GIRLS OF BUTTE WHO EARN GOOD SALARIES

The question is often asked: "Where and how do the girls of Butte, who are employed as stenographers, clerks, cashiers, and in other capacities live?" It is a fact that there are few homes in Butte where the girls who work can live with their parents, for most of them have left parents and homes either east of west. To the fortunate few it is an easy problem for they have the love and protection of home ties.

Every girl who lives at home, when questioned, replied that she paid a certain sum each week for board and room. In many cases the girls are the main support. In one big store there are eight girls whose mothers are widows. Those girls almost entirely support their little brothers and sisters. Even the girls whose parents are possessed of wealth and fine homes, insist upon paying for their support. "What is the use of working to be independent if I do not pay for my board and room?" queried a West Side belle.

To the majority, those who have to room and board with strangers, it is a difficult proposition. Teachers, as a class, are almost without exception homeless, having neither parents or relatives here. They, as a rule, prefer rooming in the large rooming houses and taking their meals at private boarding houses. The salaries of $65 and $75 per month do not allow extravagant expenditures, and they have to look neat.

One thing the teachers have to figure on, is how to save enough to carry them through the summer vacation so as to be able to start in the fall without being in debt, the bugbear which haunts so many. The room rent is a serious thing. At the Lenox the cheapest rooms are $24 per month, and it is very seldom a room is vacant. At the Dorothy the prices run about the same, these being the blocks most frequented by the teachers. Many of the clerks live in these two houses, doing as most of the teachers do, two rooming together. By going away out they can get cheaper rooms, but car fare comes to as much as the saving in room rent.

And when the snow comes and cars stop running and one must be at the store or in the school room on time, it is a serious thing, this living in the suburbs. Board has a sliding scale. There are many places where good board within walking distances can be had for $5 per week. Down town it can be had for $6 and $7. At one place which is the best in town board costs $10 per week, or $10 for a twenty-one meal ticket.

Living at the restaurants is too dear for the girl wage earners. Many go into coffee houses and get coffee and rolls or hot cakes for breakfast, taking two meals at the boarding house, which makes it a little cheaper. Many go to the Woman's Exchange at noon and have a bowl of soup and a cup of tea or coffee.

Appearances must be kept up. There are many girls who have a tiny spirit lamp and who get breakfast and lunch on that, just having one good "square" meal a day. There are many clerks and teachers who have to send just so much money for the support of some loved one every week and some clever financiering must be accomplished. The delicatessen shop solves many difficulties for them. Cold meats and salads are always obtainable. And in this day of canned soups, and almost everything known to the modern cook, no one need starve, even if the sum for food is very small.

They do not look starved, the girl wage earners of Butte. On the contrary they have a well fed, well groomed appearance which is quite distinctive.

The new comer to Butte, who has heard what a rough, tough place this mining camp is, lives a life of terror for a few days. She imagines every rough looking man is bent on her destruction. The miners coming off shift are objects of horror. Then she finds that no one molests her. She finds that they will go out of the way to do her a favor. That almost without exception they are gentlemen in the truest sense of the word.

The girl who is insulted unless by a drunken man, is a rarity. Of course any girl who invites that sort of thing by look or action is always accommodated. The girl who affects a mannish air, and goes flying down the street with her hands in her coat pockets may be laughed at but that is as far as it goes. That specimen is not common here. They are only among the beginners who want to show their importance as wage earners and think that is the proper way. The womanly girl is always admired, revered and looked up to by the men of Butte and she is in the great majority here, where the girl wage earners are numbered by thousands.

THE CORRECT THING IN DRESS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

If in the time of Tennyson a young man's fancy in the spring, "Lightly turned to thoughts of love," things have changed for in the spring in Butte not only young men, but young women, and those of certain and uncertain age, turn not lightly, but most earnestly to thoughts of dress. The burning question

Good things in clothes told by those who are up-to-date in that line.

of the day, is not to raise the money to purchase summer raiment, but what is the correct thing.

No place in the world do the people have more money to spend in such a cause than right here in Butte. It is not confined to a few but wages paid here are so high that the wives of the miners buy the goods that only the wives of the well-to-do can afford in other places. Traveling men assert that to no other city, according to population, do they sell the fine goods, the quantities of silk petticoats, the very latest of everything, that they do to the merchants of Butte.

Many people are in doubt just what to buy. They see something they admire, which they feel would be the proper thing, yet are not absolutely sure it is up-to-date. The season is far enough advanced to have the summer modes firmly settled and there will be but slight deviations until the fall season opens.

