

**THE BOYS CALL IT THE "DIRTY BLOCK."**

Let the raids upon the "pinkies" be continued.

Two lovers get their MEXER as they get their lugs—by flinging it.

The "pinkies" do not like THE MEXER. So long as they do not it is well for us.

The Senate was not in session yesterday and both Dakota and the Indiana got a rest.

The Police are still attending to their business. They seem to be masters of the situation.

If the police weaken in their fight on crime and immorality we propose to find out the reason.

THE MEXER is threatened with no end of libel suits. It is a cold day when THE MEXER isn't threatened with something.

Let the land laws be amended as soon as possible, but let the new legislation be in favor of the honest settler and against the monopolist.

A MEETING of the Early Closing Association will be held at the City Hall to-night. The aims and objects of this Association should commend themselves to all.

The world never did have any respect for a man who accepted a living at the hands of a woman. What shall we say of a man who will accept a living at the hands of a prostitute?

SENATOR LOGAN'S proposition that if it was made a penal offense to sell or furnish arms and ammunition to Indians there would be no Indian wars, is not a true saying. Senator Logan is talking about.

The Polish girl mentioned in the telegraph columns who was roped into a marriage in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, with a countryman who represented that her lover was dead, deserves no sympathy. It is evident that she was deceived, was married, and was not particularly what, so that it looked like a man.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER recently preached a sermon on the ideal church which has been extensively circulated. Mr. Beecher's ideal church, judging from his actions, is one in which the minister receives a salary of \$25,000 per annum and is permitted to set aside in his teachings all the sentiments and beliefs held by the Orthodox Evangelical denominations.

ST. PAUL'S Ice Carnival must need booming, for the preachers of that city are advertising for their pulpits. In what a healthy way such a topic would freeze "the warmth of Christianity" in the breasts of the congregation, but in God-forsaken St. Paul, "ice" is much resented. It represents the antithesis of what its citizens believe will be their diet in the future world.

The attempt to consolidate the land laws of the country into one comprehensive and intelligent act will if accomplished prove a national blessing. As it is, with the present conflicting enactments, it is impossible for the courts or lawyers to interpret them alike, and it can hardly be supposed that the average settler can do so. By all means let the land laws be simplified and made uniform.

"THE editors of the Northwest have already placed themselves on half rations in order to thoroughly show their appreciation of the banquet which will be tendered them during their carnival by the association," says the St. Paul Globe. The editors of the Northwest are not hungry just now, and if they were, the prospect of an ice banquet and St. Paul's frigid show would not tempt them to make a journey thither.

TAMMANY HALL has re-elected John Kelly chairman of that powerful organization, but in the present condition of his health it is certain he cannot assume the active and arduous duties of the office. One of the ablest organizers among the politicians in the United States, Mr. Kelly, will continue to be on hand with his advice and suggestions; but even without him, Tammany will assert its power in the ranks of Democracy.

THERE are men in Butte who have never done a day's work in it; who have never earned even the salt they eat in their food. They wear the best clothes that can be bought. They eat at first-class restaurants. Their linen is spotted. They are the "pinkies" who "lovers" of women who prostitute their persons to base uses for money. They lead men into the dens kept by their "fairies" and await upon the outside the departure of the victim. The ill-gotten money passes quickly from the fallen women into their possession, and enables them to wear fine apparel. These are the loose and careless "creeps" against whom the police are waging war. Is there a decent man in the community who will not approve of their course?

UNDER ordinary circumstances Senator Teller is a practical man, but in his scheme for the compulsory education of Indian youth he seems to be rather visionary. That his proposition would eventually benefit the youth may be true, but it could have no effect on the present warriors and braves. Indians are not idiots and the suggestion that their boys and girls be put in schools in the East and thus held as hostages for their parents good behavior is silly. When they get ready to do so, a band of Apache bucks will go on the war-path and steal and murder, as usual, knowing all the time that the young ones are well provided for and that the Government dare not visit upon the heads of children any punishment for the crimes of their parents. The hostage dodge is very thin and Mr. Teller knows it.

THE agitation by the workmen of the subject of convict labor has born fruit, and a bill will be introduced in Congress in a few days prohibiting the letting of the labor of any of the convicts serving terms under sentences of the United States; and also declaring that the products of convict labor shall not be permitted to enter into the construction of any Government buildings or other works. There is a fair prospect for the passage of the law, and if it be supplemented by similar statutes in the leading states the question will have been settled forever. Such a law is just to the State and the workingman, for no government can afford to enter into competition with honest labor. Earnest, steady, united endeavor to remedy by legislation the wrongs to which he is subjected is the true relief for the laborer.

