

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS. NEW MEXICO.

Forey was at the Carnegie dinner, all right, but he didn't eat more than half his pie.

Intrigue, mystery, love are the signs of a popular novel, but with weary signs they are!

The Chee Foo and several other able hars appear to have settled in the Panama Canal belt.

A Pittsburgh man has just abelied out \$10,000 to a St. Louis girl who wanted to be his "Easter egg."

"Castro Getting Pacific," says a newspaper headline. Castro had better confine his energies to the Atlantic.

When we look at all the trouble Joe Lator gets into, we realize that being a poor young man has its advantages, after all.

Spain is about to close the library founded by Christopher Columbus at Seville. It has just learned that he was an Italian.

A Chicago doctor says that no man should smoke more than three cigars a day. We can almost hear Mark Twain say, "Hub!"

Wonders will never cease. A man actually had the nerve to come into ye editor's sanctum and try to sell us some life insurance.

Count Witto says the Russian revolutionary party is small but determined. From this distance it looks large but indeterminate.

It has cost Boston \$6,500,000 for beans during the past year. It will be a sad day for Boston when the bean trust gets things cornered.

With a knowledge of the facts made public concerning "Fads and Fancies," that book ought to sell well as a curious revelation of assiduity.

Martha Craig, who says she was on earth 2,000 years ago, will probably turn out to be press agent for a new bloom of youth at \$1 per bottle.

It is a safe guess that the Baltimore editor who says the prettiest girls in America are in his town never was west of the Alleghenies in his life.

A woman's club is advocating "tewer but better habes." Our own babies could not be better. The improvement is desired on other persons' children.

It is worthy of remark that occasionally there is a man with an income of more than \$1,000 a year who finds it hard to persuade anybody to marry him.

Manhattan's drink bill figures up \$135,500,000 a year, and yet the newspaper humorists still prate about the bibulousness of the Kentucky colonels!

Speaking of the way the government's policy has been conducted, Witto says that "to err is human." This looks a good deal like a knock at "divine right."

The biggest pipe dream yet was that of the Michigan student who said the bowl of his pipe was hot enough from smoking to brand the flesh of a fellow student.

Uncle Andy sat between Schwab and Corey at the Carnegie dinner. If they entertained him with anecdotes of their experiences he must have had an interesting time.

The Russian grand dukes have probably decided by this time that "a mere strike" may have all the disagreeable consequences of a revolution, with a lot of extras added.

When the tressees makers and other women folk take possession of the white house the president may be surprised to learn how unimportant a figure in the household he really is.

A Frenchman has invented an apparatus that will enable a man to sign checks 1,000 miles away. Great checks! Our checks are no good if we sign them less than 1,000 miles away.

Reading that the latest returns from Saskatchewan give the government a good working majority, our Russian friends may be accused from remarking pitily, "O, those American names!"

The National Civic Federation learns that immigrants do not settle in the parts of the country that need them. We may remark that we know several natives who refuse to settle wherever they are.

A girl asked me what I thought would be the latest thing to put in her stocking. I told her I couldn't think of anything better than what she already had in it, and then she got mad. Some girls are never satisfied.—Boston Globe.

The world peace conference had adjourned, so it leaves the marriage issue of the Democratic something to be desired: "The world's best man is my son." How wonderful! What domestic power and influence he in the state would!

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

The Artesia Library Association has filed incorporation papers at Santa Fe. The incorporators and directors are residents of Artesia, Eddy county, where the library will be located.

The following have been appointed notaries public by Governor Miguel A. Otero: Harry Lee, Albuquerque, Bernalillo county; Frank Andrews, San Antonio, Socorro county; W. C. Belden, Cimarron, Grant county; J. J. Virgil, Ranches of Taos, Taos county.

Representative Curtis of Kansas has introduced a bill authorizing the Santa Fe railroad to relinquish to the United States lands secured under its grant within the Fort Wingate reservation and to select in lieu thereof an equal area of vacant non-mineral, non-timbered public lands.

Al Ritdon of Flagstaff, owner of the second largest tract of standing pine timber in the world, in Coconino county, Arizona, with big mills at Flagstaff, has purchased one of the best corner lots in Albuquerque for close to \$20,000, and will erect a four-story office building, to cost \$200,000.

January 3d was a cold day in New Mexico, the temperature being one above zero at Santa Fe, four degrees below at Albuquerque and zero and all the way to twenty below zero in other parts of the territory. Excepting at Santa Fe and a few other points there were four to eight inches of snow on the ground.

James King was arrested at Las Vegas, being detected in the act of placing emery in the eccentric cups of a big passenger engine. He has confessed. Many engines have been tampered with in this way and the loss to the company has been enormous. King was a union machinist who went out on strike and afterward returned to the open shop.

