

For Every Woman According to Her Apper



A French version.

AS OUR Grandmothers wore it

IT BEGAN in a fashionable boarding school, situated out in a little country town—his trick of wearing sunbonnets as shade hats. It wasn't the prin blue and white checked thing our grandmothers knew under the name of sunbonnet, though, but something as radically different as the new woman's herself.

Some one of the "lesser geniuses" evolved it—incidentally she happened to be a girl not overly blessed with much of a world's good, she had a flowered dimity, and having no morning hat (except a sad one that, of course, didn't suit as to style), from sheer necessity she took some of the same dimity, made it up over an interlining of stiff muslin into a fetching little bonnet that only remotely suggested a sunbonnet. Strips of certain had, and a little full cape that came from the full hood, but the front part was made with a very delicate lace that framed it high above her face and let it droop into the prettiest possible curves. It wasn't so concealing as the old-fashioned kind, either—the kind certain homely posies have rung of, which only allowed an occasional tantalizing peep at a pretty face demurely hidden in its depths.

Her sunbonnet made a sensation among the girls, who began to copy, and to ask her to copy, the style for them in a little while it became the fashion

to wear these pretty little bonnets on the long country walks and drives.

Her talents rose to meet the demand (and at the same time, small fund in her purse grew); one idea after another came into her mind; she worked rapidly and soon sunbonnets, out over a dozen different patterns, blossomed out.

White ones, with adorable frills of exquisite embroidery, prim little pink or violet checked gingham, made with narrow box-pleated ruffles; sheer pianos and organdies and swisses, made over the palest shades of colored lawn; she even took old leghorn hats with flapping brims, cleaned them, cut the crowns out and substituted full, puffed crowns and strings of a soft pale color. Sometimes she tucked the brims up in front—when they were too soft to droop becomingly—with a flower that toned in with the material she used for the hood.

The idea spread—as ideas do—until keep plenty of sunbonnets are used in the country and mountain places and at the seashore.

But the fashion of wearing them goes by fits and starts. Through the suburbs of one city dozens of them will be worn, while about another city not a sign of one will be seen.

There's even a French version, of the exquisite little touch of coquetry that somehow creeps into everything French; and another sunbonnet idea is

all of soft pleatings and batists and tiny lace edgings—lingerie principles applied to sunbonnets with the quaintest effect in the world; there's a huge garden hat, turned into a sunbonnet dressy enough for a garden party; and the big leghorn hats with the backs turned up flat, trimmed with ribbons and a tiny bouquet of field flowers, or roses, are the most picturesque and loveliest of all.

But piece bags are being ransacked for the splendid big pieces left over from summer dresses—pieces too big to throw away, yet apparently without a use. They're just right for these quaint bonnets.

Stylish enough for a garden party

A lingerie sunbonnet!

To Wash Kid Gloves

IN WASHING kid gloves—the kind that can be washed in soap and water—don't make your rinsing thorough enough to get out every particle of soap.

It is a good plan to wash them carefully, and then to rinse them in clean, hot water, so that a little of the soap is left in to keep the kid soft.

When the pin is pulled out, your button will pass through the buttonhole without puckering the material directly under it—the extra length of the stitches gives it room.

And if you want to make it very strong, wind your cotton several times around the threads between button and cloth.

A Button-Sewing Trick

IF YOU'VE never tried sewing buttons on over a pin try it. You'll never sew them on any other way, especially for shirt waists and underclothes and children's clothes.

Lay the pin across the top of the button and take your stitches over it, pushing it around when you come to take the cross-stitches.

THE CARE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN SUMMER

THE diseases of pianos and musical instruments are difficult things to cure, and the simplest things in the world to prevent, when you realize that changes in temperature are responsible for most of them and guard them accordingly.

People who are closing their houses and going away for the summer almost never leave a piano fully protected against dust and moths, which often do great damage. And piano owners who stay at home are as careless.

When you are going away, go over the piano carefully with a soft brush, using strings and felt and every part you can reach with a brush that is not likely to disturb the delicate bits of mechanism which are part of even so solid and bulky an instrument as a piano.

Make a little muslin bag and fill it with the good, old-fashioned gum camphor; and, if the piano is an upright, hang it inside the case, where the odor will penetrate to every corner and protect the bits of felt on the hammers and here and there throughout the whole piano. If it is a grand piano, lay the little bag on the iron plates inside and close the lid down.

Over the keys lay several thicknesses of white tissue paper before you close the piano entirely, not only as a further protection against dampness and insectoid particles of dust, but to help keep the keys white; for piano men say that the dark cover down over the keys for a long time tends to yellow the bits of ivory.