"What is the correct thing this season," said Madame Miles, the arbiter of fashions at Hennessy's, "In what line? Everything? Well that's brief and comprehensive. I suppose now that the summer season is on full dress costumes are of paramount interest. In Butte it seems as though society confines its larger affairs to the summer. Soft materials are used, almost exclusively. Crepe meteor and net gowns are the favorites and white and cream are the chosen colors. For debutantes silk muslins are greatly in demand.

"Round necks are worn and the demi-sleeve. This is a lace season exclusively. Lace on everything possible, and impossible. How are skirts, well the sheathe effect, tight at the top and very full around the bottom, very much frilled. For dancing the regulation dancing length and for reception gowns the long trains. Hand painted medallions are also much in evidence.

"Everywhere else but Butte carriage gowns are always a distinctive feature of the season but you know how few carriages there are here. I have turned out some though. Woolen crepes, vailles, light weight etemaines, are the materials used with a light applique, of black Chantilly gallon, Irish crochet lace, and Russian and Clunie lace. The colors I have used are Aiglon blue, dead rose, biscuit and Pistachio green.

"Theater wear?" Madame Miles laughed. "You know what fate awaits a light gown here. The theater is the last place to wear a light skirt for it is invariably ruined. When I see a very smart light gown at the theater I know the wearer is a new comer. The swell thing is the

Mme. Miles of Hennessy's tells the women what gowns they should wear.

light waist and dark skirt, preferably black taffeta skirt. For waists the correct thing is the lace waist, all lace and developed in various ways. The color ecru.

"Gold for gowns is decidedly passe. For their country club here I have sent out some smart little gowns in linen, linen crash, and linen canvas. All made with blouse bodice jackets, worn over handkerchief lace waists.

"For the street the tailor suit is the only thing and all are made a comfortable walking length. For the plain tailor venetian cloth, or twine cloth canvas are the materials. For dressier suits broadcloth is the fabric used. Some of these I have made very elaborately, with braid and Persian effects. Buttons are much in evidence here. Black is about as smart a color as one can find. But grays, tans and blues are worn, in the elaborate gowns and for the plain ones, dark colors exclusively."

In the work rooms some beautiful gowns were noticed, in various stages of completeness. One reception gown was of white vaille over white taffeta silk, the trimmings of real Irish crochet lace. The skirt was made with a full circular flounce, joined on the skirt with a band of crochet lace. On the taffeta

Miss F. M. Worthern of Symons' describes the swellest creations in millinery.

skirt, under the vaille, an exquisite garland of cretonne flowers was appliqued all around. A garland of the flowers passed over the bust and finished the sleeve. The yoke and front of skirt were of the Irish lace, as was the lower part of the sleeve. The collar was transparent, made of chiffon with an applique of the Irish lace, held with steel sequins. At the top of the collar was a band of blue panne velvet and over it a row of seed pearls. The corsage was finished at the waist with a satin band ended with gold embroidered loops.

Miss F. M. Worthen was found at Symons' in the midst of a wilderness of flowers, feathers and hats. "The correct thing?" she repeated. "All around me. Just in all of them. Everyone seems to be hunting for hats to wear with shirt waists. Here is one style. What we call the shirt waist hat. People are tired of wearing nothing but sailors with their shirt waists. This has a flat brim and a soft drape, a scarf tied in the back.

"They come in Tuscan straw and in Cuban braids. Any material is used for drapes. Persian silks and silk muils mostly. Rennaissance scarfs and point d'sprit are used. Then there are the shirt waist hats with round and square crowns, some dented like a Fedora in the center. Some of the brims roll, some are straight. The Knox hats are worn and the Panama in walking shape; the sailors have round tops instead of square; brims are broader than last year.

"For calling purposes there are some beauties, mostly what we call tailor-made, to match the suits. These are turban effects. Here is one made of wheels of straw, the only trimming a buckle and bunch of flowers. For organdies and lace gowns we make hats of chiffon folds, very large and quantities of flowers. This is a flower season, you know, and the flowers are all very large. Feathers are just coming in.

"For carriage wear large hats altogether. Of white chiffon, real Neapolitan also. These are tipped on the side and go straight down in back, many pinning them down to their hair to get the flat effect. Flowers and velvet ribbons are trained down the back clear to the shoulder. For the theater, hats of rose petals, or of flowers are the smart thing. For golf and outing, hats just like the miners wear, square crowns. For riding, the Derby or Fedora, with a veil drape.