The New Mexico Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Santa Fe, January 9th, elected the following officers: Ex-Governor L. B. Prince, president; Dr. W. S. Harroun, vice president; Supreme Court Clerk J. D. Sosa, secretary; Miss Eugenia Manderfeld, treasurer; Herbert J. Hagerman, Grant Riverberg and Arthur Boyle, executive committee.

The following named officers were elected by the Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade at its annual meeting: Mrs. W. S. Harroun, president; Miss Bertha Staab, Mrs. F. P. Creighton, Mrs. S. Spitz, vice presidents; Miss Anita Chapman, secretary; Mrs. Esther Thomas, federation secretary; Mrs. S. G. Cartwright, treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Bishop, corresponding secretary.

By an order issued December 30th last by the secretary of the Interior, more than 1,000,000 acres of public lands in Arizona and New Mexico were withdrawn from all forms of disposal except under the mineral laws, for inclusion within the forest reserves. The distribution by acres is as follows: Arizona Navajo reserve, 39,516; Black Mesa reserve, 390,000; Huachuca reserve, 345,000; New Mexico, Magdalena reserve, 148,000; San Mateo reserve, 400,000.

The recent cold spell, which lasted about ten days and extended all over the territory, was one of the worst New Mexico has encountered for many years. Fortunately cattle, sheep, horses and goats on the ranges were in fine condition and had plenty of food and therefore no important losses occurred, and none have so far been reported. The great snow fall during that period insured plenty of water and good grass for the early spring. New Mexico starts out all right for 1900.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Two cases were dismissed on the 9th inst., by the Territorial Supreme Court, the judgment of the lower court being affirmed. They were: Joseph Lewis, plaintiff in error, vs. J. B. Sledge, defendant in error, and Orville S. Evans et al., appellants vs. Little Anna Johnson, appellee. Motions for a rehearing were overruled in the cases of ex-Delegates to Congress Antonio Joseph vs. ex-Delegate to Congress Thomas B. Catron, and the Atlas Insurance Company et al. vs. the Santa Fe Mercantile Company.

At Santa Fe on the 4th inst., the following candidates were admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in the courts of New Mexico: Paul A. F. Walter and Alexander N. Spear of Santa Fe, Joseph W. Read of Hillaboro, E. L. Enico and Arthur I. Kolso of Las Cruces, H. M. Boderick and B. C. Crompton of Raton, Charles A. Law of Clayton, Charles E. Davidson of Tucumcari, Mark V. Thompson of Alamogordo, B. H. Templeton of Santa Rosa, D. E. Grantham, D. J. Thomas and J. W. Armstrong of Carlsbad, William H. McGill of Fort Sumner and R. R. Wade of Jarillo.

A Las Vegas dispatch of January 3d says: At Tremblaine early this morning Mrs. Benito Sanchez, her daughter, aged five, and her son, aged two, were burned to death in a fire that consumed their home. The mother sacrificed her life in a vain attempt to carry the children through the flames. The head of the family left home early this morning for Watrous, sixty miles away. A messenger followed bearing the awful tidings, but found he had come to Las Vegas and the news was telephoned from there to this city. The man has been found and he is in custody of the sheriff.

H. O. Burman, chairman of the Republican Territorial Central committee, and J. W. Reynolds, territorial secretary, who recently returned from Washington, have published an emphatic denial of the current report that they had promised President Roosevelt that they would assist in their opposition to joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona in return for control of federal patronage of the territory. Both assert that neither of them discussed the statehood question with the President, although they are well aware that he desires the proposed joint statehood bill to pass.

An Albuquerque dispatch of the 9th inst. says: J. B. Nipp, a ranchman living about five miles up the river, is at the home in a critical condition. He might be attended a full year in hospital of a wedding, and on leaving the place for home he was waylaid and assaulted. Two natives, Antonio Samora and Thomas Chavez, are under arrest. It is understood that Samora and Nipp had some words a short time ago, and Samora then made threats that he would get even with Nipp at the first opportunity. Nipp was beaten about the head.

A Las Vegas dispatch of January 9th says: David D. Davis, a negro newspaper man from Kentucky, who claims to be a New York World correspondent, was shot and dangerously wounded this morning while attempting to escape from an officer. Davis became intoxicated and threatened several men. The night marshal arrested him. While taking him to jail, Davis turned on the officer with a knife, then broke away and started to run. The marshal fired, the bullet entering the man's back, passing through his body. His chances of recovery are slight.

The report for the month of November of the climate and crop service of the United States Weather Bureau has just been issued by Acting Section Director J. B. Sloan. The report gives a summary of the conditions as follows: The monthly mean temperature, as determined by the records for forty-eight stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 44.0 degrees, which is about 1.4 degrees above the normal, as shown by the departure of eighteen stations having data for periods of ten years or more. The highest recorded was eighty degrees on the 7th at Albert and Carlbad, and the lowest minus six degrees at Tros Piedras on the 29th, on which morning the temperature also fell to minus five degrees at Winsor's and at Elizabethtown on the 24th.