Under the lid, too, in over the strings, lay newspapers; and cover case and all up with linen cover—or, best of all, with a rubber cover, flame-lined.

So much for getting the piano ready to leave for the summer. As much importance should be given to it at the end of the summer, when you open up your house again. Starting up a furnace fire full blast and letting the room the piano

is in be subjected to unusual heat for a day or two, is bound to cause trouble, although it may be apparent only in dull tone and in the instrument's being hopelessly out of tune. But it may result in a cracked sounding-board, which will make a rattle in the piano every time it is played on, or in an occasional string's breaking.

An even heat—not too high a temperature—should be kept up for several days before the full heat is allowed in the room where the piano is kept.

Look out for the proper placing of the piano—don't put it near an open grate or under a radiator, nor by a window that is usually kept open. Both heat and cold draughts affect sounding-board and strings and a dozen other parts.

For violins and the rest of the stringed crew, keep them covered. A fine violin should be kept in its case, covered with a silk cloth. Some musicians have a small bag made of heavy silk to slip the violin into before putting it in the case.

Don't stand violins on end in a corner of the room; there are draughts along a floor, and musicians say that

they cause no end of trouble.

Lay it flat upon a table, whether it be in or out of the case. And don't, whatever you do, leave a violin—good, bad or indifferent—exposed to dampness. It may only result in a dulling of the tone; it may actually affect the glue. Leave the strings kept up; they may break, but they probably won't, and violinists feel that the instrument keeps fairly well keyed up.

Mandolins, on the contrary, should have the strings loosened, and should, of course, be put where dampness cannot get at them. And don't hang mandolin or banjo, or any of the other stringed instruments, on a wall directly against a chimney, which is actually often done.

Warping and softening the glue are among the outward and visible signs of a falling off of the musical quality that is the life of good instruments.

NEW HAMPERS FOR THE SOILED CLOTHES

THOSE three-sided hampers for soiled clothes find a ready corner in many a room where the more usual square or round hamper would be unsightly, and take up too much room. The outer side is rounded, and so holds just a little more than could be got in if it were flat, yet it makes no appreciable difference in space.

Strongly built things they are, with heavy whites woven in and out and twisted around heavier uprights at the corners. The lid fits snugly, and even the hinges are strong.

Of course, a dozen other shapes come for this corner or for that; some narrow and long and high, some broad and squat and some as round as a barrel. But the three-cornered ones are least in the way. Heavy rings act as handles and make it easy to move the basket about.

If you are going away for the summer, tuck a big laundry bag into your trunk; it is a mighty convenient thing.

For soiled clothes, take up so much room, and you're rarely blessed with too much room boarding!

Make it of linen, or of cretonne or chamois—color that doesn't soil easily, and a material that does up well; and make it the easiest way, just a big bag stitched around three sides and finished with a drawing-string and a heading at the top. On the back sew three or four strong rings, or loops, to hang it up by.

Some of these big bags are made with a deep slit running from the casing down the centre about half way. This does away with the necessity of loosening the drawing-string and pulling it up again every time anything is put into the bag; and this sort of a bag is more satisfactory if, instead of a drawing-string, the top (with the heading left to stand up above) is gathered on to an inch-wide strip of board.

The smaller bags, for handkerchiefs and collars, and the little things sure to get lost or overlooked if put in with the larger lot, can be made in dozens of ways, all of them pretty.

The most satisfactory kinds are gathered on to small wooden hoops (embroidery hoops) which keep the tops always open and ready to drop things in.

SHOES FOR THE SUMMER GIRL — A PAIR TO FIT EVERY OCCASION

A FEW years ago every woman who went in for athletics included at least one pair of outing shoes in her summer outfit. But no matter how many pairs she had, they were all variations on the same theme—that was used for tennis was used for almost every other sport, except, of course, for riding.

With the more general increase of outdoor sports came increased demands for a different shoe to wear for each kind of sport, until the result to-day is an array as varied as the slipper collection of a debutante.

The woman who is an enthusiastic hunter has boots which lace high—perhaps almost to the knee—she wears instead boots of the usual height, but

made of heavier leather (waterproof, of course) than she wears "in civilization," and further protected by "puttees," queer stiff leather legging-like things that fasten with a strap wound around diagonally and buckled.

