

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. IX.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

NO. 33.

LARGEST EVER

Roosevelt's Plurality Unprecedented.

OVER A MILLION

Even the "Solid South" Has Been Broken.

MEAD CARRIES IN WASHINGTON

Oregon's Plurality Passes 40,000

Mark—Idaho Gives Roosevelt About 25,000 Plurality.

New York Nov. 10.—Returns show a steadily increasing Republican plurality and it now seems probable that Roosevelt's plurality in the popular vote will be, in round numbers, 2,000,000.

New York, Nov. 9.—With the election returns still incomplete the plurality for President Roosevelt in the nation, according to all indications, will exceed 1,800,000—the greatest ever given an American candidate.

The nearest approach to this vote was in 1896, when McKinley received a plurality approximating 850,000, and in 1872, when Grant received 732,991. The interest now centers in Missouri and Maryland. Late election returns indicate that the former state is in the Republican column so far as presidential electors are concerned, but that Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected governor.

In Maryland the presidential vote will probably be cast for Roosevelt. Late returns tonight indicate that Thomas A. Smith has been elected to congress by the Democrats in the First district.

Oregon.

Portland, Nov. 9.—Election returns in Oregon indicate that the Republican plurality will reach perhaps 43,000. Complete returns are not yet available. The total vote for president will fall a little short of that for supreme judge last June, when 93,000 ballots were cast for the four candidates of that office. The number of votes in that election was nearly 100,000, and the number of votes cast last Tuesday seems to be about 100,000 short of that polled in the last state election.

Seven counties have adopted prohibition—Gilliam, Yamhill, Jackson, Benton, Tillamook, Coos and Curry.

Sixteen counties have rejected prohibition—Clackamas, Columbia, Douglas, Grant, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wasco and Washington.

Lincoln was thought to have gone "dry" early in the count, but pulled out against prohibition by a narrow margin. In Linn the result was very close, prohibition being defeated by 96 votes. Twelve precincts, however, voted "dry" in the county, including Halsey, Shedd, Tangent, South Lebanon, South Brosseauville. Jackson has adopted prohibition, and the "wet" majorities of Medford, Jacksonville and Gold Hill are therefore unavailing.

Gilliam is a prohibition county by 34 majority. All precincts in Washington county have rejected prohibition. Two precincts in Clackamas voted "dry"—Garfield and Viola; likewise 13 precincts in Douglas, four in Union, two in Wheeler, four in Umatilla, one in Clatsop, six in Marion, three in Wasco, two in Sherman. In Lane county Junction City adopted prohibition.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10.—Secretary Sinn, of the Republican state central committee, said today that from unofficial reports from 80 of the 92 counties the Republicans national ticket had received a plurality of 74,000 in Indiana.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from the state give Roosevelt 254,562; Parker 186,273; Roosevelt's plurality 68,289. For governor: Douglas, Dem., 284,311; Bates, Rep., 198,601; Douglas' majority, 85,710.

Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt has carried Delaware by about 2,600. The Republicans claim that they will have 40 of the 52 members of the legislature on joint ballot.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Both Democrats and Republicans are claiming the state. Returns indicate a majority of 15,000 votes for the Democratic national ticket, and perhaps 5,000 less for Frazier, Democratic candidate for governor.

Vermont.

White River Junction, Vt., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from Vermont: Roosevelt 40,691; Parker 9,881; Roosevelt's plurality 30,810.

Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 9.—At 12:30 a. m. Chairman Stubbs, of the Republican State committee, claimed the election of Hoch for governor by a plurality of 50,000. Roosevelt's plurality will be close to 100,000.

Washington.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—King county gives Roosevelt a plurality of 15,000; Mead carries the county by 7,000. Pierce goes Republican on national issues by 7,500, and gives Mead 1,750. Spokane is more than 4,500 strong for Roosevelt, though Turner carries the county by less than half its estimated plurality.

The state of Washington placed no limit on its Roosevelt vote. Three fourths of the voters who cast ballots for him might have stayed at home and still he would have carried the state. Though the state count is still incomplete and inaccurate, it is evident the Roosevelt electors have a plurality over Parker of 70,000 or better.

