$500.00 CASH
in prizes for St. George's Baking Powder LIMERICK

$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best last line.
50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " " " " 3rd. "
5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.
1.00 " " " " one hundred best.

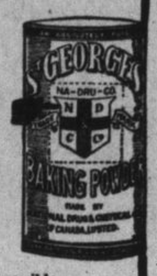
And a Special Weekly Prize of $5. for the Best Last Line Sent in Each Week

AGAIN, we give you a chance to share in the $500 offered as prizes for the best last lines submitted for St. George's Baking Powder Limerick. This second Limerick contest continues until May 31st.

Nearly all cheap Baking Powders are made from alum. It is against the law to use alum in England. St. George's Baking Powder is made from 100% pure Cream Tartar. Use St. George's and avoid alum poisoning, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Get a can of St. George's and compete in the Limerick contest, but by all means use the Baking Powder and see for yourself how good it is.

CONDITIONS:

1. Each week, a special prize of $5.00 will be awarded for the best last line sent in that week. The Limericks, winning the weekly prizes of $5, will also compete for the $500.00 prizes.
2. Carefully remove the trademark from the tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (be careful not to get the baking powder damp). Paste or pin the trademark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.
3. Competitors may send in as many lines as they like, provided each is accompanied by a trademark cut from tin of St. George's Baking Powder.
4. The Editor of The Montreal "Star" has kindly consented to act as judge, and all answers must be addressed to **The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal.**
5. All answers must be posted not later than May 31st. 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.
6. No trademark, cut from our sample package, will be accepted.
7. No personal explanations will be made, nor the receipt of limericks acknowledged.



..... CUT HERE .....

LIMERICK

A young lady near Napanee
Said "Thank you, no Alum for me;
My cake must be pure
And St. George's, I'm sure

Paste or pin the trademark from the label of a tin of St. George's Baking Powder here.

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of The Montreal "Star" as final, and enter the competition with that understanding.

1 2 3
Name.....
Address.....
City.....

Dealer's name from whom you bought St. George's Baking Powder.....

Dealer's address.....

Address this coupon, with St. George's trademark attached, and your line and name plainly written, to The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, before May 31st. If your dealer does not keep St. George's Baking Powder, send us his name and we will tell you where it may be obtained. KO

$5.00 WEEKLY PRIZE WINNERS.

Week ending April 11th,—Mrs. H. Eccles, 95 d'Auteuil St., Quebec, P. Q.
Week ending April 18th,—Annie F. Scroggie, 86a Shuter St., Montreal.
Week ending April 25th,—Mrs. F. H. Wall, 296 Gwendoline St., Winnipeg.
Week ending May 2nd,—Mrs. John White, 234 Great George St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Week ending May 9th,—Miss Christine Davis, 71 Marlboro St., Brantford, Ont.

Baby's Own Soap is made expressly for the delicate skin of infants.

That is why thousands of gentlewomen find "Baby's Own" is all they need to preserve their complexions. Its daily use keeps the skin soft, cool and fragrant—

And renders the use of expensive skin creams unnecessary.

Cheaper Imitations are necessarily harmful (we'll tell you why some day).

Try "Albert Talc" Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

Do not accept substitutes. Ask your dealer for "Baby's Own Soap"—best for Baby and best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL.

Gas Stoves

When buying a Gas Stove, buy the best

The "Chicago Jewel"

is acknowledged the best Gas Stove manufactured. They comprise all the latest improvements. Simple in operation, made of the best steel, handsome in design, durable, and having the best burners made, they are economical in the burning of gas.

Examine Them Before Purchasing.

ELLIOTT BROS., 77 PRINCESS ST.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY, 1820-1903

By N. A. Howard Moore, Peterboro.

Part. III.