**THE WAR ON THE "PINKIES" GOES BRAVELY ON.**

GLADSTONE is now face to face with his opportunity. After they have enjoyed a brief and inglorious reign he forces the Salisbury ministers to resign. He then reads again calling upon to form a cabinet and direct the legislation of his country. There is no denying the fact that his attitude and utterances on the Irish question gathered about him the following that crystallized into an unanimous opposition and resulted in the overthrow of the Government and his own elevation.

Can he now hold the diverse elements together? Power brings with it grave responsibilities. As the central figure around which gathered the lesser lights in need of a leader, as against the Salisbury Government, Gladstone could give utterance to sentiments that would render him popular. As Gladstone, the Premier, charged with administering the laws and shaping the policy of England he may become conservative. He and his followers will realize that it is easier to criticize and pull down, than it is to originate and build up. That he is to originate and build up, that he is to utilize it is undeniable.

In regard to Ireland, the pivotal point of English politics, he has pronounced opinions. Will he be permitted to carry them into effect? Judged by his own declaration he is willing that she shall have a separate Parliament of her own, and that she shall be a member of the British Empire. He is not willing to concede a divorce from Great Britain. He will insist on the maintenance of the integrity of the union. Naturally this question will be the first he will have to meet, and it may prove his Waterloo, for upon it a division of his followers seems inevitable. The Nationalists are too radical, and the Liberals are too timid. The one will probably demand complete independence, the others will only be willing to grant certain remedial measures, and between the two, Gladstone may meet defeat. If it comes that way, it will surely be a great blow to the "old man" and his admirers throughout the kingdom, and judging from indications it hardly seems possible to avert it. Strong as he is, it does not appear that he can unify the conflicting parties upon a measure that will be satisfactory to both. An appeal to the country would hardly help him in the dilemma. All he can do is try to negotiate. The people of this country will await the result with anxious expectation, and hope for his success, for Gladstone represents the best phase of English politics.

THE MEXER has favored the early closing agitation from a sense of justice to employes and employers both. The man and woman who are worked so hard that they are weary and tired, day by day, are of little use to their employers. A gentleman not connected with the mercantile industry, but who has fully considered the subject, writes us as follows upon it:

Having noticed the agitation going on in relation to the early closing of the stores, I deem it no more than justice to those who are connected with the mercantile concerns to call the attention of the trading public to very important and well-founded facts. The early closing movement has no commercial side, the early closing movement has no commercial side, the early closing movement has no commercial side.

It is not an automation, but reversely is so constituted that a little recreation means new vigor. It is wrong to suppose that persons can overwork themselves and feel in evil effects. There is reason in all things, and the writer firmly believes that twelve hours diligently devoted to any character of business is a good thing. The man who has no rest, the man who has no recreation, the man who has no recreation, the man who has no recreation.

There is much force in what our correspondent says and it will, no doubt, have its weight with those in authority.

An accommodating mamma and her daughters, resident in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and some of the enlisted men at the Fort, have organized a novel and simple plan of making matrimony easy. They are wed in accordance with law or custom and have entered into a mutual agreement that in the event of the husband being ordered away, the bond shall be considered dissolved without further ceremony. At the first glance this may seem a good thing, but a little below the surface and it is not half as bad as it looks and is virtually no worse than is daily practiced by people of both sexes who pass as exemplary members of society in all sections of the Union. The present laws regulating divorce are so loose and so generously construed by the courts that any married couple who think they have tired of each other can by mutual consent, the expenditure of some money, and after a brief wait, dissolve the tie by the intervention of the law. Good people do not object to this, why should they object to the mode adopted by the soldiers? Legally, one is right and one is wrong. Merely, both are indefensible. One craves the divorce, the other the letter of the law. One pays money to have the fact of separation recorded, and thus buys the ready made sanction of the civic courts, the other keeps what little money there is in hand, makes and administers a law unto himself, and infringes a statute, that as at present administered is an outrage upon justice and good morals. In both cases the sanctity of the marriage relation is made a mockery, in a manner which should not and cannot be defended by God-fearing, law-abiding people. Yet, the result is, the rich man can remedy himself surrounded with approving friends and the poor man goes to the penitentiary.

