

## INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT RED DEER IS A FINE INSTITUTION

Where the Sons and Daughters From the Various Reserves of the Province are Initiated Into the Better Elements of the White Man's Civilization. School Supported by Government and is Under Management of Methodist Church. Has Been in Existence Twenty Years. An Attendance at Present of Seventy Children.

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.  
The Indian Industrial School at Red Deer is a Government school under the management of the Methodist Church. It is a pretty five mile drive across the river and along the north bank westward around the ends of the deep valley of the crooked Red Deer river to where the school buildings are situated on the bench land overlooking the picturesque valley.

**Started 20 Years Ago.**  
The girls' home was built about twenty years ago of stone, quarried from the foot of the river bank, near the school site. The boys' home was built of brick at a later date. There is co-education in the class room and social life and an attendance of about seventy Indian children, who have come from the various reserves in Alberta, where the Methodist Church has mission day schools. There are Stables from White Lake, and from Hobbema, Saddle Lake and White Fish Lake. But here in the class room they are studying hard learning the rudiments of an English education. There is a library of a hundred volumes in which the Indian children are much interested for they find therein a mine of interesting literature of which they have heard in their homes on the reserves. Through this school the child of the Canadian aborigine becomes here to the wealth of literature and history of all the ages the wide world over. For when the facts of good reading is cultivated as it seems to be here it should have far reaching effects.

**Farm Instruction.**  
The attached farm, comprising 480 acres, of which 250 acres are cultivated, gives a good Alberta yield of grain, hay and vegetables. The farm is stocked with nearly 100 head of cattle and 15 head of horses.  
The school village has, including the staff, a population of over eighty. The group of buildings comprise besides the boys' home and the girls' home, four residences, and all the necessary farm buildings. A system of fire protection for the two main buildings is secured from a water tank in the top of the highest building. A steam force pump

bulletin College, Edmonton. Another is following the blacksmith trade in Red Deer. One of the girl graduates has been working as a domestic servant in Red Deer for the past three years.

**The Purpose of the School.**  
The purpose of this school is to educate the Indian child to be a Canadian citizen. Education means preparation for the after life. What is to be the after life of the Indian child? What is to become of the graduates of such schools as this at Red Deer?  
There are a few exceptions, but many of the graduates in the present generation must go back to the reserves, because (1) There is a lack in mental heritage, (2) There is a lack of moral stamina unable to stand the modern strenuous life of cities and towns. The bulk of the graduates go back to the reserves as wards of the government. But the few exceptions are successfully drafted into the body politic of Canadian citizenship, as has been the case of the three graduates already mentioned.

Sometimes the general public forget the problems of the past and take an unfair view of the question, expecting the Indian school to turn out a graduate on a par with a white school. The first and second generation after the present graduates will no doubt be on a par with many of the white children of Alberta's schools.

**Taught the Value of Money.**  
Saturday afternoon is counted a school holiday, and any desiring to work at that time are paid for their work. They earn money which they spend practically as they like, though tobacco and any harmful things are forbidden.

As has been stated the school is under the management of a committee of mission board. Still the pupils of this mission school have organized mission band which holds monthly meetings, where voluntary offerings are received. These collections go to the general mission fund of the Methodist Church, which supports this and other schools. The children of this mission band give of their own money earned on Saturday afternoons and of their own

### DURBAR HELD AT DELHI.

**Ceremony Will Be on Scale of Pomp and Magnificence.**  
New York, Feb. 21.—A Herald special cable from London says it is now definitely settled that the Indian coronation durbar shall be at Delhi, the ancient seat of the House of Timur, on December 12th of this year. This ceremony, which will be of overwhelming magnificence, will avoid any of the native fests that fall due about the beginning of the new year.  
Arrangements for the durbar are already in the hands of Sir J. Hewitt, who has been relieved of his duties as one of the provincial lieutenant-governors to prepare for the historic event.