The greatest daily range was fifty-two degrees at Alma and the least twenty-nine degrees at Cloudcroft and Santa Fe. The highest monthly mean was 52.2 degrees at Carlbad and the lowest 30.3 degrees at Elizabethtown. The 2d was generally the warmest day, except in the northeast portion, where the highest temperatures were reported on the 14th and 16th. The 29th and 30th were the coldest. It was warmer than usual in all portions, except that at a few of the highest stations temperatures slightly lower than normal were recorded.

The average precipitation for the territory, as determined from the records of sixty-nine stations, was 3.05 inches, which is about 2.65 inches above normal, as determined by the departure of twenty-one stations having records for periods of ten years or more. The greatest amount was 6.01 inches at Luna, and the least 1.31 at Artesia.

The following business done at the United States Land Office in Santa Fe during the month of December, 1905: Number of homestead entries, 68; acres contained in same, 10,630; final homestead entries, 25; acres contained in same, 3,995; desert land entries, 4; acres contained in same, 600; final desert land entries, 1; acres contained in same, 40; coal declaratory statements, 6; acres in same, 1,800; mineral applications, 1; acres in same, 63; mineral entries, 2; acres contained in same, 65; lieu land selections, 2; acres in same, 480.

The homestead entries are divided between the several counties in the district as follows: Santa Fe, none; Rio Arriba, none; Taos, none; San Juan, 5; San Miguel, 9; Bernalillo, 5; McKinley, none; Valencia, none; Socorro, none; Sandoval, none; Torrance, 35; Guadalupe, 6; Quay, none; Mora, 2; Colfax, 7.

The final homestead entries are divided between the several counties in the district as follows: Santa Fe, none; Rio Arriba, none; Taos, none; San Juan, none; San Miguel, 6; Bernalillo, none; McKinley, none; Sandoval, 4; Torrance, 2; Guadalupe, 5; Quay, none; Mora, 3; Colfax, 1.

A Santa Fe dispatch says that not having received the desired assurance from the Department of the Interior that the Indian office would restrict the 25,000 Indians in New Mexico from violating the game laws and molesting settlers by driving off their stock, Game Warden Page B. Cline is busy issuing commissions as deputies in the territory to arrest all marauding Indians.

It is feared that the Indians will resist arrest and that some of them will be killed. However, it is believed that this will cause the federal authorities to all in restraining the Indians, who are becoming lawless because of the belief that Uncle Sam is protecting them against the territorial authorities and territorial laws.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

The Grand Trunk railroad has placed an order for eighty-one locomotives at a cost of \$1,398,800.

The first tournament of the Western Bowling Congress will open in Salt Lake City March 7th.

The General Assembly of Kentucky has elected Judge T. H. Paynter United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Recently five and three fourths miles of rails were laid on the Cape-to-Cairo railway in twelve hours, this constituting a world's record.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has approved a recommendation for the use of rural carriers of automobiles in serving their routes.

An Atlan dispatch says that the Southern railway has just placed an order for 3,729 freight cars, involving an outlay of more than \$5,000,000.

Napoleon Lajoie has signed a contract to manage and captain and play second base for the Cleveland American league for the season of 1906.

Judge C. C. Goodwin, the Utah pioneer newspaper man, has resumed daily newspaper work as editor-in-chief of the Salt Lake Evening Telegram.

William J. Bryan has given a prize to Bowdoin College for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. It is called the Philo Sherman Bennett prize.

Three Chinese implicated in the assassination of American missionaries at Lienchow were executed in the premises of the joint commission on December 7th, and many others were punished.

Yellow fever has disappeared from Havana. Since the first appearance of the disease in October there have been sixty-nine cases, twenty-three of which resulted fatally and forty-six of which were discharged cured.

In a test run by a Baltimore & Ohio special train from Garrett to Chicago Junction, Ohio, a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour was reached at several points, the whole run of 128 miles being made in 126 minutes.

Isaac Saylor, his daughter, Mrs. Peter Martin and her five children were burned to death on the 8th inst., at their home in Pleasantview, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in a fire which destroyed their home.

A Chicago dispatch says that Rev. George D. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist church of Highland Park, near Fort Sheridan, has declared himself without reserve in favor of the re-establishment of the army canteen.

W. F. Scott, state game warden of Montana, and president of the National Association of Game and Fish Wardens and Commissioners, had called a meeting of that organization to take place in St. Paul January 25th and 27th.

Pat C. Lowe was arraigned in the District Court at Omaha on the 6th inst. in a charge of robbing E. A. Cudahy of \$26,000 in the kidnaping case. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for February 7th. His bond was fixed at \$7,000.

