

that the United States Government and Congress saw in the identification of the commercial interests of the Republic and the Dominion the means to make Canada dependent on the much larger and far more highly developed community. Sir Richard was closely involved with both efforts and the chapters treating with this may be taken as his apology for the share he took in their furtherance. But if we were asked why he took to commercial union and reciprocity, we should reply that it was largely because of disappointment at the collapse of the Liberal administration under Mackenzie and the discouraging results of the conduct of Mr. Blake. No party fell so low in its fortunes as did the Liberals after the defeat in 1891 of commercial union. Sir Richard may have been able to justify his commercial union and not a few of the quailers which go to make a public man a popular idol, as, indeed, he had become, and in a sense continues to be on this day, but he did inculpable mischief to Canada, and that in a fashion which it will take more than one generation to repair, if ever repaired, which is more than doubtful.

Politics in 1875. To return, however, to Sir Richard Cartwright's castigation of Edward Blake. Dealing with the political position in 1875, he remarks that Mr. Blake, on leaving the Liberal party, seemed "to consider himself as pretty much absolved from all ordinary party obligations and duties, and to regard himself as a sort of superior person, looking down indifferently on both sides." To this mordant and caustic observation he appends the following general estimate of Mr. Blake:

"Mr. Blake was a man of very peculiar nature. His general ability was unquestionable, but he had certain faults of character and temperament which made him extremely difficult to get on with. He was intensely ambitious, and also at one and the same time exceedingly sensitive to criticism and absurdly sensitive to criticism of any sort from any quarter. He used to suffer positive fits of rage from newspaper attacks, which a man of more robust constitution would have treated with utter contempt. Then he was reserved to the extent of being at times downright repellent to his very nearest supporters. There is no doubt he would have liked to have been made premier in 1873, and no doubt either that if he had spoken out he would have been offered the position. But he was so afraid of being criticised as one who had sacrificed the lion's share of the spoils, that he would not allow himself to be nominated, and repented ever afterwards. I think it is reasonable to have been premier of Ontario, and having had Mr. Mackenzie serving under him, Sir Richard ought to have sent for him at once, and not for Mr. Mackenzie, and he was made to feel that he put himself under any obligations to the latter by accepting the premiership at his hands. I regret to have to say it, but Mr. Blake was not loyal either to the Liberal party or to Mackenzie, though I daresay he had argued himself into the belief that he was acting in their true interests. The truth is that he was a man who turned his back on his true position when he entered the political arena. He was a really magnificent lawyer, I doubt whether in the half-century there has been a better, more especially on the equity side, in the whole British Empire, and he was probably capable of being an equally good trial lawyer. I should say he would have made an ideal chief justice of the supreme court, a post which was pressed on him by Mr. Mackenzie, but which he declined, or a representative of the House, but he was not out for a party leader, though his great ability for a time cast such a glamour over his defects that his friends and supporters thought he would make one. In one respect his very success at the bar stood in his way. Almost from the very outset of his career he had been treated with very great deference, both by his legal associates and the judges on the bench, and in consequence had become rather impatient of the contention and routine and regular style of arguments he had to meet in the house and on the hustings. At the bar it was a case of 'Elohim first and the rest nowhere,' as far as Mr. Blake was concerned. The course he pursued, and the continued imputation of unworthy motives so frequent in the political press and in debate were naturally very repugnant to him. In some ways he might have posed as a political Hamlet."

General Election, 1891. Again referring to the general election of 1891, and noting the old-time troubles, in an exasperated form, against which the Liberal party contended—the gerrymander and the immense number of outside voters, Sir Richard adds: "I regret and by no means least, we had at the very last moment to contend with treachery in our own ranks." "You refer," he says, "to the imaginary reporter, 'to Mr. Blake's secretary' who answers Sir Richard in his own person, and proceeds to publish a letter condemning our policy, and had it actually in type in a paper in his old riding. This was discovered by a staunch friend of ours, who had influence enough with the publisher to defer the production of the letter until the election. My own opinion on the conduct was such that I never spoke to him nor held any communication with him from that day, and I prefer to state the facts without further comment."