The prettiest golf shoes are just come out, made of buckskin, in the deep, rich tan that nothing but buckskin ever comes in, strapped and bound and stitched on every part of the shoe where the least strain comes—which makes all the difference in the world in the keeping in shape of shoes that are constantly wet and dried. They have rubber soles, of course, not only to prevent your slipping in muddy places and to keep your feet dry, but for the rest they are in walking. So great a rest

are these rubber soles and heels that many women have their regular walking shoes made with them.

Golf shoes are all made with low heels—it's more comfortable for a long walk not to dispense with heels entirely.

High golf shoes, made exactly on the same style as the low ones, are stunning, and much more satisfactory not only for women who have weak ankles, but to relieve the strain which the long continuing at play makes apparent. They're a little more stylish about them, too, than the low ones.

Of course, there are a dozen other sorts of golf shoes out. For everybody who does anything in the world of sports to-day plays golf. There are canvas shoes—canvas treated the new

way, which is said to prevent the stretching out of shape, which has been unpleasantly characteristic of canvas shoes—and canvas braided with leather, all in the same tone of tan or white or black. Neither black nor white is so satisfactory as tan, which doesn't have to be cleaned, and yet always looks trim. But white is worn a great deal in spite of its propensity for soiling—following the fashion of white shoes set last summer.

And, besides buckskin and canvas and canvas and leather, there are calfskin shoes—a little less girlish as to style and satisfactory as to wearing qualities. But one of the heavy leathers is much to be preferred—over canvas and its kinds—for your ardent golfer trudges through wet grass and muddy road alike.

Riding boots are black usually, although there's a stunning style in russet that goes much better with the cool linen skirts most women wear in summer than black ones—there's less contrast between skirt and boots.

Even swimming (which includes bathing) has its shoes—canvas, heelless and rubber soled, made with a little heavier sole than those of a year or so ago, and some of them are laced around the ankle with broad tapes.

The success and comfort of your outing shoes depend a good deal upon the care you give them. The softest, most perfectly treated leather won't stand constant wetting and careless drying without showing resentment in the form of stiffness.

Hunting shoes—boots, rather—should be kept well oiled. In "camp" guides regularly oil the soles of every one going on the trail, and it is a point well worth remembering if you're acting as your own guide. There it is the usual thing to oil them every night—not just a little oil rubbed in, but



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St. John's
N. B.; C. D.
W. J. Deane,
P. P. Russell,

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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 28, 1906.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN CANADA.

The venerable Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has given his people some strong St. Jean Baptiste Day counsel. French Canadians in his community are reproached for using the English language on their signboards and in their newspaper advertisements.

We rather expect that this monition was taken as a festival deliverance, to be forgotten on the morrow. If a trader in St. Boniface employs the English language to make his business known he does so to attract the attention of English speaking customers.

A majority of the English people even in the French colonies of Manitoba do not speak French, while in these districts most people of French origin speak both languages.

The case of Mr. Emmerson is evidently growing desperate, judging from the efforts of the Moncton Transcript to explain away the ghastly Intercolonial deficits. A double leaded editorial, illuminated with passages in capitals, claims that the financial troubles are largely due to the relations of the Intercolonial with the Canadian Pacific.

THE GERRYMANDER IN ALBERTA. Mr. Borden put the fairness of the government to the test when he submitted his amendment to the Alberta representation clauses.

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RI-U-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones. It is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child who happens to be sick. Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family. The mothers look forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of their children and the many habits of disease that are before them.

The doctors may come and go with their different theories and constant change of remedies. The doctor of years ago gave entirely different remedies than he does today.

Have discovered that Peruna is the stand-by, and that in all the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Peruna is the remedy that will most quickly relieve. Whether it is spring fever or stomach derangement, whether it is indigestion or bowel-disease, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause.

Peruna is not a physic. Peruna is not a narcotic. Peruna does not produce any drug habit, however long it may be taken. Peruna is not a stimulant.

Peruna is a specific remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic. Peruna is the best friend that Peruna has.

The Mothers Hold Peruna in High Esteem. Not only because it has cured them of their various ailments, but because it always rescues the children from the throes and grasp of catarrhal diseases.

We have in our files hundreds of testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Peruna. However, the large majority of mothers who use Peruna, we never hear from.

others in proportion to population, and in all cases gives the advantage to foreign-born people. It is proposed by the opposition leader that the representation in the local house be distributed among the federal electoral divisions of the west in proportion to the number of voters on the lists in each one, and that the constituencies be defined on this basis by a commission of judges.

Mr. Oliver would do no better than to say that the custom always was to give a rural and producing population more voting power than a consuming population in towns.

