The Evening Herald.

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THE POPULAR WILL.

IN ONE way and another a fairly definite idea is being obtained as to what the people of New Mexico want in the way of county salaries. Discussion of the subject became so general and definite in course of the primary campaign in Chaves county that the several candidates for the legislative nomnatons felt it necessary to make distinct pledges to the people. These took the form of a pledge to work for "reasonable salaries, not to exceed $3,000, for any one official." It is unfortunate that the offices to wheh this $3,000 maximum is to be applied were not indicated. Certainly there are not more than two county offices, even in the first class counties, which are worth $3,000 a year in service to the people. We doubt if a $3,000 maximum on county offices in general will satisfy any considerable number of the taxpayers.

The hearings of the Democratic committee, the second of which is set for tonight, already have brought out some valuable expressions of popular sentiment as to salaries. The most interesting of these, next to the flat declaration that all salaries are too high, is that the county school superintendent should receive more money. The idea of paying a political boss in the office of sheriff $3,000 to $5,000 a year for doing absolutely nothing, when a trained expert is paid but $1,200 to $1,800 as school superintendent, plainly strikes the people generally as the height of wasteful folly.

With the possible exception of the county clerk, the school superintendent is the only county official who does systematic, all-year-round work. Of all county officers his work is most important. Under the new spirit of education, now general in New Mexico, nothing but efficiency will be tolerated in this office. The people would approve paying county school superintendents up to $200 a month; and this salary could well be paid in the thinly settled and more backward counties, where expert work is most needed.

What the people want in this salary question clearly is payment for services rendered in office and not in politics. On this basis county school superintendents are worth double the money county treasurers are worth, who have their work done by deputies at salaries ranging from $20 to $100 a month. The school men are worth three times as much as sheriffs who either do no work at all, or use the peace office for the development of a personal political machine.

In all this it is well to keep in mind one thing: It is vital to a proper adjustment of this salary graft question that YOU know how the candidate for the legislature in YOUR district is going to stand on it when it comes to a vote.

LET HIM HIRE A HALL.

ROOSEVELT is to be given permission by the senate foreign relations committee to come before that committee and air his well known views on the Colombian treaty, when that document comes before the committee for final action. This is a bit of news which the American people as a whole will receive with a measure of indifference. The treaty may not come up for some time, and if it does the Colonel's views upon it are both so well known and of so little direct value in the premises that any repetition of his denunciation of the administration will carry no great weight.

Yet Senator Stone undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of a great many mannerly people when he declared recently that the proper place for Colonel Roosevelt to enact his role of political stormy petrel is in a hall of his own hiring, or on the steps of the capitol at Washington, which may be obtained for oratorical purposes by the simple process of applying for a permit.

The senator's belief that Colonel Roosevelt has recently been guilty of making speeches "unbecoming an ex-president" will also be shared by most well-disposed people; and we are glad the Missouri senator has stepped to the front long enough to assert what a great many people clearly believe, but which is not usually put into words.

As for the plan of granting Colonel Roosevelt permission to appear before the foreign relations committee, to make an attack upon the administration's policy touching the Colombian controversy, the bad taste of such a thing will strike others beside Senator Stone as meriting a rebuke.

It is true that a former president of the United States is entitled through the exercise of special courtesy to privileges which other men must seek wholly upon the merits of their causes; but then the country has never had another president like Colonel Roosevelt, who appears to assume that he is wiser than any other statesman, and who has manifested a surprising readiness to become disagreeable when opposed by other convictions or opinions than his own.

The purpose of the present administration to win the friendliness of all the Latin-American republics has been widely commended as a policy indicating far-sighted statesmanship. If it be conceded that the state department's attitude toward Colombia is a generous one, and one not demanded by the strict letter of justice, the fact may be cited that generosity need not be regarded as a weakness in a government, any more than it is in an individual; and if Colonel Roosevelt's egotism is somewhat disturbed by the intentions of the administration, he might properly be reminded that he is not now responsible for the course of the ship of state, and that his own contribution to history, as president, has been written and will be judged on its own merits, and without reference to the actions of a subsequent president.

Colonel Roosevelt has a right to his own opinion; but as a man who has been highly honored by the American people he is somewhat circumscribed as to what he can do within the limits of good taste, and Senator Stone does well to state this fact with timeliness and emphasis.

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS.