After the durbar ceremonies, which will last a week, the King and Queen will visit Khatiwandu, the capital of the independent native State of Nepal, lying between Bengal and Tibet. The journey to Khatiwandu is one of the most fascinating that can be made in India. There is no railroad, and the Royal party will have to travel by road into the beautiful under-forests of the Himalayas. The road, however, is good, and as the best tiger shooting in India is to be had in the Nepalese Terai, it is probable a great shoot will be arranged. It is well known that King George is anxious to shoot an Indian rhinoceros, and these creatures survive only in the Terai.  
That the durbar will be in the old fort at Delhi, and not on the open plain outside the city, was that of ten years ago, is no accident, but evidence of the great precautions of the Indian government against any opportunity for an attempt on the Royal party by disloyal natives.

### VICTORIA COUNCIL RESIGNS.

**Voters' Lists Improperly Made Up and Election Invalid.**  
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 26.—Mayor Alfred J. Morley was unseated today by Judge Gregory and the city council has resigned as a result of the judgment, which declared the election invalid owing to the voters' list being improperly made up. The provincial government has formed a committee to carry on the business of the city until a new election is held.

## OBSERVE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Tomb of the Greatest American Was Appropriately Decorated by Two Beautiful Memorial Wreaths—Nine Hundred Americans Visit Tomb During the Day.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Upon the plain marble sarcophagus containing the body of George Washington in the Hillside tomb on the estate where the greatest American spent the final years of his life, two beautiful memorial wreaths were placed today by patriotic admirers to commemorate the 175th anniversary of his birthday. The flag draped above the open work iron doors and fluted and evergreens formed the only other decorations on the tomb. These were placed by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the United States, which is the organization for the preservation of Washington's estate on the Potomac and for the gathering together therein of hundreds of priceless relics.

Nine hundred Americans during the day visited the tomb. Among these were several hundred prominent Masons from all parts of the country. Further down the Potomac river at Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Virginia, near where Washington was born, the citizens of the vicinity appropriately celebrated the day.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The local members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, especially those on the C. P. R., are determined that they will not be satisfied with the systems of investigation at present carried on by Judge Barron. The local men are very indignant over the evidence that was put in against some of the men which they claim is not true. These men were charged with offering business from the G. T. R. to the C. P. R. during the strike. Two were laid off for drunkenness and two others, it was alleged, for offering \$50 to trainmen to leave their trains and join the strikers. The friends of the men claim that the evidence is not proof that all these men are not guilty.

### LETHBRIDGE ALDERMAN DIES.

Lethbridge, Feb. 26.—Andrew Tiley, alderman and one of Lethbridge's most prominent citizens, died today of blood poisoning. He was prominent in business, musical and Masonic circles. He resided in Toronto and Stratford, Ontario.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT TO CLOSE AT EASTER

Indications That Session Will Be Concluded Then—Efforts Being Made to Rush Business—House Will Have Evening Sitting.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—There are indications that the government will make an effort to bring the parliamentary session to a conclusion at Easter. A good deal will, of course, depend upon the mood of the Opposition regarding estimates and revision of the Bank Act. There have been statements to the effect that the Bank Act would be allowed to stand over until next session, but this seems very unlikely.  
Tonight, Sir Wilfrid gave notice that he would move on Thursday that after this government orders have precedence on Mondays. He will also move that the House sit on Wednesday evenings. This is the usual indication of an effort being made to rush business.

### CHANGES IN THE DECALOGUE.

The Tenth Commandment May Read "Thou Shalt Not Covet."

London, Feb. 21.—Very Reverend William Mordaunt Furness, Dean of Winchester, has been entrusted by the Convocation of Canterbury with the task of preparing an abridgement of the ten commandments to be submitted at a meeting of the Convocation in May.  
The Convocation is now sitting in Westminster under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and has had before it among other matters a proposal to modify and shorten the second, fourth and tenth commandments, and to add with these three that the Dean of Winchester will be concerned.

As a sample of the form which the abridgement will take the Dean said today that probably he would suggest that the tenth commandment be abbreviated to read simply "Thou shalt not covet." The modification of the others has not been considered by him yet. Opposition to any change from the traditional interpretation of the decalogue is expected from the Nonconformists.

