

SIX

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909

# "The Secret Of My Success" is Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

The chef knows that he can make dozens of delightful dishes with the help of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

He knows that Lea & Perrins' gives the touch of deliciousness to Soups, Sauces and Stews—while it is incomparable for Roasts, Steaks, Chops, Fish and Game.

It also improves Eggs and Cheese.



LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

## ELEPHANT CAVES IN, FIRE IN THE JUNGLE CAUSES DISMAY, IN THE ROOSEVELT HUNT

Lion Slinks Through the Tall Grass of Long Island—Animals Kink for More  
Pay—Hind Legs of Pachyderm Insist on Smoking at a Crisis—Natives in a Panic.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Colonel Roosevelt hunted in the jungle of the cedars out on the marshes to the eastward of Sheephead Bay village all day today.

He hunted before the dawn, the moving-picture camera and it would have been a perfect bull hunt had it not been that the hind legs of the elephant caved in at the crucial moment and had not a grass fire, maliciously set by some undesirable citizens of Sheephead Bay, destroyed the jungle utterly.

The hunter had no warning, positively none of either catastrophe. The hind legs of the elephant had been earning their little \$3 a day right up to the minute when the art director of the company cried, "Shoot!" and then they stepped in a hole and threw the rear elevation of the elephant out of the picture. As to the fire, it was a dastardly, cowardly attempt at reprisal, and maybe it can be ignored.

It was about 10 o'clock that a party of automobiles, carrying the hunting party and the moving-picture camera, wheeled through Sheephead Bay and out to the cedar swamp on the other side of Ocean creek. The elephant, the lion, the camp equipment and all the African retinue followed more slowly in wagons and on foot.

All were darkened to give the local color of the jungle. All stripped to the waist and hung about their middie yards of white cloth such as the Kroo boys are accustomed to wearing.

The jungle beasts found some difficulty with their toilettes. The lion had to stuff two pillows into his skin in the abdominal region in order that the prosperity of Africa might not be belied. Frankie, the large black gorilla, couldn't make his feet truck, so he complained bitterly; the toes were not prehensile. As for the three orang-outangs and the mandrill, they were not at all down, once having been buttoned up the picture. They weren't so sure about even squinting.

"Now, boys," quoth the art director, after he had brought all of the hunt out of the picture, "remember that the picture can't show you up any too plain; we don't want to carry the way we do it to be quick in your movements while you're in front of the focus—quick and lithe. All you monkeys keep well bent over, let your arms dangle and turn your head quickly toward the camera, then beat it. Act as if you are startled." The oras was carried out.

### Elephant Catches Fire

The first graphic picture of Colonel Roosevelt's hunting day was the entrance into the camp. The art director marshaled all of the African entourage into the back of the back-ground and armed them. To three he gave guns, instructing them to carry the way we do it to be quick in your movements while you're in front of the focus—quick and lithe. All you monkeys keep well bent over, let your arms dangle and turn your head quickly toward the camera, then beat it. Act as if you are startled." The oras was carried out.

### Animals Adjust Themselves

While the colonel was adjusting his countenance and his raiment the African entourage and the jungle beasts were busy in the background prinking up for the hunt. The African entourage comprised three saloon porters of Sheephead Bay, one blacksmith's helper, very muscular, of King's Highway, a stout about of the old race-track and George, the well-known kink-tracker of Bath Beach.

ASEPTO makes clothes whiter, fresher, cleaner, than any soap can make them. *Stains everything it comes in contact with—is perfectly white.* For washing clothes, bedding and various fabrics, dishes, pots and pans, use one tablespoonful of ASEPTO to a bucket of water. After the wash, pour the wash-water into the sink—and sink and drain pipes will be completely disinfected. Inevitable in cases of infectious diseases, ASEPTO cures but cures. ASEPTO is a real soap—when compared with ordinary washing compounds ASEPTO would be dirt cheap at double the price.

ASEPTO has been analyzed by eminent physicians and found to be all we claim for it.

The Assepto Mfg. Co., St. John, N.B.

## ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

## MERE TYROS IN ART OF BATHING

"If you would be healthy," says one authority, "use plenty of soap to keep the skin clean and the pores open." "If you want good health," admonishes another authority, "do not use soap often; it removes the natural oils of the skin, which are necessary to its healthy condition."

"Don't wash at all," urges an anti-bathing fadist. "I have perfect health. I never wash. Look at me!"

One look in such a case has been sufficient to discourage others of later periods did not use soap, and were therefore uncleanly in consequence. Substitutes for soap, however, existed almost as far back as did those who desired to make use of such a material.

New fads and hygienic methods for the bath, however, seem to show that we are only just arriving at a knowledge of cleaning preparations which were known to the ancients, and which were considered an improvement upon liquid soaps now employed in public places as more hygienic than cakes of soap, which formerly littered all conditions of hands in succession. Wealthy Romans and Greeks of empires long since perished went to the bath, and the public baths which they frequented phials of costly alabaster, gold and fine glass, which contained expensive unguents and liquid soaps.