Near Crane, Missouri, while railway laborers were thawing out dynamite, the explosive caught fire, in attempting to save it one of the men kicked the dynamite and it exploded, William McNeal and Joe Cepce were killed and several others injured.

Jack Goff, who was President Roosevelt's guide during his Colorado hunting trip last spring, has had a serious encounter with two mountain lions in Yellowstone park. He says he was not seriously injured, but thinks he was lucky to escape with his life.

At San Francisco, January 8th, the Union labor party took charge of the municipal administration. All of the incoming officials were heartily greeted by the throngs connected with the various offices which they will occupy.

Local owners of claims in the Copper Mountain district have turned down the offer of the New York syndicate to bond and lease some of the properties. Samples of ore taken to New York ran over \$20,000 in gold to the ton and the New Yorkers are said to be very anxious to obtain an interest in the properties.

Secretary Bonaparte has written a letter of reprimand to Commander Lucien Young in connection with the boiler explosion on the gunboat Bennington. The reprimand is somewhat mild in tone and the letter is not altogether complimentary to Commander Young, who, it is said, may consent to its publication.

From advance sheets of the Official Catholic Directory, published by Milwaukee, it is found that the total Catholic population of the United States in 1905 is 12,511,844, an increase of 1,097,121 over the previous year. The total number of Catholic priests, including secular and regular, is 12,484, an increase of 827.

All power of control in the Chicago National and the Home Savings bank, formerly controlled by John R. Walsh, has passed from the stockholders to the presidents of six other Chicago banks who form the committee that has in charge the liquidation of the assets of the two banks. Stockholders of both banks will investigate their management.

It is announced from Ardmore, Pa., that the Board of Rivers will send to Miss Alice Roosevelt, in the person of her marriage to Congressman Long, next month, a handsome present. United States Marshal Colbert, secretary of the Rough Riders Association, who is behind the movement, has made a request for each Rough Rider, including President Roosevelt, for a donation.

A total of 131,318,148 United States cents were struck at the Philadelphia mint during the year 1905. The outside orders amounted to 13,233,111 pieces for the Philadelphia mint, 1,744,833 for the Treasury and 116,341,194 for the various mints and branches.

The gold account amounts to \$2,395,411. The silver dollars were struck in 1905 and the other silver coins amounted in value to \$2,242,077. Mintage had been set for the year 1906 at \$2,242,077.

Bay Killed by Accident. An Albuquerque dispatch says: One of the most deplorable accidents that ever occurred in this city took place at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening when Jack Yeager, aged twenty, shot and instantly killed Charles Dreyfus, aged thirteen, with a .22-caliber target pistol, which neither boy knew how to load. The actual shot was fired by a pot shot of Yeager's. The boys had been pointing the gun at each other, and Yeager had a joking remark that he would shoot the other boy.

The bullet passed through the victim's head and struck the brain. The bullet passed through the brain and struck the brain. The bullet passed through the brain and struck the brain.

ROOSEVELT'S GUIDE.

Granted Special License to Conduct a Hunting Lodge.

Jacob Borah, the veteran guide of Colorado, who has had charge of more than one of President Roosevelt's famous hunting expeditions in the state, has been granted by the government a special personal license to continue conducting a hunting lodge at Deep Lake, on the White River forest reservation. This is the notice received by Deputy United States District Attorney Knebel from the secretary of the Department of Agriculture. As a result, the proceeding brought by Mr. Knebel asking that the regular license which was secured by Borah to conduct the lodge in the first place be canceled were dismissed.

It seems that Borah once sold the place to other parties, who turned it into a questionable resort. He afterward bought it back, but the forest rangers feared he might sell it again to irresponsible persons and made the application for canceling the license. In the letter of the secretary of agriculture it is stated that the guide has given sufficient personal assurances that he will never again let it go into other hands and would take charge of it in person.

The lodge has been for several years the rendezvous of lovers of hunting, and it was through the efforts of some of these that the government granted Borah the privilege which he has obtained.

A New Being. Shepard, Ill., Jan. 8th (Special)—Mrs. Sarah E. Rowe, who is residing here, says she feels like "A New Being," although she is in her fifty-seventh year. Why? because she has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills, that well known medicine that has put new life into old bodies, and has come as a God-sending into homes of sorrow and suffering. She says:—

"I suffer with Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble, until I got cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. This grand remedy drove the Rheumatism out of my body, nothing else ever did me any good. Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth one hundred times their price, for they have made me, though I am fifty-seven years old, a new being. I am in better shape now than I have been for many years and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

NEGRO BUSINESS MAN. Gained Seventy-two Thousand Bushels of Potatoes Last Year.

