

### WAR DEMOCRATS VIEWS

#### Ridicules "G. A. R." on His Narrow Mindedness.

#### Was Himself a Soldier in the Civil War "Unpleasantness" for Five Years and Is Not a Pensioner.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily Editor Nugget:

I have waited nearly a week on someone else to reply to the silly vapourings of "G. A. R." who says he was shot full of rebel lead by Democrats 37 years ago and that he bled all over the South in defence of his country. He neglected to tell us how much pension he is drawing and also how many cords of wood he has whittled away since Lee's surrender, while engaged in sitting around fighting his battles all over again. "G. A. R." also neglected to tell us whether his wounds were in front or in his back, but I will go him two to one that he uses two mirrors to see them. He has apparently forgotten that there were more Democrats in the federal army than Republicans when the war began, and the only thing that caused them to forsake their party was that the Southerners were almost unanimously Democratic.

The writer entered the war in '61 and was in it until after Lee's surrender and for 18 more months, being in New Orleans with Ben Butler, and I am one of the few soldiers who has never asked, nor would I accept from my government a pension; I have never missed an opportunity to vote for a Democratic candidate for president for the very good reason that it is the party of the people and not of the few, the party of the home and sinew and not of the corporations and trusts and of which Mark Hanna and his ilk are the trade mark.

But do not worry, "G. A. R.," Bryan will be elected, but your pension will go on just the same; at the same time there are many things now going on that will be discontinued after his election, and among them are the causes which now cause over 200,000 men in one state to be out of work while their children are crying for bread. And yet this is, we are told, the period of prosperity, of full dinner pails and of general good times. If this is prosperity, may God deliver us from a continuation of it!

#### WAR DEMOCRAT.

#### A Most Noble Response.

It is not in forgetfulness of all natural laws that cities are built where they appear to invite a disaster, such as has come to Galveston? Yet, so it has been, and so it will be. In 1872 the entire eastern part of Galveston was swept away by a tidal wave. In this instance the hurricane blew at the rate of 80 (or, perhaps, more) miles an hour with terrible results.

But the need of the suffering people of Galveston touched the most tender chord of our common nature and quickened responsive impulses into generous deeds. It is one of the noblest characteristics of the American people to help quickly and give liberally to relieve suffering. The prompt cheerfulness of the American people in hastening to the relief of suffering brethren is a touching and beautiful American characteristic. Whether it be found in our own land or beyond the seas, whether it be fire or plague, or distress of any kind, the American readiness to help is limited only by the pressing necessity and ability. A meeting of Americans was called in Paris, and within 15 minutes 50,000 francs were given, and a committee appointed to carry forward relief work. From all parts of the United States and some portions of England many thousands of dollars are pouring in for the relief of the destitute storm sufferers. Train loads of provisions and clothing are hurrying toward Houston and Galveston, and the refugees are being made as comfortable as possible. This is practical charity, indeed.

By envious foreign critics we have been characterized as a sordid commercial people, steeped in the avarice of financial ambition, and immune to the gentler emotions. Nothing could more completely give the lie to this slander than the spontaneous uprising to succor the survivors of the terrible storm. Already nearly a million and a half has been forwarded, contributions are pouring in, and so long as aid is needed it will be supplied. There is no thought of doing what money can accomplish and compassion can suggest to alleviate the afflictions of those who would be crushed, indeed, if to their anguish for

### CLEVER IDEAS OF WOMEN

their dead should be added a cold neglect of the living.

In such a work as this the necessity of having the money disbursed where it is most needed and will do the most good, and of allowing none of it to be diverted from the purpose for which it is given, is a plain business proposition that has not been overlooked in this instance. The character of men handling the funds in all the cities of the country and at the seat of disaster is a guarantee that moneys subscribed are promptly forwarded, and that they afford relief where relief is most needed. Commiseration now means help and it will be given until the smitten people of Galveston are again able to help themselves.—Illustrated Home Journal.

#### Had to Take His Tip.

An old lady of great wealth was one of the regular customers at a large store. She was inordinately fond of dress, spending a fortune thus in a year, but her chief peculiarity lay in her habit of always presenting the floorwalker with a sixpence.

This munificent gift was ostentatiously bestowed with a patronizing smile, and the formula, repeated in a loud, clear voice, heard all over the ground floor: "Here, sir, is sixpence. Put it to a good use." And the immaculately dressed floorwalker had, in the firm's interest, with red face, to accept the "gift."

Several times he tried to be "absent" when the old lady was about to depart, but on these occasions she called in a loud tone for the floorwalker who had to come and take his tip.—London Telegraph.