### SHERIFF DANA DEAD.

**Prominent Figure for Many Years in Life of Brockville Has Passed Away.**  
Brockville, Ont., Feb. 22.—Following an illness of three weeks, of pneu-

## FULL TEXT OF PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT IN C. P. R. LAND CASE

Copies of the Decision of the Lords of the Judicial Committee in Appeals Involving Payment or Non-payment of Millions in Arrears of Taxes, Received by Supreme Court of Alberta and Filed With Attorney-General's Department.

Copies of the judgment of the Privy Council, dismissing the two appeals in the cases involving the taxation of C. P. R. lands in Alberta, have been received from London at the offices of the Supreme Court in Edmonton and will be filed with the Attorney-General's department. The full text of the judgment delivered by Lord MacNaughten, which shattered the province's hopes of collecting millions of dollars in arrears of taxes from the Canadian Pacific Railway is as follows:

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Alberta vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and on the appeal of The King vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the Supreme Court of Alberta; delivered the 20th February, 1911.

Present at the hearing: Lord MacNaughten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, Lord Macmillan, Lord Robson (delivered by Lord MacNaughten).  
The two actions which have given rise to these appeals were brought to enforce two separate claims by or on behalf of the Province of Alberta to tax certain lands belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The lands in question formed part of the land subsidy earned by the railway company in the construction of their railway. In 1881, when the construction contract was approved and ratified by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (44 Vict. Cap. 1), the district in which the lands are situated was part of the region known as "The North-West Territories." The Province of Alberta, which was carved out of the North-West Territories, was not established until the year 1905. Though the questions involved in the two actions are quite distinct, they both turn on the wording of clause 16 of the construction contract.

That clause is in the following terms:

"The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and equipment, and the right of way for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown."

In the first appeal, which is brought in the name of His Majesty "The King" in the right of the Province of Alberta, the question turns upon the meaning of the word "sold" as used in that clause.

It seems that in September, 1902, the railway company agreed to sell "one section" three sections of land which had been conveyed to the company by letters patent from the Crown, dated the 29th day of July, 1901. There were three agreements, the price of one of the sections was \$1,514; the value of each of the other two was \$1,520. On signing the agreements, a payment of \$320 was made by the purchaser in respect of each section. The remainder of the purchase money was to be paid in five equal annual instalments at fixed intervals of six months. In each case time was made of the essence of the contract and each agreement contained a provision that if the purchaser failed to make the stipulated payments, or any of them, within the times limited for the payment, the company should have the right to declare the contract null and void by notice in writing to that effect, and the purchaser should be bound to pay the balance of the purchase money or to make good the deficiency by a registered letter addressed to him at a post office named in the agreement. Besides the three sums of \$320 paid on the execution of the three agreements, nothing was ever paid by the purchaser towards the purchase money. And on the 1st of November, 1905, the company duly declared the three agreements null and void.

It is admitted the lands have never been occupied within the meaning of clause 16.  
The contention on the part of the appellant is that although there was no sale in fact, and although each of the three agreements for sale of the sections had been annulled in pursuance of authority contained in the agreement itself, yet the lands have been sold within the meaning of that expression in the construction contract.  
So strange a contention does not seem to require a serious answer. But an answer may be given in the language of Ritchie, C.J., who dissented from the point when it was raised in 1891 before the Supreme Court. "There must have been," said that learned judge, "a complete sale, and the property must have passed out of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and vested in the purchaser before it became liable to taxation." (Rural Municipality of Cornwallis vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 19 S.C.R. 762.)