DISCUSSION of rural credit banks and the possibility of probable early federal legislation altering the status and outlook of the farmers of the United States have had as a corollary somewhat frank and caustic exposures of the customs and practices of some of the persons and corporations that have made a business of loaning moneys and taking farm mortgages in return. In order that this business may be standardized, in order that the honest lender may not have to endure a loss of reputation because of the shortcomings of the usurious rival, and in order that such internal reforms as are necessary may be carried out, farm mortgage bankers have just effected a national organization. Such a federated move is characteristic of the American way of doing things, and it has in it possibilities of betterment for all concerned if the society is rightly directed at the start.

The instinct of vocational defense is natural, and we suppose it is justifiable up to a certain point. The honest lender should not have to endure hardships because of any cupidity or craft of the unscrupulous. If there is to be competition from the government in the future, it can doubtless best be met concertedly. Of course, it seems certain that borrowers are to get lower rates in the future, which means that lenders are to have smaller receipts. Relief to the farmer may come from the government or it may come in the form of diminished demands of the private bankers. In any case, the rural borrower is to have a chance at capital on terms something like those enjoyed by his class in Europe. Something like a parity between him and his urban associate in need is to be established.

The farmer has splendid security to offer, far more stable than many of the investments in which savings banks, insurance companies and trustees are by law permitted to indulge. Hitherto he has been called upon to pay too high a rate of interest, a rate only possible so long as conditions were comparatively primitive and the country in a pioneering stage. But that stage is passing. Capital is being forced to accept lowered rates of income on properties other than land. The tiller of the soil has found this out. On occasion he still wants a loan, but he knows better than he used to know how much he should have to pay for the accommodation; and knowing this, he has helped congress to include him as specially needing attention under whatever form of national banking may be worked out. Now come the private bankers and lenders specializing in farm loans and saying, in effect, "Since reform must come, we federate to protect our interests and yet meet the demands that cannot be denied."

Doan's Regulets are recommended by many who say they operate easily, without griping and without bad after effects. 25c at all drug stores.

The New York market loses a million eggs a year by breakage.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-S

Paris, Aug. 6.—A slight skirmish occurred between German and French troops today at Norroy-le-Sec, in Meurthe-et-Moselle. The Germans suffered a few casualties but there was no loss on the French side.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Two British regiments, the Gloucestershires and the South Wales Borderers, stationed at Tien Tsin, have been ordered south. They are awaiting the arrival of transport. An Indian regiment of Punjabis will remain at Tien Tsin.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Swiss consulate in this city today issued a call to 15,000 Swiss in the United States to report here for embarkation to join the Swiss army which is mobilizing to enforce her neutrality.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—The Cunarder Mauretania arrived here at noon today, having been convoyed to the mouth of the harbor by the British cruiser Essex which picked her up south of Sable island.

The Mauretania carried 1,400 passengers, all of whom probably will be landed here.

Antwerp, Belgium, Aug. 6.—During an anti-German demonstration here today several Germans fired into the crowd. Four German steamers were seized today by the Belgian authorities.

London, Aug. 6.—Dr. Hans Plehn, London correspondent of the Wolffs Telegraphic bureau, the German semi-official news agency, was arrested here this morning.

Paris, Aug. 6, via London.—French torpedo craft from Biserta today captured the German tank steamer Czar Nicholai III, with 2,000 tons of oil. She was bound from Batoum to St. Louis, Durhone, France.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 6.—A great number of refugees arrived here during the night. Most are Mexicans, but there are also many German reservists on their way home. All the hotels are crowded and many were unable to obtain lodgings. There are no steamers available to take away the reservists.

New York, Aug. 6.—Seymour B. Conger, correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin, reported in special dispatches as being under arrest at the German-Russian frontier, is in Berlin. Mr. Conger has been ordered to St. Petersburg but was detained at the frontier and with several other Americans sent back to the capital.

Madrid, Aug. 6, 12:02 p. m.—A dispatch from the Canary islands says a British squadron has sunk one German cruiser, the name of which is not given, and has captured another, which is being convoyed to Gibraltar.

Milan, Italy, Aug. 6, 3:15 a. m.—An Italian liner leaving Genoa today is crowded to its capacity. Many Americans here are awaiting the opportunity to find means of transportation to New York. In the meantime they are unable to cash their letters of credit.

London, Aug. 6.—Advices have been received here stating that Sir William Edward Goschen, British ambassador at Berlin, and his staff have arrived in Denmark.

London, Aug. 6, 4 p. m.—A German trawler was captured by a British warship near the Orkney islands to the north of Scotland today. She is believed to have been engaged in spying, as carrier pigeons were found on board.