THE Centerville Mining Journal made its appearance last evening. It is published, as the name would indicate, at our neighboring sister town of Centerville, by W. J. Penrose, formerly of THE MEXER. It is an eight column paper, the size of the MEXER, and is in every way creditable to the people and the publisher. Besides much local and editorial matter, it has an excellent descriptive article on Centerville and devotes considerable space to the mining industry of the camp. The Journal should, and we have no doubt will, succeed.

**THE 'STEADY DECLINE IN SILVER' IS BECOMING MONOTONOUS.**

THE "lovers" are being pulled with a vengeance, and they do not like it.

WHAT is the moral working of the Republican party in Silver Bow county doing now?

J. GRANVILLE STURGEON, one of the Montana delegates to the large Cattle convention now in session at Denver, read an interesting paper before the body yesterday upon "The Indian Question," which received marked attention.

The Letter Carriers are of the opinion that if the eight-hour law is good enough for the mechanics and laborers in the employ of the Government it is good enough for them. For this reason they will make an effort to have the benefit of its provisions.

THE latest talk about the Mormon subject is reported that the Latter Day Saints are negotiating for the purchase of one of the Sandwich Islands, with a view of removing there and setting up a Government of their own. By all means aid them, as the easiest way of settling the vexed question. If no other way can be devised, adopt the policy recently formulated by Germany in regard to the Poles. Buy their lands and re-sell them to good progressive American settlers. This may be a radical remedy, but the disease requires it.

THE Ohio Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, at the annual meeting in Cincinnati last week, amended their constitution so that women who are abused by their husbands are taken under the society's protection. The society, no doubt means well, but they have undertaken a heavy contract. After the second day, the woman will relent and want to go home, and home she will go, for she cannot be detained. The better plan would be to arrest and prosecute to conviction, the man, and let the wife make her own living. In what other practical manner can abused wives be protected?

ACCORDING to dispatches received last night the people of Salt Lake are much excited over the alleged report of Secretary General Deming, of that Territory. If the report be true, which they deny, they have reason to be excited. It accuses them without regard to creed or nationality with wholesale and flagrant violations of the law, in their dealings with the Federal Government, and boldly announces that one United States Senator, several members of Congress and other national officials have been paid advocates of the Mormon cause in Congress. While these things may be true, it is to be hoped they are not, for if there be one question upon which the American public is united to-day, it is the fact, "The Mormons must go."

MATHEWS & WEBB, in their one and bullion circular, under date of January 27, make the following comment on the condition of the copper trade: "Copper has been extremely quiet and steady on this side of the Atlantic, and weak and lower in England. The pressure over here, for unaccountable reasons, still continues and the value of Chile Bars has again been depressed to \$39 1/2, or within a small margin of the lowest recorded figure, while best selected marks \$44 1/2. There seems to be no justification for such prices. The English annual reports are coming in and show a very healthy market. One of our highest copper authorities will soon publish statistics that give the United States production at 100,000,000 pounds, or over 7,000 tons above that of 1884, and place stocks on hand at a very reduced figure. At New York, prices have ranged from 11 1/2 to 11 1/4 for Lake, and from 10 1/2 to 10 1/4 for other brands, and the market sails along quietly in utter disregard of the storms across the water."

THE situation in Ohio, as regards the contest in the higher branch of the Legislature of that State, is an outrage upon the rights of the majority and the government. By a decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the State it was rendered possible for the Republican majority of the lower branch to unseat without Democrats to secure the return of Mr. Sherman to the United States Senate. It was reasonable to suppose that the revolutionists of the State would have been satisfied with this. No sooner, however, did they accomplish this outrage, than they set about for ways and means to capture the organization of the State Senate. To do this the ruling of the Supreme Court had necessarily to be set aside and the tool for the purpose was found in the person of Lieut-Gov. Kennedy, the presiding officer of the Senate. The conspiracy involved the filing of a contest in the cases of the Senators from Hamilton County, and a decision of the presiding officer that neither of them was entitled to a vote until a Republican minority had decided upon the contest. Thus Mr. Kennedy ruled himself greater than the Supreme Court, and has brought on the dead-lock in the Senate. The Democratic majority seems to be composed of men who know their rights and will not permit them to be trampled on. Mr. Kennedy in his present attitude is clearly a revolutionist and as such should be summarily dealt with.