#### Mail Hourly Expected.

The consignment of mail consisting of 500 pounds which reached the mouth of Stewart river day before yesterday evening in a canoe, is now hourly expected to arrive in Dawson, although up to noon today it had not been reported as having been sighted. At Ogilvie, the last telegraph station; but it is thought it probably passed there at night and unseen. It is two weeks tomorrow since this batch of mail left Whitelorse, and the travel, after the first day or two, has all been in the running ice; and unless it arrives in Dawson in the very near future, there is a strong possibility that the journey will be completed with sleds.

#### Not Going Begging.

The fact that the Yukon council is reported to be about to appoint a coterie of public vaccinators from among the ranks of the local medical practitioners, and the further fact that there will probably be a daily salary of possibly \$25 go with the appointment, is causing a few of the profession whose office rent is probably the greatest mountain in their various pathways of life, to diligently seek for a place on the list of arm scatchers. Instead of the position wandering about in quest of the man, the knights of the saddlebags are seeking the position.

#### Light and Truth Again.

Editor Daily Nugget:

If mere words jumbled together haphazardly could be called arguments, that one column evolution in your issue of Wednesday signed "California Republican" might pass muster. But as quality not quantity is the criterion, my boy, it won't do; caetum non est pictum! There is no denying the facts stated previously, only justification of the deplorable conditions attempted with a pitiable result. A test case in anti-trust proceedings in 1888, when the Democratic party had control of the national government, is given credit for to the Republican party; also credit is claimed for McKinley for the favorable crop conditions in the States and the simultaneous good marketing in Europe. Admission is made to the starvation argument, but the responsibility loaded on to the shoulders of the Democratic party because of the competition of southern coal-mined, though, by Republican capitalists of the north. Really, by debarring ignorance from the polling stations and eliminating the noxious feature of voting cattle from politics, Bryan may have a chance to be president; but surely McKinley is liable to get Dawson's gift, because this is Canada, outside of the jurisdiction of the States.

#### LIGHT AND TRUTH.

#### Winter Travel.

Present indications are that there will be much more light travel over the ice between Dawson and the outside this winter than last, although there will probably be less freighting. A number of people who were unable to get away on the last steamers have wound up their business affairs, and are waiting the stopping of the ice and will start almost immediately after it stops. The fact that it will be only necessary to travel as far as Whitehorse before getting a train is greatly in favor of the ice traveler this year, as Lakes Marsh, Tagish and Bennett have heretofore been considered the worst part of the trip owing to the heavy and almost continuous storms which prevail there in the winter season.

#### A Success From the Start.

Milne the outfitter on First avenue, is doing an ever increasing business, owing not alone to the modern ideas which dominate the operations of his establishment, but the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock by him. All merchandise found at his store was imported this season and the miners have evidently found it out, for he is doing a large business in that direction.

#### Expressed by a Very Observing Frenchman.

#### He Explains the Difference Between Coquettes and Flirts of France, England and America.

There is a great difference between the flirt and the coquette. The flirt accepts, even invites, your attentions without expecting intentions. The coquette is a woman who gives you a promissory note with a firm intention of dishonoring her signature. Just as the pride often says no when she means yes, the coquette whispers yes all the time, meaning no. The flirt promises nothing. She has nothing to refuse because she does not allow you to ask for anything. She does not compromise herself in any way. She says neither yes nor no. She encourages you to go on. You say to yourself: "Will it be yes or no? Who knows? Perhaps yes, perhaps no."

The coquette is generally a cold hearted, cold blooded woman, as perfectly sure of herself as those famous Mexican horsemen who can ride at full speed toward a precipice and stop suddenly dead on the edge of it. The coquette has no capacity for love. She does not seek love, but admiration and homage only. Unlike the flirt, she lacks cheerfulness and humor. To obtain admiration and boast of a new conquest she will risk even her reputation, compromise herself, yet her virtue is in safe keeping, for she has neither heart nor passion. In the comedy of love the coquette is the villain of the play.

The coquette uses man as she does her dresses—she likes to be seen with a new one every day. She kills for the sake of killing. She hunts, but does not eat the game she brings down. She plays on man's vanity to satisfy hers. The moment she has received a man's homage she will leave him to occupy herself with one who has refused it to her. She is dull and dreary. She may be as beautiful as you like, she is never lovable. She should be shunned like the card sharper, whom she resembles all the more that against your good money she has nothing but counterfeit coin.

The flirt, on the contrary, is cheerful, jolly, often full of fun, and if you can make up your mind to accept her for what she is worth she may help you pass a very pleasant time. She is not serious, and she does not want you to take her seriously; she is honest. She wants fun, innocent fun. The coquette tries to lead you as far as she wishes you to go; the flirt does not lead you any further than you wish to go. And it may be added that while flirts have often been known to make very good wives, coquettes have invariably proved detestable ones.