"Children? Yes, we have for them every style, but leghorns are the only correct thing for dressy occasions. Soft gauzes and materials are used and quantities of flowers. Here is a beauty," and Miss Worthen held up a leghorn with a crown of blue lace straw, flowers and foliage at the side to give it height. The lace was caught with steel sequins and there was a shower of black velvet baby ribbon in the back.

Sam Clerk was found at Connell's, and when asked to describe the correct styles, he launched forth in a graphic description which would require an expert stenographer to take down. "Suits? Well, sack suits come in blue, black Oxford gray, vicuna, undressed worsted and worsted cheviots and in serges. Tweeds are also worn. The military sack coat is worn, made of cheviots mostly. The doublebreasted sack coats are worn. If only men will remember to keep them buttoned. They look—well, anything but smart unbuttoned.

"We have the suits without vests for hot weather; no linings except in the sleeves. The trousers fit snugly; no suspenders are worn; just the belt. The "turnup" at the bottom combines, I think, sense and style. They cannot come below the heel. They come in Canadian homespun, cricketing flannels, etc., all in plain colors or stripes.

"The cutaways are for semi-formal occasions; white vests can be worn with them. Trousers are worn of striped or modest plaids with them. The fabrics are black clay weave, dressed worsteds and undressed worsteds and kindred materials. Frock coats and vests are of the same fabrics, Oxford grays also. Silk is only used on the lapels. For evening dress, fine imported worsteds and crepe cloths, some with silk to the

Samuel Clerk of Connell's tips the men off to the proper thing in clothes.

edge of the lapel, others with silk to the buttonholes. With these are worn the Inverness sleeveless overcoat, lined with silk and made of undress black worsted.

"Tuxedos are supposed to be worn only at gatherings for men, but in Butte you see them at theater parties and dinners. They are of the same material and can be worn with full dress vests and pants. Men should remember that only black ties are worn with Tuxedos, never white ones. Top coats, short and medium, coming in covert cloths in tan, olive and Oxford. Overcoats are longer and fuller, in the same colorings and in worsteds, vicunas, etc. The loose-fitting coats will also be worn, but principally for traveling.

"Hosiery is gay, fancy stripes and checks. Black silk for full dress. In ties, string and narrow four-in-hands. Bat wings are worn, and for full dress the bat wing and butterfly bow in satin and silk. An extreme novelty is the King Edward, tied in three ways—mascot, four-in-hand and bow. Collars are mostly turn-down, the Osceola, Nipsic, Topeka and Waupun being the favorites. Men with long necks wear the high standing collar. Shirt studs? Pearls for full dress, and dull or bright gold for other occasions. Gloves are not so much worn for street, but styles are unchanged. For evening, pearl and white, with stitching of the same. Handkerchiefs are unchanged, except that silk ones are bad form for full dress. In the east they wear regular pique stocks for golfing."

Conversation with Mr. Hoyt of Connell's and Jesse Wardell of Hennessy's developed little change in shoes. Ideal kid, just like patent leather, "only it ain't" is something new, and will gradually replace patent leather. The military heel is being replaced by the Cuban for street wear and outings. High heels are "it" for full dress for women. For men and women both the patent leather vamp and cloth top laced is the thing for swell wear. Low shoes are little worn, the season is so short. Medium broad toe, extension soles for street wear. And the last is gradually straightening out for men and women both. High outing boots are of English enamel, or box calf, 10 and 14 inches.

The strapped sandal, four straps, is worn for dancing for women. The Spanish slipper still holds its own. Tan shoes will be worn by those who like them among the women, and the men will wear them a great deal. Men and women for street wear affect a heavy sole, soft top, vici vamp and mat kid top, laced. Novelties for full dress are the buttoned soft kid with patent vamp for men.

Fans are increasing in size. Linen collars are being replaced by pique and grass cloth collars, made like the linen collars, or with a stock attached. Under clothing is becoming more and more elaborate. Women will wear very gay hose, although black silk, plain, dropstitched and fancy, is always in good form. Gloves are practically unchanged, except that with the elbow sleeve comes in the elbow length glove. And mitts, old-fashioned mitts, are being worn by the ultra-fashionables.

Briggs—I've just discovered that we are in love with the same girl.

Griggs—Well, how shall we end the matter?

Briggs—I'll tell you what to do. You propose to her.—Detroit Free Press.

When a woman loses her hired girl she becomes a wolf, and you should look out for yours. A woman who has a good hired girl may be a lovely character, but let her girl leave and the lovely character should be watched.—Atchison Globe.