This is 30,000 stronger than the widest Republican estimates made it before election, and as much better than the first returns indicated. The state was practically unanimous, for the sparse 24,000 Parker votes out of a total that will exceed when off-party totals are finished 125,000 is not to be seriously considered.

Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 10.—Returns from the Idaho election have come in more slowly than any previous time in the history of the state. Those engaged in gathering figures complained that things went with such a sweep that judges and clerks thought there was no further interest in it and sealed up returns without taking copies or giving anyone else opportunity to do so.

So far 54,999 votes on the Republican and Democratic candidates for president have been heard from and 53,181 on governor. Of the presidential vote, Roosevelt has 38,782 and Parker 15,317. Roosevelt's majority is 23,465 and his percentage of vote is 72. Gooding has 34,744 votes and Heitfeld 18,437. Gooding's majority is 16,307, and his percentage 63.

The vote this year has fallen far below the registration. The latter was about 80,000. Two years ago the Republican and Democratic vote on governor was 57,895. As nearly as can be ascertained there is an increase of 12 per cent on Democratic and Republican presidential votes. This would indicate a total of 64,800 for Roosevelt and Parker in the state. If Roosevelt's percentage of 72 be carried through he will lead Parker by 28,500, while Gooding's lead over Heitfeld would be 19,000.

The Democrats elect four members of the legislature—a senator from Custer, a senator and representative from Elmore and a representative from Lemhi.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 10.—The official returns received here up to a late hour tonight indicate that the plurality for the presidential candidates last Tuesday was very close, possibly only 100 on either side. It is probable that Secretary of State Tilden will be called upon to decide which of the electors will be entitled to cast their votes in Washington. From the official returns thus far received the indications are that the Republicans have elected seven and the Democrats one of the electors from 11 counties of the state give the Republican electors a plurality of 174.

Until the canvassing boards of the several counties and of Baltimore city shall have examined and counted the ballots, it will be impossible to say which of the presidential candidates will receive Maryland's electoral vote. There is no change in the congressional situation, the Democrats and Republicans each having elected three members of the next house of representatives.

California.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The few additional unofficial returns received today from various points in California do not affect the results already announced. The official count will be required to determine the exact figures, but it is evident that Roosevelt's plurality in the state will approximate 115,000. The legislature, which elects a United States senator, will have 103 Republican members to 17 Democrats and Labor Unionists.

Utah.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 10.—Additional returns from Tuesday's election, covering every county in the state, have increased the majority for Roosevelt so tremendously that it is probable it will not run short of 27,000. Parker had a plurality in only one county. In Salt Lake county, out of a total of about 31,000 votes, Roosevelt received 20,100, and Parker 8,100.

Louisiana.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—The Democrats have carried Louisiana for Parker by a majority of probably 35,000.

Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9.—The Democratic ticket carried with the usual majorities, electing everything.

Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 9.—The usual Democratic majorities in Florida are indicated. The Democratic candidates for congress are all elected.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Republicans at this time concede the Democrats nearly everything.

Nebraska.

Omaha, Nov. 9.—At midnight the indications are that Roosevelt has carried Nebraska by a plurality of 35,000 to 40,000. The Republicans have elected congressmen in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts. The Second and third are in doubt.

Nebraska.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 10.—There are still about 70 precincts to hear from in this state. A conservative estimate places Roosevelt's plurality at between 2,500 and 3,000. Yerington, Rep., is elected over Van Duser, Dem., by about 100. Nixon, Rep., for senator, will control the legislature by about three votes.

Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 10.—Nearly complete returns tonight show close to 250,000 plurality for Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors. Only 18 out of the 88 counties in the state have been carried for Parker and only one Democratic congressman has been elected out of 21. State Chairman Harvey Garber, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth district, has 1,600 plurality in a district normally 6,000 Democratic.

Colorado.