In 1854, when children of the revolutionary times had almost passed away, a generation imbued with the national characteristic of bargaining and bartering, held sway. Lord Elgin and Sir Francis Hincks initated a "give and take," or Reciprocity Treaty, to continue in force for ten years and further, until one year's notice to terminate it should be given by either party. Many concessions were given on each side and enjoyed, but during the Civil War of 1861-65, the sympathy of very limited portions of the British and Canadian communities with the South was assumed by the Northern States to be universal, and the escape of the "Alabama" and a few other privateers from British waters rekindled the embittered relations of the earlier years of the century; and in a spirit of retaliation, the United States gave the notice which put an end to this treaty. The Washington Treaty of 1871 admitted Great Britain's liability for "Alabama" claims, and provided for an Arbitration to settle the damages, subsequently awarded and paid. Among the several items which the United States assumed to concede was the right of free navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikene Rivers in Alaska, which Great Britain already then possessed, under a treaty with Russia of 1825. Sections of this treaty were abrogated by the United States in 1885.

When the above treaty was about to be negotiated, the British Government was urged by Canada to press her claim for compensation for the "negligence and want of due diligence" on the part of the United States in not preventing the Fenian invasion in 1866 and 1870, which cost the Dominion of Canada $1,605,000. The High Commissioner for the United States said that "the claims did not commend themselves to their favour." To this denial of international justice to Canada, the British Commissioners submitted, and the final ruling, in the words of the Colonial Secretary, was equally curt: "Canada could not reasonably expect that this country should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States." The unfriendly feeling towards Canada, manifested by the United States in the carrying out of the treaty, was illustrated by the numerous evasions in the workings of the officers whose duty it was to see the treaty honourably fulfilled. The cases in which fish were contained were taxed, although they could not be used again.

In 1874, another treaty to promote friendly and reciprocal trade relations was arranged by the late Sir E. Thornton and the late Hon. George Brown, on behalf of Canada, and the late Hon. Hamilton Fisk on the part of the United States. The navigation of the canals, rivers and lakes adjacent to each other, fishing privileges, reciprocal registry of each other's shipping, and the provision of a Joint Commission for the carrying out of the provisions of this treaty. The draft treaty was accepted by Great Britain and Canada, but rejected by the Senate of the United States.

Another effort was made in 1888 to settle the Fishery and other disputes, by agreement on another treaty, arranged by the High Commissioners of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, but again the Senate of the Republic declined to ratify it.

By the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, about 4,489,600 acres of Canadian territory was transferred to the United States, which the "Franklin's Red Line Map" of 1782 would have sustained Great Britain's claim to. By the same treaty, the boundary line described in the treaties of 1782, 1783 and 1814 was abandoned, and a strip of Canadian territory was handed over to the United States, varying from one mile to one mile and a half and over 150 miles long, between the Connecticut and the St. Lawrence Rivers, because the United States desired to retain Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain. Owing to the incompleteness in the Joint Commissioners' description of the boundary line of 1822, "A large island in dispute in the passage between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, Known as St. George's Island, was given to the United States" by the same treaty.

In 1846 several million acres of territory in Oregon, along with the British settlers and traders, and a sea coast of about six degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean, with good harbours for naval stations, was given away in the same way. And by Great Britain limiting the scope of the reference to the German Emperor in 1871, to only two of the Vancouver Channels, Canada was arbitrated out of the Island of San Juan. In the original negotiation in 1782 and 1783 a set of maps known as "Mitchell's Map" and these were supplemented by copies made by Franklin and others with "a red line," drawn across the maps, where the proposed boundaries were to be, and everyone of these has disappeared from the departments at Washington, and even the copies, which were deposited at Paris, in 1782 and 1783 are also among the missing. In 1852 these maps were found there by Dr. Jared Spark, of Harvard University. Still when these maps were wanted in later years everyone of them had disappeared. In 1840 the British Commissioners reported to the Foreign Office: "It has apparently been the policy of the American official agents to substitute fancy for reality, and to endeavour to boldly put forward as facts a state of things which was for the most part hypothethical and conjectural, in order to draw attention from the real British claim."—N. A. Boundary papers, pp. 42-45.

In the negotiations re the Alaskan Boundary the United States, in 1893, brought forward some falsified and interpolated translations of Russian documents and of the British-Russian treaty of 1825, and when the British protested they quietly withdrew them. Canada has received several "Baptisms of Blood" through filibustering raids, organized by the citizens of the United States, not from any international enmity which might exist between Canada and the Republic but solely because of the colonial relations which existed between the motherland and Canada. The American invasion of 1775-70, 1812-14, 1837-38, as well as the Fenian Raids of 1866-70-71, were undertaken in the hope of striking an effective blow at the most vulnerable part of the British Empire. Has anyone ever heard of compensations to Canada for these invasions of her territory? No! When, in the Fenian Raid, the ringleaders were caught redhanded and brought up for trial, Congress requested their release and pardon, which was at once done.