Booker T. Washington has an article in the American Illustrated Magazine for January, entitled "The Negro in Business." He tells of a particularly remarkable success of a particular negro, Groves by name, and then tells what Groves says about it. Mr. Washington says:—

"But why is Mr. Groves called 'The Negro Potato King?' Let me answer. Last year he produced upon his farm 72,150 bushels of white potatoes, averaging 245 bushels to the acre. So far as reports show, this was 12,150 bushels more than any other individual grower in the world produced. And besides the potatoes raised on his own farm, Mr. Groves buys and ships potatoes on a large scale. Last year he bought from white growers in the Kaw Valley, and shipped away twenty-two cars of white potatoes. He also bought fourteen cars of fancy seed potatoes in North and South Dakota, which he sold to growers in the Kaw Valley, and in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Mr. Groves says that his ships potatoes and other farm products to nearly every portion of the United States, and to Mexico and Canada.

At the recent meeting of the National Negro Business League in New York, Mr. Groves was asked how he was able to conduct so varied and large business enterprises, when he had had no education as a business man.

"You have children, haven't you?" Mr. Groves replied.

"Yes," said the officer. "Some of them are grown up now."

"How do you manage your grown-up children?"

"Oh! I get along with them," replied his friend, laughing. "You see I have known them a long time."

"That's just the way with my business," said Mr. Groves. "I started in with it when it was a baby, and I've had a chance to get thoroughly acquainted with it as it grew up."

INCIPENT CONSUMPTION. New Fees Heaped on the Invidious Disease.

The happy wife of a good old fashioned Michigan farmer says:—

"In the spring of 1902 I was taken sick—a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact I seemed to grow worse.

Then I determined to quit all medicine, give up coffee and see what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, week after week came back to me. In a few weeks I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still and enjoy it. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Well-being," in plain.

SHERIFF KILLED

IN QUARREL WITH POLICEMAN AT DURANGO.

FIGHT AGAINST GAMBLING

Sheriff W. J. Thompson Meets Death at Hands of Policeman Jesse C. Stansel—Latter Officer Dangerously Wounded.

Denver.—A Republican special from Durango Tuesday says: Sheriff W. J. Thompson was killed to-day and Jesse C. Stansel, a city officer, was dangerously wounded as a result of a revolver duel between the two men. Thompson was shot four times and pounded over the head with a gun by Stansel, and the latter was shot once.

The tragedy was the outcome of a fight against gambling. Last September the sheriff ordered all saloon keepers to close their saloons at midnight and on Sundays and ordered that all gambling cease. Since that time there has been two opposing elements, the City Council favoring gambling, it is said.

A raid by Sheriff Thompson last night was the cause of to-day's tragedy, which occurred in the street in front of the El Moro saloon. Both men emptied their revolvers and then grappled and fought until separated by friends. Sheriff Thompson lived only a short time.

Last night at 11 o'clock Sheriff Thompson went in a back room of the El Moro saloon and caught a crowd of gamblers. He confiscated a roulette wheel and stated while doing so that the police opposed his efforts to enforce the law. Mischief-makers carried the tale to Stansel, no doubt making it worse than it really was, and when Stansel came down town this morning he said he intended to see the sheriff about the report.

They met in front of the El Moro saloon and hot words were exchanged. The preponderance of evidence is that Thompson was drinking some and had been drinking the night before when he raided the gambling joint. According to eye witnesses of the tragedy Thompson turned and started to walk away, but suddenly turned, drew his gun and commenced firing.

It is supposed that Stansel said something which caused Thompson to decide to shoot. The men were very close together. They emptied their guns and then pounced each other with the butt end of the guns. John Acord, a man seventy-two years old, was shot by a stray bullet, the ball entering his forearm and ranging upward, shattering the elbow joint. The two officers were separated by friends.

After Thompson had been shot four times and badly beaten, he walked a few steps and sank to the sidewalk. Stansel clubbed him with his gun after he was down, according to witnesses. After the fight was over it was noticed that Stansel had two guns which he gave to a by-stander and then asked for a doctor.

Thompson was hurried to the Ogden hospital and breathed his last just as he was being laid on a cot. He was conscious almost up to the last minute.

Stansel and Acord were taken to Mercy hospital and Stansel's wound was examined and the bullet removed, it having entered at the right hip bone, extended downward and lodged in the tissues of the right lung. Acord's arm was amputated above the elbow.

Enmity had existed between Thompson and Stansel ever since the election a year ago last fall, when both ran for sheriff. Thompson on the Republican ticket and Stansel on the Democratic ticket. Trouble breeders carried false tales to both men and while they were making their canvass they met and agreed to make a clean campaign and be friendly, but the trouble breeders kept busy and disrupted the friendly compact.

Thompson frequently charged that the police opposed him in his efforts to enforce the law and that his statements were repeated and distorted by the gambling fraternity and their sympathizers, so the breach between the two men grew wider.