Denver, Nov. 10.—D. B. Fairley, Republican state chairman, today abandoned his claim that Governor J. H. Peabody had been re-elected, and the governor himself conceded his defeat. Adams' majority over Peabody in the city and county of Denver is 5,070, and in the entire state about 5,500.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Complete but unofficial figures received by the Associated Press from every county in the state, with the exception of Allegheny, in which Pittsburgh is situated, but from where a close estimate has been obtained, shows that President Roosevelt's plurality in Pennsylvania has reached 494,982, probably the largest plurality ever given a presidential candidate by any state in the political history of the country.

West Virginia.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 10.—The official returns for West Virginia are not yet in, but from returns received Roosevelt's plurality in the state is placed at 25,000 to 30,000. The Republican state committee claims the election of W. G. Dawson, Rep., for governor, by about 9,000 plurality. The Democratic state committee concedes his election by about 5,000.

Missouri.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—With seven counties still to be heard from the returns show that Roosevelt's plurality in Missouri stood at 15,755. Of the seven counties unheard from six went for Bryan in 1900. They are remote and sparsely settled. With complete returns from 96 counties out of 114 at hand, the entire Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, has been elected by pluralities of 350 to 15,000.

Minnesota.

St. Paul, Nov. 10.—Incomplete returns from all counties in Minnesota show that Johnson, Dem., was elected governor by a majority of 13,000. Returns received here today show that the next Minnesota house of representatives will have 107 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Montana.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 10.—The returns from Tuesday's election thus far received seem to give the Republicans the best of it in the next legislature. The house, it is figured on actual returns, will be Republicans 37, Democrats 31, doubtful 4. The senate from present indications will be 15 Republicans, 10 Democrats and 1 doubtful. A Republican legislature insures the return of ex-senator Thomas H. Carter to the United States.

New York.

New York, Nov. 9.—Returns from the whole state show that Roosevelt has 174,000 plurality and that Higgins for governor has 80,000. The legislature will have 102 Republicans out of 150, and 35 Republican senators out of 50.

Parker carried Greater New York, with one election district missing, by 35,999. Brooklyn was carried by Roosevelt by 1,089. Herrick carried Greater New York, with one election district missing, by 80,625, and Brooklyn by 5,404.

Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Complete unofficial returns from every county in the state were received by the state auditor today. The vote on president follows: Roosevelt, Rep., 331,570; Parker, Dem., 165,589; Debs., Soc., 78,342; Swallow, Proh., 7,285; Watson, Pop., 1,791. These are the figures that will be canvassed by the board in December.

South Dakota.

Sionx Falls, S. D., Nov. 9.—Chairman Martin, of the Democratic state central committee, has issued a statement in which he concedes Roosevelt polled 60,000 votes, Parker 30,000 and Watson 15,000.

North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt carried North Dakota by from 20,000 to 25,000. This is an increase of over 60 per cent from McKinley's majority. The state ticket is elected by probably 4,000 less.

Maine.

Portland, Maine, Nov. 9.—With a slightly decreased vote Maine today gave the usual Republican majorities. Democrats showed less interest than Republicans and many did not vote.

Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from the state give Roosevelt 111,336; Parker 72,167. For governor: Roberts, Rep., 104,763; Robertson, Dem., 78,187.

Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from Rhode Island for president give: Roosevelt 40,898; Parker 2,924; Roosevelt's plurality 15,974. Utter, Rep., will be elected governor by less than 5,000 plurality. The legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt has carried Wyoming by 7,500 to 8,000. Brooks, Republican, has been elected governor by over 4,000 over Osborne, Democratic.

New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 9.—New Jersey was carried by the Republicans by a bigger majority than ever the most sanguine of the Republican predictions. The state gave in the neighborhood of 60,000 for Roosevelt.

Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—The state has gone about the usual number Democratic.

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9.—The Democratic plurality is unusually large in Mississippi, having reached the total of about 50,000. All Democratic congressmen are elected.

Michigan.

Detroit, Nov. 9.—Michigan today was the scene of a veritable land-slide. Roosevelt and Fairbanks have carried the state by an unprecedented majority variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. Frederick Warner for governor and the Republican state ticket are elected.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9.—This state will send all 13 Democratic electors to the college to name the president.

