on pressure. Ordinarily the child goes on until it has reached the age of eight or ten years, or perhaps a little older, when it is observed that it is obliged to hold the object at which it is looking a little nearer than before. An examination reveals the fact that the child is near-sighted. This condition usually progresses more rapidly between the ages of ten and twenty-six. But we know by means of the ophthalmoscope, and by an examination of the body after death, that the near-sighted eye is changed in shape from the spherical to an elliptical or oval form; and that progressive near-sightedness is always marked by a change in the shape of the eye. As the eye is made up of healthy tissue, and is constantly undergoing waste and repair in its use, you readily perceive that the quality of its repair is going to be determined very much by the tissue-binding quality of the particular child, and by the way in which that child uses its eyes. Parents at home are very often at fault in not teaching their children how to use their eyes. I have often entered the dwellings of many people and seen little girls curled up on a sofa or in a chair, with the head down in the lap, the vessels of the forehead turgid with blood, remaining in that situation for a greater or less time; and often, before the child can read some object, like a doll with its wealth of intricate clothing, or some other plaything, the child holding the object near its eyes—using her accommodation and focalizing her eyes; and all the time waste and repair are going on, because there can be no use of the eye without alterations of tissue, and the child will go blind because the proper nourishment of the eye is interfered with, and the tissues cannot be reproduced as it should be, and the pressure of the muscles upon the eyeball and the difficult act of the child in focalizing, means that the tissue of the soft and pliable eye is undergoing alteration, which will lead to a lamentable form of the disease. Then the child goes into the school, and oftentimes is made to do work on slates and copy-books which, perhaps, might be better done on the black-board, and thus the eye is strained until the mischief is perceived in its effects.—Dr. Agnew.

Worms in Flower Pots.
A correspondent of the *Frisch Gardener's Record* says: "Have any of your readers tried mustard water for the purpose of destroying worms in flower pots? I have and found it to answer admirably. A teaspoonful to a gallon of water is sufficient. I have never known it to cause the slightest injury to the roots of the most delicate plant. I advise any one troubled with this pest to give it a trial. There is one great advantage about the employment of mustard for this purpose, that as it is invariably kept in the house it is always handy for use; whereas lime with which to manufacture limewater, is not always so available. Worms in pots are a great nuisance, but a humanitarian gardener has remarked, 'Earthworms should never be ruthlessly destroyed; they are appointed by Nature to ventilate the subsoil by boring in its channels for the admission of air.'
The *Prairie Farmer* will remark: It does not, however, follow that earth worms are valuable in pots. The pots have ventilation sufficient; sometimes too much."
FARM ACCOUNTS.
When a farmer, at the end of the year, settles his store account, pays his smith bill, with that of his teacher, doctor and preacher, which tax is generally in the rear, and if anything is left from the amount realized by the sale of his produce, that amount is called the profit; but, if it falls short, then he has made nothing. That is not a correct estimate of results, for the bills have no connection with the cost of planting, except the smith bills. A merchant doing a business on a capital of \$10,000, wanting to obtain the result of the year's operation, takes an inventory of the unsold stock, the amount of available accounts, with money on hand after paying his store rent, his clerk hire, interest paid on borrowed money, and other expenses incidental to his business, but does not include the expense of supporting his family, which might, if extravagant, absorb all the profits, though it might be 30 or 40 per cent on the capital. There are a large number of farmers, whose real estate, with all the working stock, and farming implements, cannot be valued at more than \$3,000, yet, by their profits realized, have raised, clothed and educated from five to ten children, which, to do this, must make a profit of 30 to 50 per cent on the capital.—Exchange.

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