The action which gave rise to the second appeal was brought by the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Alberta for the purpose of determining the date from which the period of exemption mentioned in the latter part of clause 16 is to be reckoned. In the case of "the lands of the company in the North-West Territories" which have not been sold or occupied, the period of exemption is defined as a period of 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown. The proper meaning of the expression "grant from the Crown" in the case of a land grant is a conveyance by letters patent under the Great Seal. And although, of course, Crown

lands may be transferred to a subject by Act of Parliament, such a transfer would not ordinarily or properly be described as a "grant from the Crown."  
The contention on the part of the respondent is that in the case of lands proposed to be taxed the period of exemption must be reckoned from the date of the letters patent conveying those lands to the company. The earliest patent in the case is dated the 6th of April, 1902.

The contention on the part of the appellant is that the period of exemption runs not from the date of the conveyance of the lands now proposed to be taxed, but from the date of the letters patent of the 18th of June, 1884, the date on which the survey of these lands was approved by the Surveyor-General of Canada, and the lands were thus identified as part of the subsidy in relation to which the company was entitled.

It was one of the conditions of the construction contract that grants in respect of the land subsidy should be made in alternate sections of 640 acres extending back 24 miles on each side of the rail—the company receiving the sections bearing even numbers. It was, however, provided that if any part of such sections "constituted" the company should not be bound to enforce two separate claims by or on behalf of the Province of Alberta to tax certain lands belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Some lands which the company at first rejected were afterwards accepted, and some that were at first accepted were rejected. In a considerable number of cases the destination of lands appropriated to the land subsidy was not definitely fixed until the survey was approved in the year 1905. The learned judge pointed out that the question of the date of the survey would not have been much complicated by the fact that the construction contract was not in force until the year 1905. The learned judge pointed out that the question of the date of the survey would not have been much complicated by the fact that the construction contract was not in force until the year 1905.

In point of fact, however, whenever the question of the date of the survey was raised in the Canadian Courts the ordinary proper law of the case has been adopted. The leading case is the case of North York v. The Corporation of the City of Toronto, 25 C.R. 550, in deference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in that case, formal judgments only were delivered by the trial judge, and by the learned judges in the Supreme Court and the learned judge in the second appeal is brought.

It was argued on behalf of the respondent that the expression "grant from the Crown" was to have its proper and ordinary meaning, and it would be in the power of the railway company, by delaying to accept Crown grants or even by simply refusing to accept them, to avoid the tax. It was argued that the company was to have its property, and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown."

Their Lordships are therefore of the opinion that in the case of lands granted by letters patent from the Crown, the period of exemption from taxation mentioned in clause 16 of the construction contract runs from the date of the letters patent conveying the lands to the railway company.

Their Lordships will therefore humbly advise His Majesty that both appeals should be dismissed, with costs as to the costs of the appeals.

**German Forces to Test Aces.**  
Berlin, Feb. 24.—Contrary to current reports that the Emperor and higher German military factors are against it, the statesman will be undertaken circles that extensive experiments with flying machines will be undertaken in connection with the 1911 "Kaiser man" on the coast.

As the German battleship fleet is to co-operate with three army corps in working out problems of landing an army and sea coast defence, both naval and army aviators will be given an opportunity to prove their value in action.

**MRS. R. M. C. HILL.**  
Daughter of Maurice Menges, the Race-track Man, Who May Be the First Woman to Serve a Term in a United States Prison for Smuggling. An Announcement was made by the United States authorities recently that hereafter there will be a prison sentence on every conviction for smuggling, and Mrs. Hill is the first woman to face a Federal judge since the new order came into effect, charged with a universal crime. She is said to have smuggled into the States a \$6,000 sable coat, a gown, three diamond rings, a pair of gold sleeve buttons and a gold cigarette case.

## PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT RED DEER.

forces the water from a large well to the tank in the attic. Dry dust fire extinguishers are hung in convenient places throughout the buildings. Fire drills are held occasionally, and the pupils are trained to the prompt obedience to the orders of the staff.