North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 9.—The count is proceeding slowly. Republicans concede Parker a good majority.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire has been carried overwhelmingly by the Republicans.

South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 9.—Parker has carried South Carolina by not less than 40,000 plurality. The Democratic state ticket has been elected without opposition.

Texas.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 9.—Nearly complete returns show that the vote cast will hardly exceed 375,000, of which 250,000 were cast for Parker, 60,000 for Roosevelt and the remainder scattered.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 9.—It is generally conceded that Roosevelt has carried Wisconsin by 60,000. Both Republican and Democratic state chairmen claim the state respectively for La Follette and Peck.

Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The indications, based on the returns received, are that the Republican national ticket has carried Illinois by about 150,000. The Democrats declare that the figures were exaggerated, but admit that Roosevelt will have a plurality not far from 100,000.

Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 9.—This state is carried by Parker by a slightly increased majority over the last general election.

RUSSIA PROVOKED REGICIDE.

Sensational Charges Made by a Belgrade Newspaper.

Belgrade, Nov. 9.—A great sensation has been caused by the statement of the newspaper Narodni List that it has proofs to the effect that the regicides and conspirators are spreading among the people the assertion that it was Russia which desired the removal of the Austro-Slavic dynasty. It is alleged by the paper that a Russian official frequently had a confidential conference with the principal actors of the tragedy.

It is pointed out by the paper that every one of the regicides has received the Star of Karageorge, and the statement is now made that they are soon to receive some distinction from the czar of Russia. The editor of the paper challenges the Serbian government to start action against him, as he says he is prepared to prove his statements in court.

Program of Irrigation Congress.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 9.—The executive committee of the 12th National Irrigation congress has mailed to all delegates an advance program of the proceedings of the coming session of the congress to be held in this city November 15 to 18. On the subjects of forestry, engineering and mechanics, production by irrigation, climatology and rural settlement, the program includes addresses and papers by 87 of the most prominent experts in their respective departments.

Germany's Little War.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—According to official figures received by the foreign office, the Southwest African war has cost Germany about \$20,000,000, and although it is believed that the Herrero uprising is nearing its end, the struggle with the Witbois is as bitter as ever. Fears are expressed in Berlin that the Witbois rising will be followed by rebellion movements in other parts of the colony, and it is understood that additional troops will be sent.

Toilers of the Columbia

By PAUL DE LANEY

Author of "Lord of the Desert," "Oregon Sketches," and other Pacific Coast Stories



CHAPTER XIII.

A Clash on the Water.

It required only a few minutes time for Dan to cover the space between the island and the shore.

The water was as calm as an inland lake and his boat shot forward under his steady and powerful strokes like an arrow.

Only a few lights remained in the village. The one in Sankala's cabin stood like a beacon light to him and to it he directed his boat. His anxiety grew with every stroke of the oar to learn the fate of the old man and the girl.

He landed his boat and stealthily drew it ashore and hid it behind the driftwood, as a matter of precaution. The morning was approaching and he knew that he only had a limited time in which to arouse the fishermen, but he first hurried to the cabin of Sankala and Kingwood.

A gentle tap on the door brought Sankala to it with the agility of a cat. She had sat by the bedside of Kingwood throughout the long weary hours of the night and had noted every breath he drew. She saw that he was resting better, with tears of relief in her eyes. He had finally drifted into a deep sleep and even the youthful Sankala could see that it was a natural repose, and built up vague hopes that he would recover sufficient strength that he might avoid becoming a public charge.

She had already made up her mind that the world not go to the poor farm herself. She knew that she could secure some kind of employment that would earn her board and clothing, but she doubted her ability to provide for her aged foster father, should he become helpless.

They were already reduced to the most abject poverty and what the morning might bring was puzzling the young girl's mind sorely.

"Oh, you are still here," exclaimed Lapham when Sankala opened the door.

"And you?" repeated the girl.

"And Kingwood, too," added the young fisherman as he looked over to ward the bed.