### BETTER THAN TODAY

Those perfumed oils, prepared not only to cleanse but to round out and beautify the skins of maids and men of Egypt and the Orient before Rome dreamed of empire, were surely no improvement upon even the best of Castile, coconut and palm oil soaps of today, made in solid form for commercial purposes, from the detergent oils extracted from olives, castor beans and coconuts and other fruits of palms. We humans think ourselves improving on old methods when we use oatmeal, perfume and tied up in this bag, cornmeal, and the detergent oils extracted from olives, castor beans and coconuts and other fruits of palms. We humans think ourselves improving on old methods when we use oatmeal, perfume and tied up in this bag, cornmeal, and the detergent oils extracted from olives, castor beans and coconuts and other fruits of palms.

With the meanness of his subjects, and even the mother of Augustus, with other Roman emperors of rank, habitually enjoyed the baths. In the time of Alexander Severus, these baths were open all night as well as all day, so that there was no excuse for lack of cleanliness among Romans. The Emperors Gordian and Gaius, who met such tragic ends, bathed seven times a day, and the Emperor Commodus, who defied himself as Hercules, went so far in this fad for aquatic living as to take his meals in the bath. It is not related whether he was endeavoring to cure rheumatism with the Kneipp treatment or merely faked to be soaked. In the time of Seneca the Romans were far more addicted to continual and luxurious bathing than the modern man. The nearest thing to our soap in use in early times appears to have been manufactured by the Germans and Gauls. The Germans also appear to have had a soap ball, into which were mixed ingredients for dyeing the hair, not cleansing it. This was used as a sort of pomade. To German soap Pliny, gave the name sapa, a title which, with trifling variations in spelling, is used by nearly all nations today. The Arabian chemist Abu-Musar-Jasfar-al-Sofi, in the second century, writes about soap prepared from tallow with potash and lime, and states that it is used as a medicine, and that by employing it to wash with all dirt may be removed from person as well as clothing.

### ORIGIN OF HARD SOAP

So far as is known, cleansing fluids were made from a vegetable matter with the Germans originated. Hard soap, prepared from crude tallow by the use of ashes or potash, then boiled and pressed, is said to be as old as now. Among the Germans the art of making soap long preceded the knowledge of the chemical principles underlying the process, just as peoples who make use of the detergent principles of coconut oil, castor oil, palm oil, olive oil, almond oil, or most and saponaceous plants, which are found in practically all parts of the world, used have not infrequently obtained soap much as we use soap, and probably never dreamed that they could be so-called hard soap. The fact that these plants have been used for soap and strong potash preparation is a high compliment to the art of soap-making. A good substitute for liquid soap, but also, as a pomade, was made from a hard soap from even a bald pate.

### SOAP FROM PLANTS

While these people, and aborigines generally, have no recourse to the products of stock yards and garbage cans refined into merchantable wares for cleansing purposes, they had access to soapberry trees, the pulp of which is a powerful detergent, much stronger than ordinary soap. Soapwort and similar plants furnish a natural supply of soap matter. Roots and leaves of soapwort are frequently used for washing while in nearly all parts of the world are to be found vegetables that are excellent substitutes for soap. Perhaps the fact that these plants have such short shifts in the Arctic regions accounts for the Eskimoes' abhorrence of frequent ablutions.

The lower class of Chinese, too, are said to shrink from too liberal an indulgence in the bath. One official of some years ago was authority for the statement that when a new coolie tried to be as scrupulous as they were, he was severely reprimanded. When they thought they had secured all the dirt of the coolie they discarded, they had merely secured at another sort of wearing apparel. In Corea and Japan a contrary state exists among the poor.

Bathing, among them, is conducted so frequently and openly in street and house porch as sometimes to attract Europeans, who confine public bathing to public baths and beaches, and even then attain an excuse for attire.

Centuries ago the Turks adopted soap calling it "sabun," and the Greeks made use of the German product under the title of "sapillo." The Persians of that period, it is somewhat astonishing to learn, used flesh scrapers, which were often manufactured of precious materials. It was considered proper to present gold ones as prizes to winners in athletic contests. While all ancient peoples to whom soap was unknown were either uncleanly or unhealthy. There were clean people and those otherwise, as today, and individuals and communities who desired spotlessness were always able to obtain substitutes for soap and for water, the extravagant substituted milk or wine.

### BATHING IN MILK

Milk was highly prized as a bathing fluid by the ancients. The women of Nero's household performed their ablutions in asses' milk, and this valued promoter of beautiful complexions was always used by the lovely Empress Poppaea. Novadays milk is too expensive to waste in the bath, but modern beauties content themselves with a tepid bath in a basin wherein their faces may be laved.

