

## SENT TO A MADHOUSE.

Los Angeles, April 14. — Some time ago Mary E. Towner was examined upon a charge of insanity preferred by her brother, Harry C. Towner, and Mrs. Cora Freeman, both of Santa Monica, and upon the testimony of Towner and Mrs. Freeman the woman was sent to Stockton for treatment. Sensational revelations are now made with reference to the commitment which bid fair to make trouble for the witnesses who swore so positively to the insanity of Miss Towner.

Yesterday Mrs. W. E. Towner, sister-in-law of the unfortunate woman, came in to investigate the case. She said in an interview with a reporter that her husband was a confirmed invalid and unable to visit the city, but that they were greatly disturbed over the matter and she had come to learn what influences were brought to bear to secure the commitment of her husband's sister.

To the district attorney Mrs. Towner said: "We did not know that any action was contemplated until we heard that Mary had been sent on to Stockton. Why, do you know that girl is no more insane than I am." In response to inquiries, Mrs. Towner said that her sister-in-law was intellectual and had been engaged in teaching school for years in Kansas, being located for a long time at Clay Center, in that State, from which place she came to Santa Monica.

By an examination of the testimony it was found that Mrs. Freeman and the unfortunate woman's brother swore upon examination that Miss Towner had only a lot in Santa Monica, worth about \$300, but it is now known that she had a house there worth much more, as well as acreage property which she deeded to her brother.

The following is a letter from H. D. Towner, another brother of Miss Towner, who is a grain and flour merchant at Hays City, Kansas:

HAYS CITY, Kas.,

April 8, 1890.

Clerk of Supreme Court, Los Angeles, Cal. — DEAR SIR: Will you kindly forward to me a copy of the proceedings in the case where Mary E. Towner was adjudged insane, and also any other information you have in regard to the matter? I am her brother and have never heard a word of this. The last letter I received was from her, dated Santa Monica, Cal., and contained no hint of any trouble. I have just learned today that she was confined in the State asylum at Stockton, Cal. I can have no idea of this trouble at all. If you will comply with this request at once I will remit you cheerfully your charges. Would do so now, but don't know who to send to or if this letter will reach its destination. Respectfully yours,

H. D. TOWNER.

It is understood that immediate action will be taken to secure the release of Miss Towner, and that proceedings will be instituted to annul the deed conveying to her brother the property. — *S. F. Chronicle*.

Forbearance is attended with profit.

## THE SOUTHERN UTES.

General Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, has received an official report from C. A. Bartholomew, agent for the Southern Utes, detailing at some length the results of the council he had called at the agency upon the orders of the commission. Mr. Bartholomew states that the chiefs, sub-chiefs and head men were present, among them Ignacio, chief of the Winnemuke; Buckskin Charley, chief of the Moache, and Sevaro, chief of the Capota bands, all bands of the Southern Utes being represented. Colonel G. W. Parker, special Indian agent, was present. To the question whether any of the Indians had grievances the answer was unanimous that they had. It was the great desire of all the Southern Utes that the government should remove them at once to Utah. They had signed the treaty to that effect and they could not understand why the agreement had not been kept. They were tired of this long delay. There was not one Indian present who wished to remain on the old reservation, nor did they know of any other Indian who did.

Buckskin Charley spoke in severe terms of Mr. Painter, who, at his visit to the reservation, had asked the Indians the same question, and they made the same reply, that they wanted to be removed at once to the Utah reservation. He wondered why Painter had not recommended the proposed removal after having assured them that he and his people were the friends of the Indians. Buckskin Charley did not understand that sort of friendship. He had told Painter, and Painter had understood fully, that the present reservation was not suitable on account of its great length and small width. Agent Bartholomew narrates at some length the various complaints made by the Utes, who want more beef, flour, blankets and other things. The unpleasant feature to contemplate was that of a host of dissatisfied Indians, resulting from their strong disbelief in their removal being temporarily abandoned.

The tenor of the agent's report shows great anxiety for removal to the proposed new reservation and much bad feeling because the removal has not been made in accordance with the agreement. This report negatives the claim made by Commissioner Morgan, Painter, Herbert Welsh and the doctrinaires of the Indian Rights association concerning the indisposition of the Utes to leave their present reservation. It is also a flat-footed contradiction of the argument made by Painter before the House and Senate committee on Senate affairs.

By separating the States into groups, the six New England States are credited with a forest area of 19,193,028 acres; the four Middle States with 17,630,000; the fourteen Southern States, including Maryland and leaving out Missouri, with 232,800,000; the nine Western States with 80,358,768; four Pacific States, 52,630,000, and the seven Territories with 63,034,000. It will thus be

seen that of the entire 465,645,895 acres of forest included in this estimate, the fourteen Southern States possess fully one-half.

## DIED FROM NERVOUSNESS.

On Friday, April 11 Deputies Vandercrook and McLellan called at the residence of T. B. Helm, of Pleasant View. They represented themselves as real estate agents of an Ogden firm, and stated to Mrs. Helm that they understood Mr. Helm's farm to be for sale. On being told to the contrary they departed towards Hot Springs. Later they returned and found Mr. Helm at home. They informed him that he was under arrest, charged with unlawful cohabitation. He asked them for their papers and they stated they were at Ogden. Until they showed their warrant he refused to come. They attempted to take him by force. A scuffle ensued in which Mr. Helm's clothes were torn. The trouble greatly excited Mrs. Helm, and her husband to save her further trouble agreed to go with the deputies, his wife accompanying him. Mr. Helm, as was stated Sunday morning, was bound over in \$1000 to await the action of the grand jury. It was 11 o'clock at night when Mr. and Mrs. Helm got home. Mrs. Helm suffered greatly from the excitement and complained of a pain above her heart. She attended Sunday school and afternoon meeting. Returning much worse, she began to sink rapidly and at 7:30 in the evening breathed her last.

She was 58 years of age. She had borne five children all of which, after being grown, had preceded her to the grave.

Mr. Helm has the sympathy of a host of friends in this sad and sudden bereavement.

The funeral services were held at the Pleasant View school house at 10 a. m., Wednesday, April 16th. — *Ogden Standard*.

Mrs. Langtry, to whose complexion all concede the palm, takes a cold plunge every morning. Patti never uses water on her face. Before retiring, or in dressing, her face is generously anointed with cold cream and allowed to remain on so long as practicable. — *Teressa H. Dean's Book*.

It takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, it being estimated that the present growth of the world would make a layer less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness and that it would take a million years of vegetable growth to form a coal bed ten feet thick. The United States has an area of more than 440,000 square miles of coal fields, and more than 110,000,000 tons of coal were mined in this country last year, enough to run a ring around the earth at the center five and one half feet wide and five and one half feet thick. Competent scientists say that there is enough coal in the United States to supply the world for the next 2,000 years. — *New York Telegram*.