W. J. Thompson was fifty-four years of age and had lived in this section twenty-six years. During the early days he was in the stock business and rode the range when it was really a tough country; and it was infested with treacherous Indians and outlaws and there were many things to try a man's courage. For the last fifteen years Thompson has acted in the capacity of peace officer in the greater part of the time. He has been on the police force several times. He served as deputy sheriff for three years under Joe Smith and for two years under Joe Alry. He has the reputation of being the biggest sheriff in the state. He was six feet two inches tall and weighed 250 pounds. He was a man of great courage, a terror to the law breakers and never failed to arrest his man. He had four sons and two daughters, one ten years old and the other seven years old. He had suffered a great deal of late from rheumatism and this, coupled with his great size, made him clumsy wife and five small children. He is a fearless officer of large physique, much younger than Thompson and very active.

Bay Murderers Arraigned. Colorado Springs, Colo.—Charles Meeker and Louis Francisco, the boy murderers of Frank Beck, were arraigned before District Judge Lewis Tuesday. By advice of their respective attorneys, the two boys refused to utter a word when questioned by the judge, and the case was set for January 23d and 24th.

Although Beck, both are charged with murder. The boys were handcuffed together and as they entered the room Meeker looked past his head father, who watched the trial. No sign of recognition passed between the two.

THE OUTLOOK

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Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and P. M.

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President Harper, of the Chicago University, and one of the foremost educators of the land, died quite suddenly in that city Jan. 10. He had been in failing health for a year or more.

The Albuquerque Journal man is kicking because some of the missionaries sent to other benighted lands are teaching the natives to chew gum. And yet the joint statehood gang of Albuquerque, for whom that paper is the fog horn has been masticating the torn garment, without even the virtue of an agreeable flavor, for lo, these many months.

Some learned doctors in India have discovered another infallible cure for snake bites. The name of it sounds very much like permanganate of potassium, for short, and is said to knock 'em every time. Down this way if one happens to get bitten, especially if it is on a very cold day in the winter time he is very apt to pin his faith to the old remedy known as "bug juice" if he has it handy, and he generally has.

A Chicago mother kept her boy away from school against the requirements of the education laws and the protests of the father. The latter, however, was prosecuted and fined \$25. The court holding that he was the culpable one in failing to establish himself as the authoritative head of the household. There we have one court, at least in which the old man can't get off under the Adamic plea that it was the woman's fault.

Albuquerque Journal.

Hon. Pedro Perea, territorial insurance commissioner, and the most prominent citizen of Spanish descent perhaps in New Mexico, died at his home in Bernalillo on Jan. 10th. He has filled numerous public offices, among others that of delegate to congress to which he was elected in 1898, beating H. B. Ferguson by a majority of over 2,000 votes. In private, as well as public life he was conscientious and honest, and did much by his example and counsel to elevate his race, by whom he will be greatly missed. As an exemplary American citizen he had the respect of all.

That erratic old lady we sometimes call dame nature has been treating Lincoln county highways with a rather job lot of upholstery for some time past. Along about the beginning of the holidays she did them up in a fluffy, monotonous white, a little too prodigal for comfort. This was endured under protest for over three weeks. Then she gradually removed the obstruction and is now giving them a symphony in black and brown, and red, and spreading it on with a free hand, until one readily imagines himself sinking into his grand-mother's featherbed, which always let a fellow down to unfathomable depths and then gurgled up and around and spread itself out all over him, until he began to wonder if he would ever hear the trumpet in the resurrection morn. Should the present conditions hold much longer, we will begin to call for the return of serene weather so that travel can be resumed by the elevated.

What May Happen in New Mexico.

The following from the Colorado Bulletin shows that while the plodding farmer may think his lot a hard and unremunerative one, yet in the end he more than averages up with those engaged in other industries.

What is true of Colorado can be more than duplicated here in New Mexico as her farming area is many times greater than that of the mountain state, her soil more productive and the climate more favorable for the production of grain, vegetables and fruit, and her stock ranges far more extensive.

"The annual review of Colorado's progress shows that in 1905 the state produced the greatest amount of gold of any year in its history, a total of \$29,000,000. But in the same year, the grain and potatoes, hay and other produce from Colorado farms aggregated \$40,000,000 in value. Silver was higher in value than for several years, and the production of this metal in Colorado rose to \$11,000,000, but the combined product of the orchards and sugar beet patches beat the total of silver by \$1,200,000. Five million dollars worth of lead was marketed, which is just about equal to the value of the fat lambs shipped. The whole value of the product of metalliferous mines of the state was \$43,000,000. The products of the farms aggregated more than \$70,000,000.