In the time of Socrates, guests at a banquet were expected not only to bathe, but to use unguents and perfumes after ablutions, and to exude an atmosphere of fragrance and freshness as an accompaniment to witty conversation. The ancients resorted bathing to a fine art. Their private baths were of the utmost magnificence, and public ones were places of extravagant luxury. Not only were they provided with hot, warm and tepid baths, but with a system of more gradual change to cool water than the cold plunges and showers which some moderns find so shocking. Old Roman sweat rooms resembled those in our Turkish baths, and their natatoriums somewhat like the modern ones. In one Pompeian palace a thousand lamps were used in a single bath, and the ancient public baths generally were of considerable costliness, but in that they contained a room, temperature to a considerable warmth, for perfuming and anointing.

Emperor Nero bathed with SUBJECTS.

The ancients also made their public baths places for social assemblage and amusement. Everybody patronized them. The Roman Emperor bathed

## CANOE UPSETS SENDING THREE TO THE BOTTOM

Sad Drowning Near Danvers Mass

### FOUR IN PARTY

Thunder Squall Upsets Canoe—Only One Saved

DANVERS, Mass., April 19.—The wild lashings of a heavy thunder squall on the usually placid waters of Little Middleton Pond were responsible early this evening for the death by drowning of three persons, when a frail canoe overturned with its four occupants. Ernest Norton, of Salem, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank in Boston, was saved.

The dead are: Mrs. Ernest Norton, wife of the man rescued, 25 years old. Victor Durgin, of Salem, automobile editor of the Boston traveler, about 38 years old. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Norton, 2-1-2 years old.

### Only One Swimmer

Of nearly a dozen persons watching from beneath the sheltered piazzas surrounding the pond, only one was a good swimmer. He was Matthew M. Merritt, of Danvers. Plunging into the pond, Mr. Merritt first endeavored to rescue the mother, then the father, and finally the infant. He was nearly exhausted, he scanned the water for the other persons. They had sunk for the last time, however, and when their bodies were recovered a short time after, life was extinct. The bodies of the mother and her child were close together, giving evidence of one overturn. The father, who had been looking over the bank, sank, and when he was rescued, he was found to be near her body.

Mr. Norton and his wife have for several years had a cottage on the shores of Middleton Pond. Annually, during this time, they have made a preliminary trip there on Patriots' day, to look over their cottage and enjoy a little outing. Today they brought with them their infant son and a party of friends.

After paddling across the pond this evening they started to return, but when they were about half the distance to the opposite shore when a heavy squall broke out of a comparatively clear sky.

Mr. Norton and his wife and Durgin were experienced canoeists and made progress despite the storm. A point about thirty yards from shore had been reached when a gust from the west overtook them, overturning the frail craft, plunging its occupants into the water.

### Two More Drowned

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 19.—A canoe containing four young men was capsized late today and two of the occupants, Henry Crombie, aged 22, and William Farrington, aged 19, of this city, were drowned.

## ABOUT NINETY BILLS SO FAR

FREDERICTON, April 19.—Up to the present time about ninety bills have been presented to the house and as to the last day fixed for the acceptance of private bills it is estimated that all are now pretty well in. Last year there were a few over a hundred before the house, so this year is an average one. The public accounts committee up to the present time have held three of their meetings, but it will not take more than that number to complete the examination. There is little doubt that the prorogation will take place at the end of next week.

The river continues to fall, and the weather remains cold. The steamer Elsie arrived from St. John at six o'clock this evening and reports little difficulty in the run. She returns in the morning.

The washout on the I. C. R., formerly known as the Canada Eastern, still remains. At McNamers it is found necessary to convey passengers and freight by team some three miles. The trains, however, are running as usual, and there is little delay as far as time is concerned.

## MANY CHARTERS GRANTED ROADS

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—A return tabled in the common house at Ottawa shows the liberal way in which parliament has granted railway charters in the past twenty years. In the two decades from 1888 to 1908 exclusive charters granted to the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, two hundred and three charters have been granted to railway companies, authorizing an aggregate construction of 53,389 miles. Of the total number of com-

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A PROTONE FIGURE

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panies incorporated, only twenty-five have constructed any portion of the railway. Incorporated and eight-and-a-half have been given one extension of three, forty-two have been given two extensions and eighteen have received three or more extensions. Since 1900 there have been 117 charters granted and of these twenty-six have lapsed.

It is understood that the duties formerly performed by the Commissioner of Lighthouses, F. Fraser, recently disclaimed, are to hereafter be performed by J. C. McNeil, an engineer of some years standing in the lights branch of the marine department at Ottawa.

In preparation for the Roman Catholic plenary council, which is to be held in the city of Quebec this summer, the Archbishop of Canada will hold here tomorrow with the papal legate to discuss preliminary arrangements and fix the dates.

## "Bronchitis"

Is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color.

### Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allendale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. This was last winter when we lived in Toronto."

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home-made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

It is put up in a year's wrapper, three pints (see the trade mark), the price 25 cts. Be sure and accept none of the many cheap imitations.

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