In later years some American statesmen have arisen, who are not afraid to speak out boldly, what the feeling between the two countries should be. Hon. T. F. Bayard wrote to Sir Charles Tupper, 31st May, 1887, reciprocating the feeling of amity and peaceful neighbourliness and nearly thirty years previous, Hon J. H. Grey said, "Captious objections, fancied violations and insults, should be discountenanced; and above all there should be an abstinence from attributing to either nation, or people, as a national feeling, the spirit of aggression. Every friend of humanity would regret further misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States. The march of improvement which is to bring the broad regions of North America within the pale of civilization, is committed by Providence to their direction. Fearful will be the responsibility of that nation which mars so noble a heritage."

It will take too long to dwell on the Alaskan Boundary dispute, but as all readers are aware, Canada suffered again, and even in this enlightened age, when the diplomats of England must have known the existence of certain maps and Treaties. Our Commissioners, Hon. Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, refused on the 19th October, 1903, to sign, the award. Their own words are: "We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue, in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada." Since that award has been given Great Britain has conceded to Canada the right to negotiate treaties, the interests of which lie altogether within Canadian rights. One writer has put it in these words: "The modern Imperialism which is sowing the seeds of a greater United Britain, will, it is hoped hereafter bring forth Empire—fruit not to be repented of. May it also produce a beneficent harvest of peaceful and neighbourly international relations between Great Britain, Canada and the United States. But that Canada's share therein shall be assured and read, it should be an essential condition in any Empire—compact for the more complete consolidation of our Greater United Britain, that in all diplomatic negotiations, and treaty-adjustments with the Government of the United Canada, as the only nation-community of Greater Britain most affected by the international policy of her neighbour nation, shall have an advisory and, in matters affecting Canadian interests, a controlling diplomatic influence." I cannot close without saying that British and American Statesmen have conceded that Canada is a colony not to be ignored and that the sowing and reaping machines, are Canada's indigenous and cherished weapons; and armed with them and skilled in their use, she challenges her neighbour nation, and in fact, the world, to a strenuous and scientific warfare for supremacy on the farm—battle fields of nature. Nor has Canada's daughter-love been weakened by the former indifference, diplomatically, of the Motherland. Canada is the most loyal branch of the grand old oak whose roots are well anchored in good old England and branching out to all the corners of the earth and compose "a greater Empire than has ever been."

THE MYSTERY SOLVED

THE TRAGICAL LEGEND OF HISTORIAN M'MULLEN.

Extracts From Letter of Sir George Drummond to Commander of Military Forces in 1814—Undoubtedly a Military Block House on the Island in Early Part of Nineteenth Century.

Brockville Recorder.

Another chapter in the story of Chimney Island, situated close to the north shore of the River St. Lawrence about twelve miles west of Brockville has been disclosed by some old documents recently received by the Dominion Archivists at Ottawa.

As is well known a large stone chimney and the ruins of a large building have been standing on the island for years without definite explanation. Nor has a satisfactory explanation ever been given of the mounds of earth on the south side of the island.

The noted historian, the late John McMullen, published some years ago, as a result of his investigations into the matter, the following story:—

In October, 1799, over one hundred years ago, two half-breed hunters, who spoke a little English, made this island their headquarters and built a small hut at its northern end. They found abundance of game in the sparsely settled country of the interior, full of streams and lakes, and then the paradise of the hunter. As the winter wore on they were joined by a fine looking French-Canadian about thirty years of age, whose manner and appearance gave evidence of good birth and refinement, and who was treated with much deference and respect by the half-breeds. As spring approached a number of trees were cut down on the main land and a large and handsome log house was built on the island.