Liege, Belgium, Aug. 6. (Via London, 3:45 p. m.)—A force of German Uhlans made a brilliantly courageous but fatal attempt to capture the Belgian staff here during last night. Belgian troops swooped down on them and annihilated all.

Washington, Aug. 6.—No word had been received today from any of the European capitals as to whether the tender of good offices by President Wilson had actually been received.

Paris, Aug. 6, 2 p. m.—Alexander Millerand, former French minister of war, volunteered today to serve as lieutenant, the rank he formerly held in the French army.

London, Aug. 6, 8:55 p. m.—The French embassy in London was advised tonight that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg has asked for his passports. Austria-Hungary regarding herself in a state of war with Russia.

BOND ISSUE FOR THE ANTELOPE PROJECT

Raton, N. M., Aug. 6.—Late this month, it was announced here, the residents of the French district are to vote on a bond issue of $400,000 which is said to be assured of passage. The money will go for the big new Antelope valley irrigation project.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ANNE IVES Mascot

By H. M. EGBERT

Illustrations by O. IRWIN MYERS

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(Continued from Saturday)

The pale and studious face of little Mr. Spratt stood out before my eyes with startling clearness.

"Then let us proceed to the vaults," said Magniff, and we all rose and followed him. The functionaries closed in around us in a significant manner, almost as though we were prisoners, I thought, and as though the vaults were destined to be our dungeon.

We proceeded by a subterranean stone stairway into the depths of the earth, emerging through an iron doorway into a huge room, lighted by electric light, around which innumerable safety compartments were arranged. Nobody else was there, except a janitor who stood at a door at the far end, which communicated by a flight of steps, with the street outside. Magniff led us to the safe and handed the key to me.

"It has not been opened for thirty years," he said. "You may find the hinges stiffened. Nevertheless the Code Napoleon prescribes that you yourself shall open it. If it is beyond your power, doubtless, the chevalier will hold your fingers. But he must not unlock the safe."

I made no answer, but stepped forward and fitted the key into the lock, turning it until I obtained the combination. The functionaries, apparently inspired by intense interest, drew close, one on each side of me. The heavy door swung open easily. Inside the safe I saw a bundle of papers. My hand shook so, from excitement, that I could barely lay hold of them.

"Observe! Her hand trembles, Gaston!" I heard one of the officials say to the other in a stage whisper.

I drew the papers from their resting place and handed them to Magniff.

"Pray examine these, and, if you find that they are made out correctly, complete the contract," I said.

"You again claim, before these gentlemen," said the banker, "that these are your own Panama bonds?"

"Indubitably," I answered.

Magniff signaled to the officials, and they came up to me. He glanced at the papers and began to shuffle them rapidly. One sheet became detached and fluttered to the ground. It was a doubled piece of notepaper, such as used anywhere for correspondence, and it was covered with minute writing. Suddenly Charles darted forward.

"The treaty!" he exclaimed, and grasped for it.

One of the officials stooped; his hands met those of my fiance. As they rose I heard something click. The chevalier was handcuffed!

The second man stepped up to him and touched him on the shoulder.

"Charles Victor Sebastian, Chevalier d'Yves," he said. "I arrest you for espionage and theft of a secret government document."

The Chevalier Was Handcuffed.

Charles was too stupefied to attempt resistance, even if the thought had entered his head. I stared from one to the other of the group, still mystified. I had not yet fully comprehended. Magniff whispered to the second man and he came to my side.

"Mademoiselle Anne Ives," he said, "I arrest you for complicity in the theft of a government document, and also for attempting to obtain money by the sale of worthless forged bonds."

Magniff nodded his head. "A very clumsy forgery," he said. He turned to me. "It grieves me, mademoiselle, to have to place you under arrest," he continued. "I hoped that at the last moment you would not have the audacity to carry out this scheme. Remember, pray, that I warned you upon the occasion of our former interview, what would be the inevitable consequences should you persist in this attempt of yours to extort money from me. Had I alone been concerned," he concluded, "I should have permitted you to go unscathed. But I have my duty as a Frenchman. When I discovered that this trick of yours wre part of a wider scheme to defraud and betray France, that you had actually concealed the stolen document in this safe of yours, thinking to hide it when you removed the forged bonds, then my patriotism arose and forced me into action."

"Oh, spare your patriotism," I returned, cold with humiliation and anger. "No, let him do his worst." I continued, seeing that Charles was upon the point of springing to my side. "It is the last baffled scheme of a desperate trickster."

"Bravo, Anne," said Charles, clapping his manacled hands. At the hollow chink of the steel, the words of anger died on my lips. For the first time I realized that Leopold Magniff's nets had closed round us. He had fulfilled his threats.