MR. EDGERTON, the newly appointed member of the Civil Service Commission, several years ago delivered an address to the pupils of the public schools at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in which he only dealt with the words of one syllable. Numerous doubters have lately written the gentleman, asking whether it was true, and requesting copies of the address. To one of these Mr. Edgerton has replied as follows: "I have no time now to tell you where to find what you seek; nor do I know that I could write what you want if I should try, as I do not claim to have such skill in such work, though to write short words and to make fair sense with them does not need great nor deep thought, and this truth is shown by what I now send in my speech, made at Fort Wayne three years since. The speech was made for and to the boys and girls who heard it, and it has some home thrusts, the force of which can be known at no place but home."

AS AN example of the simplicity of language, the paragraph above quoted may serve as a model, but it is surpassed in the address first referred to and by one of a similar character delivered by Hon. Horatio Seymour years ago before the Normal school in New York. Both words that it does not require "big words" to express one's ideas.

SIX HUNDRED students of Yale demand more time for athletics. By all means let them have it. The base ball crop is not at all promising and Sullivan must be "knocked out" at all hazards. For these and other blessings we pray Yale.

**THE ELECTORAL COURT.**

In a recent issue of the New York Sun there appears an editorial on the electoral court bill now pending in the Senate which bears all the earmarks of Charles A. Dana himself. It has his mastery and positive style of language, his knowledge of facts, and his faith in his convictions. While it opens up the old score of 1876 it cannot fail to have a pronounced effect upon every man who values Republican institutions in the United States more than he does party success. The article, which should be carefully read and pondered by every true American, is as follows: "Senator William M. Everts, in his maiden speech in the Senate the other day, is thus reported in the Congressional record (p. 155):

"In regard to the count of the Presidential vote that is developed on the vice-President, we will say without discussing that means, but the Constitution puts it there."

The Constitution does nothing of the sort, and the State of New York once had a Senator—his name was Conkling—who, although a Republican, lashed all the whelps to their kennels who in caucus proceeded to cheat Tilden and Hendricks of election by that process.

Nobody even then asserted the power of the vice-President to count to be more than an interference. The knaves who set up the pretence, and the sophists who long newspaper letters defended it, went no further than that. But the rewarded defender of the Hayes fraud lets his tongue wag further, and says what we have quoted above.

We must tell Mr. Everts that he has uttered a clear, indisputable, inexcusable invective, and, "without discussing what that means," we send him the situation of the United States to find out.

John Sherman, who now presides over the Senate, and may have to open the next set of electoral votes, draws a line. He said (p. 176):

"I have never claimed that the constitution conferred upon the President the right of the absolute power to count the vote."

This, too, may be more or less unavailing, but it shows the difference, at least, between what John Sherman himself would like to do and what John Sherman might egg on a chucklehead like Ferry to attempt.

The Senate of the United States is discussing at intervals the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President. John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, George F. Hoar, and William M. Everts have been the principal debaters thus far. Not one of all the bills, amendments, proposals, suggestions, put forward by either of these persons in order to provide a scheme of law for regulating the count, but by any possibility have failed to establish and secure the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency in 1876.

That little fact is a mirror precisely large enough to reflect back his own shameless image to each of these and to all other contrivers, abettors, rewarded participants, and defenders of the memorable Fraud of 1876."

Is one of the best prepared and most comprehensive articles yet written on the silver subject, the Chicago Mining Journal thus sums up the situation: "There has been an attempt made to produce the impression that the use of silver as currency was confined to a very few nations, and that all were practically abandoning it as rapidly as possible. The statistics and figures have been given to acknowledge to be more substantial and convincing as arguments than mere assertions without the basis of proof. We therefore present statistics to prove the assertion false. The population of the silver standard nations, as given by the most reliable estimates, is 768,944,456. The inhabitants of the double standard countries is 2,300,000, while the gold standard nations are peopled by 87,890,000. Thus the people using silver number 938,244,456, and those using gold are 87,890,000. In the list of gold standard nations are included Great Britain and Germany, both of which are actually using a large amount of silver currency in connection with gold. According to this showing less than one-tenth of the people can be counted for the gold standard, and really not one-fifth, as Germany and Great Britain, numbering about 74,000,000 people, in strict justice, should be classed with the bi-metallic nations as they are coinage and using silver in connection with gold. Enough has been presented to show the absurdity of the claim that silver currency is falling into disuse, and is no longer generally recognized as an important monetary factor."

AT a recent pastors' meeting in Chicago the reverend of the moment, who presides over the spiritual destinies of the German Methodists in that un-Godly city is reported to have said: "They did not allow their members to go to theaters, dances, or other places of sinful amusement. People who went there were first kindly admonished, and if they persisted were expelled from the church just as the rules of the church with reference to intemperance and bankruptcy, and he thought his brethren would bear him out if he said that if the question of prohibition could be made an issue in the city to-day, the German Methodists of Chicago would solidly work in favor of such a measure." Fortunately for the sake of liberty and rational enjoyment, the government reported that about 1,200 German Methodists in the city of Chicago.