Winthrop was helplessly wrong when he said: "A woman without coquetry is as insipid as a rose without scent, champagne without sparkle or corned beef without mustard," unless he meant, which he did not, that a coquette is a woman who, by the care she bestows on her dress and general appearance and many other ways, knows how to make herself attractive and show herself in the most advantageous light.

The French language expresses the difference to a nicety. "Elle est coquette" means "She dresses very elegantly and has very winning manners," whereas "C'est une coquette" means "She is a coquette"—that is to say, "She tries to fascinate for the mere sake of fascinating."

The coquette plays on a man's vanity and makes a fool of him. The flirt displays her accomplishments and personal charms either to make you have a pleasant time with her or, when more serious, to lead you on to an offer of marriage, which she will honestly accept, often with the best results for yourself.

It is only when you say of a woman that she is a "desperate flirt" that you may come to the conclusion that she is a coquette. Of course, when the flirt is a married woman she is a coquette, but when she is a young girl I would call her a harmless person. On the other hand, the opposition to that epithet of harmless, the adjective that is most commonly coupled with the word "coquette," is not "harmless," but "heartless."

The word "flirt" comes from the French "fleurir," which means to go from flower to flower, to touch lightly; but, although the word is of French origin, the thing itself is not French. Flirtation is a pastime which is most essentially English. We do no flirt in France; we are more serious than that in love affairs. After all, flirtation is trifling with love, and that game would be a dangerous one to play with a Frenchman. A woman who flirted would pass in France for giddy, if not worse. She knows her countrymen well and is aware that she would expose herself to if she flirted with him.

The English girl in flirting does not play with fire. Englishmen are reserved, cold. The customs of the country grant liberty to the women, and they accept flirtation for what it is worth. The worst they might say of a girl who flirted with them would be, "She is an awful flirt," with a mixed expression of pity and contempt. An English girl who has had a good time

at a party, a picnic, a ball, can say, "I have had such flirtations!" Why, she could say that to her own mother, and if that mother was still fairly young and good looking, she might answer, "And so have I."

I take the American woman to be too intelligent, I had almost said "too intellectual," to enjoy that childish pastime.

I hate the coquette and somewhat pity, if not despise, the flirt. I love straightforwardness. I admire that woman who blooms in the shade, who is earnest in her affections and who waits until she is in love to allow the curtain to rise, then who honestly, devotedly, straightforwardly goes through the whole comedy.

In everything I hate imitations. If I cannot get the real article, I do without it.—Max O'Rell in New York Journal.

#### THE TURF REVIEW.

Tom Keating will campaign the great little wagon mare Temper, 2:12 1/2 last year. She pulled a wagon in 2:00 1/2 last year.

Blue Devil won the mile race on the grass recently at Sheepshead Bay, going the distance in 1:40 2-5, a new record for the track.

Hereafter all overnight races for 3-year-olds will be run over either the one Futurity or the new straightaway course at Sheepshead Bay.

The best mile at the Readville track to date is 2:10 1/2, which Frank Bogash, 2:04 1/2, accomplished with very little effort. John Patne has the iron horse in great condition.

The once famous Guttenberg race track has become an established center for the light harness horse since the departure of the "ponies." About 80 horses are being prepared there.

It is said that John Nolan is rounding to all right. He recently stepped the last half of a 2:17 mile on the Cleveland track in 1:04 1/2, the last quarter in 31 seconds and the last eighth in 15 seconds.

Harry Benedict established the fastest mile for 3-year-olds this season on the Lexington (Ky.) track when he worked Amento, by Electric Bill, a mile in 2:24 1/2, with the last quarter in 33 1/2 seconds.

James Haines of Philadelphia now has a good one in Obadiah, by Pickaway Boy, 2:25 1/2. This is a phenomenal 4-year-old colt. Last year he paced a quarter in 35 seconds, repeating in 33, a 2:12 gait, and he only cost \$410.

Mr. Arthur Caton's trotter Flash Lightning has joined the West string and will be started in some stakes this year. He is a high class horse, having beaten 2:15 in his races last season, which was his first, although he did not win any heats in fast time.

#### THE GLASS OF FASHION.

Sashes of china silk tied at the back with loops turning up in the old fashioned way are worn with muslin gowns.

Silk, satin and even velvet stocks are worn with the cotton shirt waists, being vastly more becoming than the stiff linen collars.

Embroideries of gold on tulle are a feature of the new evening gowns, with silver and mother of pearl often used in combination.

Pink is one of the most popular colors of the season, and the varying tints in the different materials are more beautifully soft than ever before.

Three bands of narrow black velvet ribbon with small gold slides threaded on to them at intervals are a pretty finish for a collar band and sometimes they are arranged with crossed ends finished with a little tassel of gold.