MR. EMMERSON'S UNHAPPY CASE. The case of Mr. Emmerson is evidently growing desperate, judging from the efforts of the Moncton Transcript to explain away the ghastly Intercolonial deficits.

Everybody outside of the Transcript office seems to know that it is on the long haul that the Intercolonial loses connection with the Canadian Pacific through trains, and suggests that it would be cheaper for the government road to supply its own cars.

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The Benefits Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Peruna Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded.

But let us not say that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peruna, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting diseases, thus blighting the whole career of the individual.

Pe-ri-u-na Protects the Entire Household. As soon as the value of Peruna is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented.

Mrs. Theresa Rooke, 238 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Ladies of the Macones, writes:

"In our home Peruna is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child, all have used Peruna. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds, and female complaints of which it has cured me. We find it of great value when my husband becomes worn out or catches cold. A couple of doses cure him."

"If the baby has colic, or any stomach disorders, a dose or two cures her. I consider Peruna finer than any doctor's medicine that I have ever tried, and I know that as long as we live it is in the house. We will all be able to keep in good health."—Theresa Rooke.

Mr. Edward Otto, 277 De Soto street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I cannot say enough for Peruna. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctored with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good."

"We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Peruna. We had several doctors and they said they could do no more for him so we tried Peruna as a last resort, and it did the work. Since then we keep it in the house, and I know it is required."—Edward Otto.

one and all, resolutely to refuse to be so swindled, and promptly, when such offense is committed, to raise all the law and make all the complaint necessary to secure complete justice.

CAMP SUSSEX. The force assembled at Sussex this week is a modest contingent compared with the armies in the field in the far East, or those sometimes gathered for review or exercise by European nations.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. One of the great co-operative institutions of this continent is the Sunday school. There is now in session at Toronto an international Sunday school convention, which has brought 10,000 visitors to the city, of whom 2,000 are delegates.

THE STORY OF NORWAY. Norway is still without a King, if we assume Oscar to be finally deposed. The government is going on to perform its functions without reference to the late monarch, while Oscar and the Swedish people show no disposition to reimpose the sovereignty by force.

Mr. G. H. Farmer, New Martinsville, W. Va., writes: "One little son, Harry, is well and healthy now and we think if we do as you directed us, he will keep his health and grow strong."

"We know that our little son's life was saved by your wonderful medicine, Peruna, and we shall always praise Peruna and use it in our family when needed."

"Should we have any more catarrhal trouble in our family, we shall always write to you for treatment."—G. H. Farmer.

Mr. Howard Andrew Sterner, Muddy Creek, Pa., writes: "I have Peruna in my house all the time and won't be without it. It is good for children when they take a cold or croup. It cured my baby boy of croup. I have introduced Peruna into six families since I received your last letter, and four have been relieved already."—Howard Andrew Sterner.

STOLE HORSE AND RIG AT ST. STEPHEN. Colin Chisholm Started on Long Drive, But Was Arrested Before He Went Very Far.

ST. STEPHEN, June 26.—Michael Cloney of Rolling Dam drove into town this morning and left his team at a stable on King street recently opened by three Jews, who are strangers here.

SUNBURY COUNTY COURT. Cases to Come Up for Trial on Wednesday.

FREDERICTON, June 26.—On Wednesday the Sunbury county court will open its session, Judge Wilson presiding. Among the cases to come up are the following:

CHATHAM, Ont., June 25.—Farmers hereabouts are much alarmed over the appearance of a grub hitherto unknown in this locality.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of.

Peruna should be kept in the home all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But, have Peruna on hand—accept no substitute.

Children are especially liable to acute catarrh. Indeed, most of the afflictions of childhood are catarrh.

All forms of sore throat, quinsy, croup, hoarseness, laryngitis, etc., are different phases of catarrh.

"I have used Peruna for a number of years. It cured me of chronic catarrh which I suffered with from infancy."

"When my three children were born they all had catarrh, but I have given them Peruna and that it very effective in ridding them of this horrible trouble. I find that it is also good to give them as a tonic and a preventative of colds and colic."

MRS. WORDEN WILL GET ALIMONY. Westfield Divorce Case Heard at Fredericton Yesterday.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 26.—Before Judge Gregory today Daniel Mullins, K. C. of St. John, made application for suit money and alimony in the divorce case of Willett L. Everett Worden v. Adeline Amanda Worden.

FOOD IN SERMONS. Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and eminently successful clergyman writes: "I have heard of Grape-Nuts food, and I finally concluded to give it a fair trial. I quit the use of oatmeal and eggs, and made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts, cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had, for so long a time, followed the morning meal."

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