More money is being invested in agricultural projects in Colorado than in the development of mines. Reservoirs and canals originally planned for placer mining have been diverted to irrigation, and the next few years seem likely to see the area of highly productive farming lands in the state more than doubled. The "man with the hoe" seems to have secured a start over the man with the hammer and drill, which the latter will never be able to overcome, unless some very remarkable new discoveries of mines are made."

In the way of illustration, should the joint-statehood feaguers, by some chance upheaval, realize their chimerical dream of Arizona the Great—which should always be taken in the sense of bigness or bulk—the member of the legislature from the Yuma district would reach Santa Fe, the capital, about a week after the adjournment of that body provided he started the next day after his election, and traveled in the same manner that Washington did when attending his first inauguration.

The postoffice department, while it seeks to cut off low newspaper rates, is frank enough to admit that it pays the railroads six cents per pound for carrying mails. This is greatly in excess of what other shippers are charged even in this age of exorbitant rates. If retrenchment is absolutely necessary, it might be well to begin on the railroads, and let the people receive their news at the same old rates. The roads could carry the mails for one half what they are now receiving and then have a snap.

"The interest taken in the statehood cause by the people of Albuquerque, may be judged by the fact that it only took one day to raise money enough by general subscription to send Mr. Rody to Washington to work for the bill.—Albuquerque Journal.

Let us see! The people once sent a person of that name to Congress, and the government paid his mileage and expenses to work for the interests of New Mexico, and he did some good work in the line of preserving its autonomy. But then other fellow—retal He is nothing but an amalgamator, and wants to forcibly inject himself into Arizona politics against its earnest protest.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

MET, AND LABORED AND GROANED, AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE.

The territorial board of equalization finished its session at Santa Fe on the 11th of this month.

As the report had gone out that the principal work at this session would be to increase the valuation of the different railroad lines in the territory, considerable interest was taken in this meeting. The roads were represented by quite a number of their best attorneys, and the result must be highly satisfactory—to the roads. In no case except in that of the Southern Pacific was a raise of more than \$500 per mile made. Although a raise of \$500 per mile was made on the Santa Fe from Albuquerque north, on the representation of Mr. Waldo, the road's attorney, a reduction of that amount was made on the claim that it was not properly the main line, though that company pays no tax on its trackage west from Albuquerque to the Arizona line, owing to a clause in the charter from the government.

Here is a synopsis of the work done, the increase in the value of all the roads in the territory amounting to about \$100,000. And each member of the board went home presumably carrying an annual railroad pass in his vest pocket.

The largest raise was made on the machine shops and kindred property of the Santa Fe Pacific Railway Company at Albuquerque, which was fixed at \$100,000, instead of the former valuation of \$50,000.

On the main line of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad there was a raise from \$4,500 a mile to \$4,750 a mile.

On the Santa Fe Railway Company's main line from the Albuquerque depot north the raise per mile was from \$7,000 to \$7,500.

This, however, was offset to some extent by a reduction on the branch line south to Rincon to \$6,000 a mile instead of \$6,500.

On the Colorado-Southern Railroad there was a raise from \$5,000, to \$5,250, a mile.

On the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway there was a raise from \$7,000, a mile to \$8,000.

On the main line of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway from its Alamogordo depot south to the Texas line there was a raise from \$6,000 to \$6,500 a mile.

On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad from Santa Fe to Antonito the assessment basis was fixed at \$3,000 a mile and from Antonito to Durango at \$3,250 a mile.

On the Capitan branch of the El Paso and Northeastern the valuation was fixed at \$2,000, and all side lines, switches, etc., at \$1,000 a mile. All other valuations of railroad property remain as formerly fixed.

The reduction asked for by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company from \$50 to \$35 was not granted.

On timber lands within ten miles of any operated railroad, the valuation was raised from \$3.50 to \$5.00 an acre.

All timber land not specified above was raised from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Coal lands, mineral lands and grazing lands were left as formerly fixed by the board.

On live stock the valuation on common sheep was reduced from \$1.25 a head to \$1. Grade sheep were raised from \$1.50 a head to \$2. The general valuation on all sheep was fixed at \$1.25 a head.

In China it is said that when a bank fails the head of the president and that of each of the leading officers is made a part of the assets and consequently a bank failure there is never known.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons purchasing any kind of property, especially live stock, should be careful to ascertain that the taxes have been paid on same, as I will strictly enforce the law, and proceed to levy on all kinds of personal property that has changed hands unless the taxes due have been paid in full.

J. H. CANNING,
Treasurer and Collector.

Statement.

Of the condition of the Exchange Bank, White Oaks, New Mexico, at the close of business, December 30th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.	\$74,995.05
Overdrafts.	10.50
Real Estate, Furn. & Fixt.,	1,578.04
Cash and Sight Exchange.	37,272.05
	\$113,855.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.	\$30,000.00
Undivided Profits.	10,912.82
Deposits.	71,778.79
Due other banks.	1,132.56
Reserved for Taxes.	62.10
	\$113,855.27

I, Frank J. Sager, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK J. SAGER,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1906.