**Fire Drill Practiced.**  
A telephone fire escape is placed in each of the dormitories. The latest fire drill record with this escape shows a very rapid exit, especially when it is considered that the pupils were in bed when the unexpected alarm sounded. The tube-like cotton pipe is telescoped into a box near the window. Larger pupils are appointed and trained to throw the tube out the window and secure the end to the window casing. Then it is jumped and dived, and the pupils are inside of the tube safely to the ground. Twenty-five girls were safe on the ground inside of four minutes. Forty boys followed their leader at a rapid rate from their dormitory to the ground in just two minutes when the alarm was sounded. The school classroom is in the third story of the boys' home, but even here the pupils are trained to prompt obedience to the signals and in a case of fire a rapid orderly exit could be made.

The two large buildings are heated with hot air furnaces and the large rooms are lit by Pitner gasoline lamps. The coal oil lamps are all of tin so as to be unbreakable and thus to prevent serious accident.

**Adopting Alberta Curriculum.**  
The staff of the school includes Principal Rev. Arthur Barron, and a staff of nine assistants, Vice-Principal John Jolin, classroom teacher, F. J. Jodson, carpenter, W. W. Foster, farm instructors, C. F. Hives and A. B. Hives, matrons, Miss A. Cummings, cook, Mrs. L. J. Hopkins, laundress, Miss J. Magee, seamstress, Miss C. Edmiston. The pupils are divided into two squads each attending school in the classroom for half a day, learning from books, while for the other half day these pupils are in charge of the instructors in the industrial departments.

The boys learn to farm and the girls are taught the various features of housework. A few of the girls are learning music.

In the classroom an effort is being made to have the education conform to that of the United States was introduced in the House today by Representative Fiske, of Jackson county. Mr. Fiske urges the passage of the annexation resolution introduced by Congress by Representative Bennett. The matter will come up for debate tomorrow.

### JUDGE BOOSTS C. N. R.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Senator McSwiney drew the attention of the senate today to what he regarded as an "extraordinary" interview given in Toronto by Judge Barron and circulated all over the country. Judge Barron had expressed the view that it was an outrage that the Intercolonial railway should not be under the control of a private company and that the railway ought to be leased to the Canadian Northern. Senator McSwiney pointed out that Judge Barron was paid a salary by the people of Canada, but he was not paid to boost any railroad corporation. It did not speak well for his judicial mind that he should give out such an interview.

### Another Annexation Move.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 22.—A resolution favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States was introduced in the House today by Representative Fiske, of Jackson county.

Mr. Fiske urges the passage of the annexation resolution introduced by Congress by Representative Bennett. The matter will come up for debate tomorrow.

### KAISER SPEAKS TO FARMERS.

**Urges Reclamation of More Land to Provide Grazing Grounds.**  
Berlin, Feb. 22.—The Kaiser resumed his great activities, after eight days in the sick room, in characteristic manner yesterday, by making a speech to the farmers of the German Empire. He looked well, although his face was pale. He spoke appressively of the reclamation of moorland for grazing purposes, an enterprise the possibilities of which have made him much interested to the farming community.

According to a report laid before the present Congress, Germany has four hundred square miles of uncultivated land that can be reclaimed. Emperor William emphasized the necessity of reclaiming this land in order to render the country independent of foreign supplies of meat. "This purpose," he added, "of making ourselves more and more independent of foreign countries in the matter of feeding our people must and can be realized. I am trying personally to co-operate to this end."

### NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

**Will Open Today—Last Session of Present Legislature.**  
Halifax, Feb. 22.—The Nova Scotia Legislature will open tomorrow afternoon. The speech of Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor will refer to the death of King Edward and Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, and the loyalty of the province will be pledged. Reference will be made to the proposed legislation to improve the highways of the province and for this a large sum of money is proposed to be borrowed. This will be in line with an announcement made last summer by Attorney-General McLean. A railway from Halifax towards the straits will be mentioned. The speech makes no definite announcement regarding this, but it is understood that the government has a branch of the I.C.R. by the Federal Government, assisted by the large subsidy from the Provincial Legislature. This will be the fifth session of this parliament.

Vancouver, Feb. 22.—The board of trade last night discussed reciprocity till midnight but opinion was about evenly divided and a vote was postponed until a special meeting next month.