THE press dispatches of yesterday make the important announcement that the bill for the repeal of the land laws, which has been in the hands of the Committee on Public Lands for the past month, will be reported during the coming week in the House of Representatives. The bill provides for the sale of the public lands, without any compromise whatsoever, but no doubt, some measure will be substituted which will give to actual settlers a homestead. The men who deserve the benefit of these laws before they are repealed are the people of the Northwest, who have braved the hardships of the first settlers, and no doubt there will be a great rush of business in the United States Land Offices during the coming weeks.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is still on deck. The Senate has no terrors for him.

THE Young Men's Christian Association should complete its organization and get to work. There is a broad field for labor of that class in Butte.

AS LONG as they are right and enforce the law the Police can take upon the support of THE MEXER. When they go beyond this, they may look out for criticism.

A FIRST-CLASS thoroughbred temperance revival would not hurt Butte. Can't we induce Murphy or some other angel of the cause to pay us an official visit?

SAN JONES, the revivalist, would take in Butte, and he might do much good. His homely axioms would go a long way with the God fearing but non-church attending residents of the camp. Can't we get Jones?

**BORN.**  
FAY—In Butte, Sunday, January 11, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fay, a son.

**FASHIONS FOR FEMALES.**

What to Purchase for Late Winter and Spring Wear.

**CLOTH COSTUMES.**

The Hair, and How to Dress It—Home Dressmaking—Opera Cloaks, Etc.

It is the time now to get the light or cloths for early spring and late winter wear. We present two new original designs by Redfern.

**REDFERN BRAIDED DRESS.**  
This costume is made of faced cloth in any color. It is braided in large rings with heavy round braid. The Redfern cloths are especially noticed for the erect and graceful bearing they give the figure, from the waist upward.

**PLAIN CLOTH COSTUME.**  
The second illustration shows a dress of plain, smooth cloth trimmed with dark-colored velvet or rough cloth. The waist is closed diagonally on the left side. The buttons and buttonholes are concealed under the trimming. The bustle is made into the skirt of all these cloth dresses. Strips of spring steel are run into draw cases in the skirt lining, and a hair cushion is fixed at the waist. It is sewed to the waistband at one corner of the top edge. The hair is put on the cushion is hooked across to an eye in the other side of the waistband. Leaving it loose at one end gives room to tie the skirt easily off and on. We have explained this because ladies who make such dresses do not always know how to put on their hair cushions. It is a little awkward, but it is worth it. The hair padding is attached through in one or two places, like a mattress, to keep the stuffing from sagging. The cushion is about an inch, or a short strip, long, and is fastened to the hair by reaching down over the hollow of the back.

**The Hair.**  
(Demorest's Monthly.)  
A strange custom has been put forth by a few persons to induce the high styles to come down, but thus far with little effect. The high style of hairdressing, while possible to become more substantial and convincing as arguments than mere assertions without the basis of proof. We therefore present statistics to prove the assertion false. The population of the silver standard nations, as given by the most reliable estimates, is 768,944,456. The inhabitants of the double standard countries is 2,300,000, while the gold standard nations are peopled by 87,890,000. Thus the people using silver number 938,244,456, and those using gold are 87,890,000. In the list of gold standard nations are included Great Britain and Germany, both of which are actually using a large amount of silver currency in connection with gold. According to this showing less than one-tenth of the people can be counted for the gold standard, and really not one-fifth, as Germany and Great Britain, numbering about 74,000,000 people, in strict justice, should be classed with the bi-metallic nations as they are coinage and using silver in connection with gold. Enough has been presented to show the absurdity of the claim that silver currency is falling into disuse, and is no longer generally recognized as an important monetary factor."

**FRONT HAIR CRIMPED OR CURLED.**  
The front hair is crimped or curled in frizzes such as much as ever, but there is a tendency toward raising it a little from the brows, and wearing it somewhat thinner than it has been. The hair is generally a few inches shorter than formerly, the hair is either close curled or else lies in flat rings, and does not bristle up so aggressively over the forehead as it used to do. The fashion with young ladies, there is just enough of a light airy fluff to remove all suspicion of meanness from the general appearance, and to give a spirited and wide-awake style to young faces.

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