A cab was drawn up at the door—for they had arranged their plan down to the last detail—and Charles and I entered, together with the officers, while Magniff betook himself elsewhere. A long ride through the Paris streets terminated at the principal fortresses of the capital. There we were separated; Charles was taken in one direction and I in another, along a branching stone corridor and into a small but fairly well-furnished room, clearly no prison cell, where I was left to my medications.

An hour later I received a visit from a major in uniform, who courteously requested my presence before the examining magistrate. He seemed to regard me as some rare and valuable wild animal, and my youthful appearance evidently astonished him.

"Monsieur Pichon has the reputation of a brute, mademoiselle," he said. "But have no fear. You need confess nothing, and he is merely an adjunct to the military law under which you will be tried. You will have ample time in which to prepare your defense."

"For myself, I need none," I replied. "But where is the chevalier? Shall I see him?"

The major shook his head.

"He has already been examined," he answered, smiling faintly. "I fear it will go hard with him. France has had too many betrayals of late. But have no fear for yourself," he continued, scrutinizing my face. "The utmost penalty for treachery in time of peace is exile upon the Isle du Diable."

The Devil's Island! Remembrances of all that I had read about that fearful place rushed through my mind. For the moment I thought that I would faint. The walls reeled round me and I saw the face of the officer through a wavering mist. Then I collected my wits resolutely and, indicating that I was ready, followed him out of the room and down a long corridor, until we entered a small office containing a high desk and a number of chairs. Behind the desk, on a bench, sat a stern-looking, black-bearded magistrate, wearing the gown and cap of his professional office. Seated in the room were Magniff and the officials who had arrested us, with two or three officers in uniform.

The magistrate beckoned insolently to me to approach his desk, and, when I stood before him, fixed his penetrating black eyes full on my face for some half minute. Then, seeing that my own gaze did not falter, he cried in savage tones:

"You will confess everything immediately, to the last iota. Your fellow conspirator has done so already. You will tell me the entire story of your infamous treachery and what power induced your lover to steal the document."

I am not hot tempered. For a moment I was dazed at his brutality. But at this insolent assumption of my guilt, combined, as it was, with the utmost insolence of bearing, I lost all self-control. I took a single step forward and did a thing that I have never done before or since. I boxed his ears—twice!

(Continued Tomorrow Afternoon.)

The Congo has 5,465 white inhabitants.

An entirely new and apparently rich oil field has been discovered in Burma.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt. — "We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would blont. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me." — MRS. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine

It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Agreement Reached by Carranza and Carbajal, Rumor

Washington, Aug. 6.—Jose Castellot, representative of Provisional President Carbajal of Mexico, after a conference with Secretary Bryan today, officially confirmed the statement that an agreement between General Carranza and the Carbajal delegates had been reached and expressed the opinion that the situation had now cleared and the peaceful occupation of Mexico City by the constitutionalists was assured.

Carbajal has waived all conditions except the request for an amnesty and guarantees to life and property.

It is considered probable in official circles that the surrender of the Carbajal government would be accomplished in a few days.

Housewives Fight High Costs.

New York, Aug. 6.—The National House Wives' league today sent this notice to memoers throughout the United States:

"Call a meeting to consider the prices of foodstuffs in your city. Investigate from every angle. Honest merchants will not take advantage of the present war crisis to advance prices, but we must have the subject well in hand to protect the consumer from any unwarranted rise. Watch prices and report any advance to the national executive committee."

Labor Hearing on at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 6.—Labor troubles occurring here on and after June 13, when rioting broke out, will not be entered into by the federal industrial relations commission. This announcement was made at the outset of the hearing which opened today.

C. F. Kelly, managing director of the Anaconda Mining company, was the first witness. About twenty others, including Governor Stewart, were to be called before the close of the hearing Saturday.

Subtreasury Opens Aid Branch.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The United States sub-treasury here today opened a department for the receipt of money for the benefit of Americans stranded in Europe. Depositors were required to give the height, age, weight and other distinguishing characteristics of beneficiaries.

To Save Eyes

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It if Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye trouble because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used two or three months, do their eyes more injury than good. Here is a simple prescription that every one should use:

5 grains Optona (1 tablet).
2 ounces water.

Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Optona system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use. It is good for the eyes and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Rupp's drug store or any druggist can fill this prescription promptly. Try it and know for once what real eye comfort is.

For dyspepsia, our national ailment, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Recommended for strengthening digestion, purifying the blood. At all drug stores. $1.00 a bottle.

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