"This makes me feel better, Sankala," continued Dan. "I had given you up for lost. I want you to tell me about it another time. I must be going. There is business yet before daylight of the most important kind."

"And I thought you were lost, too, Dan," said the girl, bursting into tears.

"You were the only one who ever helped us and with you gone after what has occurred tonight, I felt that there was but little to hope for us."

Then Sankala told him briefly of what old Seadog had done. Dan Lapham was a true American citizen. He was as brave as a lion, as tenderhearted as a woman, as honest as day and as charitable as sunshine.

He drew forth his water soaked purse. It contained a five dollar gold piece and some silver change. He slipped it all from the purse and gave it to Sankala.

"Oh, no, Dan. You will need it," said the girl.

"I have some more," he replied cheerfully but falsely. "Besides, I have strength to earn more. Provide for yourself and Kingwood today and I will see you again. Little one, Kingwood shall not go to the county hospital, and you shall sit by his side and minister to his wants so long as he shall live. Muscle, hard work and economy will do it Sankala, and you may count on me."

He told her of the southsiders' arrival at the island and hurried away to arouse his fellow fishermen to arms.

"So the long expected clash is at hand!" remarked Sankala as he was leaving.

"Yes, and I fear it will be a bloody one," replied Dan.

"Do your duty, Dan, but use judgment. Do not recklessly throw your life away," cautioned the girl as the young fisherman disappeared in the darkness.

The patriots of 1776 were not aroused more rapidly by Paul Revere than were the fishermen of the little village that night by Dan Lapham. They had long been expecting the trouble and were prepared. As soon as one fisherman was awakened he sent a runner on to the next and within a few minutes they were rushing to the shores of the bay from every direction armed for the defense of their traps. When assembled on the beach matters were hurriedly explained to them. It was decided to go immediately to the head of the island and take the southsiders by surprise at dawn.

The boats were dragged into the water, the oars were hurriedly muffled, and every man looked well to his arms, the small fleet pulled silently toward Sand island, Dan Lapham leading the way.

Old Seadog was a man of nerve. He was unacquainted with fear. And he was most interested in the success of the northsiders in the impending trouble. While the fishermen's employment and wages were at stake, old Seadog's property was involved. He loved this as he did his life and took command of the armed fishermen with the firmness of an experienced admiral who meant to win the battle at any sacrifice.

Seventy-five men had been gathered in the rush and others were expected to follow under the leadership of one

of Seadog's sons who had been given another commission to perform. He had been instructed to dispatch a courier to the county seat to notify the sheriff. This official would communicate with the governor, who in turn would order out the state militia.

The trouble had been under discussion for years. It had entered politics and was the means of sowing the animosity of two states. The officers on the south side of the river stood by their fishermen, and those on the north side were equally as loyal. It was an inter-state affair and needed but the firing of a gun to awaken a large citizenship and plunge the two states into most serious complications.

Many of the fishermen on both sides are ignorant foreigners, desperate characters by reason of their calling and the hardships of a fisherman's life, and when once aroused to arms would lose their reason. Bloodshed and riot were now expected in their reddest form.

Women and children looked out across the bay with anxious eyes and abated breath. Their fathers and brothers and sons were stealing along the dark line to death or victory. They watched for the flash and listened for the report of the guns that meant death to some of their number, for they could not expect otherwise than that some of their loved ones must go.

There was none more sad and more anxious than Sankala. She constantly left the bedside of the sleeping Kingwood and gazed out into the gloom which still overshadowed the bay. Her only friend was there, but she would not recall him if she could. The true woman adheres more closely to principle than men, and while the death of a loved one rends their hearts to the greatest depths, they would make the sacrifice rather than yield to oppression or wrong.

The villagers were not kept long in suspense. The first red flare of morning soon arose in the east. It shot out its dim rays like retreating ghosts after a midnight prow. One by one these dimmed across the waters and disappeared on the bosom of the ocean. Brighter rays followed that dispersed the shadows, and discovered the contending fishermen to each other.

That was all that was necessary. The long pent up venom in both factions was released. The shaft of death was hurled. Lead and ball sent upon their terrible mission.