One of the new modes of trimming foulard gowns consists of bands of white silk, machine stitched in straight rows or in a pattern, which makes them very effective as a finish for the bodice and the flounces in the skirt.

The latest thing in handkerchiefs is a very tiny square of cobweblike lawn edged with lace. The absence of a pocket in gowns is the incentive for this change in size, which makes it possible to wear the handkerchief inside of the glove.

Louise and taffeta silks under a new name, or rather series of names, are the popular silks of the moment. Favrite and diamantine, which show the prettiest changeable effects, are both taffetas with new names, and then there is a pretty new silk canvas which reminds one of the sewing silk grenadine.—New York Sun.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Rochester is so much pleased with its Otis arch that it proposes to erect it in permanent form at a park entrance.

In coining such modern words as "telegram," "photography," etc., the Japanese have recourse to the Chinese language, as we do to the Greek.

In China it is the rule of good society that widows do not remarry. They are not forbidden to do so, but they are thought more highly of if they don't.

Nearly two pounds of wood pulp was recently taken from the stomach of a Brooklyn boy, who had an inordinate appetite for chewing toothpicks and matches.

It is a curious fact that, despite the general knowledge of the deadly powers of high tension electric currents and their well known use for executing criminals, there is no record of a deliberate suicide by electric shock.

### SLORAH CASE POSTPONED

#### For Reasons Given By Attorney Bleeker for the Defense.

#### The Case Will Be Heard on the Fifteenth Instead of the Sixth of This Month.

Attorney Bleeker who has the defense of James Slorah, accused of the murder of Pearl Mitchell, in hand has contended since the preliminary hearing of his client that he should have more time in which to prepare his case, and was disappointed when the trial was set for the 6th of the present month. Owing to his efforts in this direction the trial has been postponed till the 15th inst.

Mr. Bleeker yesterday made representations to Mr. Justice Dugas which resulted in the granting of further time as noticed.

The trial of civil cases will commence tomorrow in the territorial court, but there will be no jury trial heard earlier than the 15th when the Slorah case comes on.

#### Presidential Statistics.

Those persons who flippantly conclude that Major McKinley can be elected to the office of president of the United States in 1900 because he was elected to that office in 1896, should take counsel of facts—and there are several mighty interesting pieces of testimony connected with the two elections.

In the first place, the Republican party had been out of office for four years when McKinley made his successful race in 1896. That fact left no party sores to be healed up from the standpoint of disappointed office seekers, who had necessarily been "out in the cold, cold world," while a Democratic administration had been in power.

It must, therefore, be remembered that whatever loss came to the anti-Republican forces in 1896, by reason of that party's being in power, will be sustained by the Republican party this November, because it will occupy a little position at the coming election.

It has been calculated by astute politicians that the conditions named in the last paragraph are worth "a million votes" to the party "out of power." This, of course, means that 500,000 disappointed men, who voted the Republican ticket four years ago will support the Democratic ticket this year. That means "a million votes" in net results, because it takes 300,000 from one party and adds them to the other.

Without regard to the accuracy of these calculations, there are some "other facts" of interest that should be kept in mind, and they are to be deduced from the following figures:

Total vote in 1896	13,928,376
Bryan received	6,502,925
McKinley received	7,104,779
All other candidates received 315,671	

While the entire country gave McKinley 601,854 more votes than Bryan received therefrom, and 271 electoral votes to Bryan's 176, nevertheless a change of 20,254 votes in the United States named below would have elected Mr. Bryan:

State	Electoral Vote	McKinley's Plurality
Indiana	13	18,381
West Virginia	6	11,487
Kentucky	12	281
North Dakota	3	5,649
Oregon	3	2,117
California	8	3,788
Totals	45	40,607 1/2

If this total of 40,607 be divided into two equal parts and one part, 20,254, be taken from the Republican vote in the respective states named above in proportion to the figures given, and added to the Democratic vote in those states, the result would have given Bryan 48 more electoral votes, which added to 176, the number which he did receive, would have aggregated 224 electoral votes or the exact number necessary to elect.

Let every man in making up his mind with reference to the results of the presidential contest of 1900, bear these facts and figures in mind, and ask himself candidly whether he thinks the Republican leaders have any advantage in the coming contest, and if so where it can be located, and reduced to a mathematical certainty.—Seattle Times.

#### Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal swamp in Virginia has played an important part in the history of the country. As far back as 1740 it afforded a refuge for the Indians who were being driven out of the country by the colonists. The hardy patriots of the Revolution fled there when hard pressed by the British, causing the swamp to be hardly less famous than the morasses in which Marion and Pickens took refuge in the Carolina campaigns. During the civil war thousands of slaves took advantage of its impenetrable shades, into which they were followed after the contest by bands of Confederate guerrillas, who held out for months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.