When navigation opened lime was brought from Kingston, and a substantial stone chimney built, with the usual large fire-place for logs. Spring of 1800 was a fine one, and as May drew near its close, nature was clad in her most beautiful garb. On the 28th of the month, at dawn of day, a large bateau, deeply laden with furniture and other supplies of house-keeping, left Kingston Harbor, and proceeded down the Canadian channel. It was rowed by two half-breed hunters, while in the stern sat the French-Canadian, and by his side a stately and very handsome woman of mixed white and Indian blood. The log house on Chimney Island became their home, and it was evident from the many solid comforts which prevailed both in and out of doors, that its owner was a man of wealth and refinement.

The ensuing summer passed quickly away on that ideal river home, so suited to peace and love. The St. Lawrence then literally swarmed with fish, the densely wooded wilderness along its shores with game of all sorts and morning and evening the wild deer drank in its waters. What a paradise for the stalwart French-Canadian and his beautiful companion! Farmers from Mallorytown and its neighborhood occasionally visited the island, and were always hospitably treated, but never could learn anything definite as to who their entertainers were or whence they came. The fall of that year was an unusually dry one, and the forests put on their autumn hues and the leaves commenced to cover the ground earlier than was wont to be.

On the 25th of October, two farmers of the Mallory settlement, named Enoch Mallory and Joseph Buck, went to hunt in the dense woods that covered the rough tract towards the south and on the approach of evening found themselves on the bank of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Chimney Island, which, to their great amazement, was from end to end one mass of seething flame. Every vestige of the commodious log dwelling had disappeared, the dry soil and underbrush and grass which covered it were fiercely burning and vivid forks of fire ran up to the very tops of the trees. Fortunately a western wind prevailed at the time, which carried the flames out into the river and away from the mainland, or the whole district must have been desolated by fire. The island was visited as quickly as possible, but Mallory and his companion dared not land so great was the heat.

Coasting around it for some little distance they came to a small cove, and there, to their horror, in a half-burned canoe, lay the dead body of the French-Canadian, stiff and stark, with a new Indian tomahawk buried deep in his brain. No trace of the female companion or of any other soul was discovered. News of this terrible tragedy was brought to Brockville, then a little hamlet, next day, and Thomas Sherwood, the principal magistrate of the district, went up the river at once to make the necessary legal inquiries. When an inquest was being held, the two half-breeds, who had been hunting in the interior, made their appearance, but they evidently knew nothing about the tragedy, and were either unable or unwilling to give any information as to who the murdered man really was. By and by the tragic story reached Toronto, then called Little York, and Maj.-Gen. Hunter, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, directed Peter Cartwright, the District Judge of Kingston, to make an inquiry and report upon all the circumstances. His report, which was published in the little provincial "Gazette," revealed nothing beyond what was already known, and the whole matter gradually passed into oblivion. But the treeless and barren island and the solitary chimney still remain as mute monuments to the terrible tragedy and the wasting fire which followed its commission.

From this one would imply that the ruins still standing are those of the dwelling erected by the half-breed hunters and the French-Canadian, but the size, the apparently great substantiability of the building and chimney cast doubts upon the correctness of this surmise. Nor does it in any way account for the earth works.

Now a map has been found which was made by Captain Sherwood for the military authorities in 1815 which shows the River St. Lawrence from Brockville to Rockport. This shows as "Bridge Island" (with a block house on it) what has now for years been called "Chimney Island." It shows Bridge Island to be connected with the north shore. This corroborates an old story that a causeway or ford from the island to the shore had been built.

There was also recently received at the archives a letter written by Lt-General Sir George Drummond, Commander of the forces to Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General. The letter is dated Kingston, 8th May, 1814 ad the following is an extract therefrom:—

"I have found that boats and bateaux have been frequently under the necessity of stopping between Brockville and Gananoque on coming up from the Lower Province, a part of the country infested by swarms of disaffected people who are constantly in the habit of communicating with the enemy in spite of all our vigilance, and as Bridge Island, which is situated about 15 miles from the former and 16 from the latter place, affords good shelter for boats, and an approved site for a work of defence, I have directed Captain Marlow to undertake the erection of a block house upon it by contract. The enclosed sketch, will give Your Excellency an idea of the place in question."