ANDREW H. HUDSPETH,
Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Correct: Attest:
W. C. McDONALD, Directors.
Geo. L. ULICKY, J.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
January 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before E. W. Halbert, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Lincoln, N. M., on February 21, 1906; viz: John C. Trapp, of Corona, New Mexico, for the Ely Sec. 25, T. 1 N., Lot 1 Sec. 2 & Lot 4 Sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 12 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph A. Simpson, of Corona, N. M.
Tom B. Dye, of Corona, N. M.
Chailey M. Bryan, of Corona, N. M.
William G. Thomson, of Corona, N. M.

HOWARD LEXMAN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Roswell, N. Mex.
December 7, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Halbert, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Lincoln, N. M., on January 22, 1906; viz: John P. Crowley, of White Oaks, New Mexico, for the NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 1 N., Lot 1 Sec. 2 & Lot 4 Sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 12 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Omer Owens, of Lincoln, New Mexico.
Mathew H. Bellamy, of Lincoln, New Mexico.
Dr. J. F. Mains, of White Oaks, New Mexico.
Edgar H. B. Chew, of White Oaks, New Mexico.

HOWARD LEXMAN,
Register.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination for third grade teacher's certificates held in the schoolhouse at Lincoln, this county, on the 27th day of January, 1906, it being the last Friday in the month.

All those who wish to teach a spring or summer term of school and do not hold a valid certificate will be required to pass this examination.

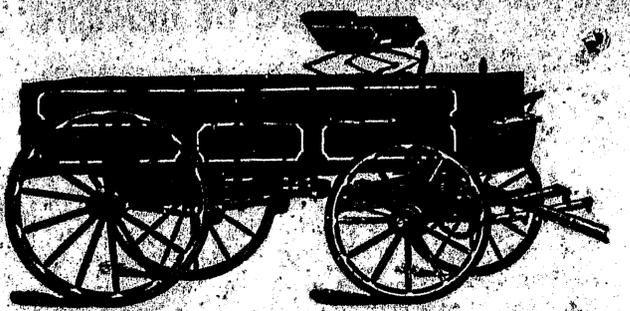
Elizabeth A. Gunn, Members
Carrie Covington, of Board.

LEE H. RUDISILL,
County Superintendent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will save them needless and many more a blessing, will please address.

DR. EDWARD J. WILSON.



STUDEBAKER WAGONS,

Buggies and Spring Wagons,
all kinds at

PAUL MAYER'S WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO

ARKANSAS
COLORADO
ILLINOIS
INDIAN TERRITORY
IOWA
MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA
MISSOURI
NEBRASKA
NORTH DAKOTA
OKLAHOMA
WISCONSIN

AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST

El Paso & Southwestern

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THE ROUTE OF

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GARNER KING,
General Agent

V. E. SCULLEN,
General Passenger Agent,
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PRINTING & JOB WORK

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OUTLOOK OFFICE.

Santa Fe Central Railway

IN CONNECTION WITH

El Paso-Northeastern System

Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.

SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.

We make close connections at Torrance with the Great Through Rock Island Passenger Train.

SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
STATIONS	LEAVE DAILY	STATIONS	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe	1:00 p.m.	Santa Fe	4:30 p.m.
Donaciana	1:20 p.m.	Donaciana	4:10 p.m.
Vega Blanca	1:45 p.m.	Vega Blanca	3:45 p.m.
Kennedy	2:05 p.m.	Kennedy	3:10 p.m.
Clark	2:45 p.m.	Clark	2:45 p.m.
Stanley	3:00 p.m.	Stanley	1:55 p.m.
Moriarty	4:05 p.m.	Moriarty	1:20 p.m.
McIntosh	4:30 p.m.	McIntosh	12:45 p.m.
Estancia	4:55 p.m.	Estancia	12:20 p.m.
Estancia	5:45 p.m.	Estancia	11:50 a.m.
Willard	6:30 p.m.	Willard	11:15 a.m.
Progreso	6:50 p.m.	Progreso	10:45 a.m.
Blanca	7:30 p.m.	Blanca	10:25 a.m.
Torrance	8:10 p.m.	Torrance	9:45 a.m.

Leave El Paso via E P-N E System 7:30 p.m.

Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4:30 p.m.

Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 1:00 p.m.

Arrive El Paso via E P-N E System 6:30 a.m.

We now have a Portable Sheep Chute at Torrance which is of

Great Convenience with Sheep Shipment.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL OR WRITE OR ADDRESS

S. E. GRISHAW,

Special Passenger Agent, Santa Fe, N. Mex.