## WESTERN FARMERS AGAIN AT OTTAWA

James Bower, President of Canadian Council, Red Deer, Pressing Upon the Dominion Government the Necessity of Granting in Full Demands of Farmers Delegation.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—James Bower, of Red Deer, Alberta, president of Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the United Farmers of Alberta, arrived in the city today with representatives from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, to press upon the Government the necessity of granting in full the demands made by the farmers' delegation on December 15th. P. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, with Walter Trautman, one of the company's solicitors, arrived in Ottawa today in connection with the charter of the company, which is now before the Senate.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture in the Alberta Government, is in the city for the purpose of interviewing the Government with reference to matters concerning the live stock commissioner for the province is with Mr. Marshall.

### TRAIN WRECK NEAR MACLEOD.

**Southbound Passenger Collides With a Way-Freight—Trainmen Were Injured.**  
Macleod, Feb. 22.—The southbound passenger train from Calgary collided with a way freight at West Macleod Junction shortly after two o'clock this afternoon. Both engines were scrapped and a dozen freight cars were wrecked, while the tracks were blocked for several hours.

Robert Cooney, the fireman of the passenger engine had a broken arm and all the other engine men received slight injuries. The freight and locomotives "side swiped" each other. No passengers were hurt, but the baggage car was somewhat damaged and the damage to rolling stock was heavy.

**Vienna Paper Discusses Reciprocity.**  
Vienna, Feb. 22.—The Friedrichshagen paper discusses the reciprocity treaty between Canada and Great Britain. It is not minded to strengthen her commercial policy to political considerations. It is the weakest of the British Imperial policy, that it is not guided by economic political ideas.

## MANITOBA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The Telegram speaking apparently with the approval of the provincial government says that nothing will be done at the present session of the legislature with regard to the state university.

It goes further and says that the government will not consider the state university proposition in the abstract but the company should have the right to declare the contract null and void by notice in writing to that effect, and the purchaser should be bound to pay the balance of the purchase money or to make good the deficiency by a registered letter addressed to him at a post office named in the agreement. Besides the three sums of \$320 paid on the execution of the three agreements, nothing was ever paid by the purchaser towards the purchase money. And on the 1st of November, 1905, the company duly declared the three agreements null and void.

It is admitted the lands have never been occupied within the meaning of clause 16.

The contention on the part of the appellant is that although there was no sale in fact, and although each of the three agreements for sale of the sections had been annulled in pursuance of authority contained in the agreement itself, yet the lands have been sold within the meaning of that expression in the construction contract.

So strange a contention does not seem to require a serious answer. But an answer may be given in the language of Ritchie, C.J., who dissented from the point when it was raised in 1891 before the Supreme Court. "There must have been," said that learned judge, "a complete sale, and the property must have passed out of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and vested in the purchaser before it became liable to taxation." (Rural Municipality of Cornwallis vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 19 S.C.R. 762.)

The action which gave rise to the second appeal was brought by the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Alberta for the purpose of determining the date from which the period of exemption mentioned in the latter part of clause 16 is to be reckoned. In the case of "the lands of the company in the North-West Territories" which have not been sold or occupied, the period of exemption is defined as a period of 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown. The proper meaning of the expression "grant from the Crown" in the case of a land grant is a conveyance by letters patent under the Great Seal. And although, of course, Crown

**Special to Bulletin.**  
Red Deer, Feb. 21.—Word has just reached town this evening that while Mr. and Mrs. L. K. McLennan were attending a sale at Blackfalds today their residence on their farm, four miles down the river, was completely destroyed by fire, nothing being saved. The cause is not known and they had no insurance.

At the district court before Judge Lees here today Sir T was found guilty of horse stealing and was given five years. Several other small cases also are to be disposed of.

### Froding, Swedish Poet, Dead.

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 22.—Gustaf Fredrik, who has been ranked by many as Sweden's greatest poet after Karl Belman, is dead at the age of 59. He had been suffering from illness for some time. His death is widely deplored.