A fusillade boomed out from the head of the island. It was answered in return farther to the north. Then a desultory firing was kept up along the line of fish traps.

The rising sun drove back the smoke and the fishermen on either side lay doggedly on their oars, awaiting a second attack by the enemy.

CHAPTER XIV.

Sankala Starts on Adventure.

Extreme old age is like childhood in many ways. It is spoken of as second childhood almost universally and what becomes common expression among people is usually true. A maxim, an adage, a quotation, a legend or superstition does not become such until it has been demonstrated to be true in theory or has a good foundation for its origin.

Old age is like youth in many ways. Both are pettish, fanciful, jealous and unreasonable and often long for the impossible. But one of the greatest similarities in youth and age is the quickness with which the spark of life is extinguished or rekindled in either extreme.

The infant goes to sleep hale and hearty. It awakens to expire from some sudden attack of disease. The aged falls to sleep in the most cheerful moments to awaken no more. The infant rallies from the point of death almost instantly; its face soon wears a smile and all trace of suffering has passed.

The aged are given up for lost. The last spark of life seems extinguished. But suddenly the dull eye lids reopen with a flash. The wrinkled face is rekindled with life and the aged limbs become active, as if youth had re-entered the body. It may be spasmodic, it is true, but age often battles with death for hours, days, weeks, months, and even years.

Sankala slept no more that night. She stood in the partially opened door and alternately gazed out upon the bay and then upon the form of the aged sleeper, who lay upon the bed near the lamp. The fight between the fishermen was her fight. It is true that she was no longer one of them, but she had spent her life among them and their interests appealed to her as if they were her own. Besides, Dan Lapham was one of them. He had promised to save her aged friend from the county poor farm and this to her was almost as important as life itself. She felt an interest in Dan other than this. They had tended their traps side by side. Dan was kind to her. He was kind to her dear old Kingwood. She was frail and friendless. Dan was strong and companionable. It is natural for the weak to lean upon the strong. It is natural for the strong to support the weak. There is a fellow feeling between the weak and strong that draws them to each other. Especially is this the case when the strong is a man and the weak is a woman.

When the first shot was fired that morning between the fishermen its re-

port reached Sankala. She knew that Dan was there. She knew that he would be in the front. A certain amount of alarm came over her that can only be experienced by those who have been placed in a similar position. And when fusillade after fusillade opened up, her anxiety was immeasurable.

But still she would not recall her friend from what she considered to be his duty. She was still young. It is true, and had been reared among people who earned their living battling with the elements—people who spent their life in storms and on stormy waters, who had but little time, and less inclination, to devote to cultivation of the intellect. But Sankala had come from a different class, and her inheritance was manifest wherever she went. She was superior to her position in spite of the conditions. She possessed all of the elements of the refined woman without the cultivation. Duty, adherence to principle, the defense of one's inherent rights is more sacred to such people than life itself.

Kingwood awoke with the dawn. A night of sound sleep had rekindled the old spark of life. The man was his feeble old self again.

"How did it all happen, Sankala?" he inquired.

When Sankala had told him of the rescue, he continued:

"We must be about our work, Sankala, we must be about our work. We must be off to the trap. I have not much strength left, and must use it while I can. We must away to the trap."

Sankala dreaded to break the news of their discharge to him. She knew that his old time pride was as strong as ever, and she feared the knowledge that they were to become county charges would break his heart and snap the frail thread of life.

But she found an excuse in not going to the trap on account of the fishermen's war. She told Kingwood what had happened, and at that very moment the report of the rifles reached their ears.

"Give me my gum boots and the old gun, Sankala, and I will go to the fight. I will teach those southsiders not to interfere with our traps!" said the feeble old fellow.

"But you will be needed more at home, father," replied the girl. "The men may receive wounds and your knowledge of medicine and surgery will help more than your use of the gun."

"I guess you are right, Sankala. It would not do for you to go with me and I doubt if I could pull the boat so far this morning after yesterday's hard luck. But I'll help them in some way, my girl. I can tie an artery, set a