Then there is on file a report from Lt.-Col. Nicolls to Sir George Prevost, dated Kingston, 31st day of December, 1814, from which it appears that Col. Nicolls had made an inspection of the various points along the line of communication from Montreal to Kingston, and part of his report reads:—

"Bridge Island is a good rendezvous for boats passing up or down; there is a blockhouse for a company here in which are mounted a 12 pr. cannonade and a 6 pr. iron, and in a circular battery an 18 pr. on a traversing platform, there is also on the island a light 6 pr. I found the officer endeavoring to put up a miserable picketting in hard frozen ground with a banquette to fire from. I directed him to square himself from surprise, as the river freezes across here, by an abbatis around the island and informed him the battery and blockhouse are the proper plans for defence with his small detachment; 30 of the 57th and 5 of the Artillery."

In October 1815 having heard that the blockhouse at Bridge Island had been injured the authorities despatched Asst. Barracks Master Howland to inspect and report upon same and a long report dated Gananoque, 7th Oct., 1815, has been found.

From this report it would seem that a detachment of the 57th Regiment had been in charge but had evacuated the place several weeks before a relieving force of the 70th Regiment arrived and during these weeks much damage had been done. The report describes the block house as being 43 feet by 24 feet outside, of hewn pine timber, whitewashed on the outside and covered with shingles. The entrance was in the upper story by a step ladder through strong double doors of thick double oak plank hung with strong iron hinges and fastened with an iron bar. There was a stack of chimneys in the block house with two funnels in good repair, but very smoky. There were 18 musket port holes as well as ports for 5 pieces of ordnance. Outside the block house was a half circular battery for one gun with one large traversing gun carriage, a baking oven and a cooking house. Outside of all there appears to have been a picket around the entire island.

From the above it would appear that although Mr. McMullen's story is quite likely to be correct, yet papers recently found establish that there was undoubtedly at a later date a military block house erected there, and the ruins still standing are no doubt the remains of this block house.

Delicate Boys And Girls.

Are altogether too numerous. Our schools are full of them. Chances are your own children are weaklings. It's a shame so many children grow up without health when they could be made strong by Ferrozone, the best tonic boys and girls can take. Ferrozone invigorates the whole body, helps digestion, makes the blood pure and rich. It supplies more nourishment than children can get in any other way; soon establishes a reserve of force and energy. Give your children Ferrozone and watch them grow strong. Price 50c. box.

Black Watch

"Biggest and Best"

Plug Chewing Tobacco

Garments like ours belong to the tip-top of the good clothes tree. Such quality, finish and style are not to be found in the ordinarv product of the average clothes maker. Our Spring and Summer Suits are the result of the efforts of designers and tailors of the highest ability. Every one of the models we show is an achievement in the art of tailoring. Our prices are the lowest in the city. You can save from two to five dollars on your Suit or Top Coat by coming here.

Men's Suits, $9.50 to 16.50.

Others at $7.50, 5.95 and 4.75.

The largest assortment of Boys' Clothing in the city.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits from $2.90 to 9.50.

Boys' Norfolk Suits from $1.75 to 6 50.

RONEY & CO.,

127 Princess St. The Store That Sets the Pace.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

Sound Finance

The safety of the investment is of infinitely greater importance than the amount of interest to be gained.

Since this Company's organization, not a dollar received from policy-holders has been lost through investments.

92½% of the Company's assets consist of Mortgages, Debentures, Bonds and Policy Loans—all gilt edged securities.

The only real estate owned by the Company is its Head Office Building at Waterloo, held in account at $30,875. Take out your policy in "Canada's Big Mutual"—the Company owned, controlled and operated by policy-holders.

HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, Ont. 105

S. ROUGHTON, City General Agent, Kingston.

During House-Cleaning Time Lean Upon

SHREDDED WHEAT

Ready cooked, and ready to serve. It will enable you to quickly prepare an appetizing, nourishing meal that will put and keep the family in good humor.

Cleanest and most wholesome of foods. Try it.

At all grocers, 13c. a carton, 2 for 25c. 909

Have The Beauty Of Health.

Attractive faces are healthy faces. You may not care for looks, but you do for health. Skin eruption or dull sallow complexions are a sign of blood disorder. Clear your complexions by clearing your system of waste matter and by enriching your blood. The remedy to use is Wade's Iron Tonic Pills (Laxative). They are a great nerve strengthener and blood maker. In boxes, 25c., at Wade's Drug Store. Money back is not satisfactory.