Riot Application. Passing from these bitter controversial topics, Sir Richard is found in another of his self-interviews placing Mr. Blake as a parliamentary orator. In interview he discussed the situation following upon the sentence passed on Kierl, and the agitation in Quebec to secure a pardon. On the question he says that Mr. Blake went one way and the bulk of the Ontario opposition the other, while the French members of parliament went with their own people. Sir Richard thinks Blake had no view whatever, but delivered a speech "of immense length, which it was said, and I believe correctly, had cost him three months of hard labor to prepare, and took him seven hours to deliver." After noting the soporific effect, and the small influence it exerted, Sir Richard adds incidentally on the speaker:

"Mr. Blake was by training and temper a great equity lawyer. Such a speech might have been in place in a very intricate suit addressed to a bench of highly-trained legal experts. It was hopelessly out of character when made to a popular

assembly of a strongly partisan temper on both sides. What made it all the more disappointing to his friends was the knowledge that when Mr. Blake did let himself go, and if he would only have tossed his inimitable notes to the wind, he was really a magnificent debater, and that he had many times shown himself to be such. But he had acquired the fatal habit, which grew upon him of late years, of preparing very elaborate speeches with most voluminous notes. No man really needed them less, but I am told he pursued the same course in England, to the dismay of his admirers there."

Sir John Macdonald. The public will be interested in Sir Richard Cartwright's fine words on Sir John A. Macdonald. His judgment was none too favorable to the man whose name will be inseparably associated with this particular period of Canadian annals. Here are some quotations:

"He had many good points and not a few of the qualities which go to make a public man a popular idol, as, indeed, he had become, and in a sense continues to be on this day, but he did inculpable mischief to Canada, and that in a fashion which it will take more than one generation to repair, if ever repaired, which is more than doubtful."

"He did this in many ways, but perhaps his worst fault was that he grievously degraded the whole tone of public life and of political morality in Canada. He was absolutely unscrupulous when he thought he could gain a political advantage, and carried out the ultimate consequences might be to the country at large, though he was quite anxious enough to foresee them in most cases."

"But yet Sir Richard says: 'Still looking back, while I do not feel called upon to retract anything of word I have written or spoken concerning him, I am bound to admit that he may have had more excuses than I at one time supposed, and also that in several important matters he did, as a rule, try to do his duty.'"

The closing sentences of the interview, centering on Sir John's death are these: "He was decidedly courteous to Mr. Mackenzie after the latter's death, and that was in part a matter of policy. I think it was also due to the respect he felt for his courage and integrity which he was quite capable of appreciating. He had one considerable merit, in that he rarely canted about the purity of his motives or made much pretence of being better than he was. In his last campaign he certainly took his life in his hands, and what is more, he knew quite well the risk he was running, and he no doubt that his expectations at that occasion were at least the proximate cause of his death, and that it might fairly be said of him that whatever were his faults he died full knightly in his harness."

Worth of Matter. This necessarily compressed review only indicates the wealth of matter embodied in these fascinating reminiscences. They are the work of a man of affairs of exceptional capacity and ability, who lived thru the best of his country's history, and who, presenting the sittings of his reflective experiences with clear and distinct vision. Whether approving or disapproving his judgment of his contemporaries, none can deny that a thoughtful warrior ever donned arms in the field of Canadian politics than Sir Richard Cartwright, who in this book of reminiscences continues to fight from his grave.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 20. — The Georgian Bay Power Company, which a few years ago started to develop Eugenia Falls as a power proposition, have disposed of their property and their small power house at the falls to the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Eugenia Falls is on the Beaver River and is situated about 35 miles from Owen Sound. The Hydro-Electric Commission will place propositions before Owen Sound and Meaford at an early date, and it is understood that they intend to supply a current from Eugenia Falls. Engineers report that about 8000 h.p. can be developed from this waterfall.

SIR WILFRID IS 71  
Conservative Join Liberals in Congratulating Old Chieflain.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today quietly celebrated his 71st birthday. Felicitations and congratulations were received from England and France, the United States and Canada. The "old chief," as he is now almost universally called, did not permit the occasion to interfere with his work and was hard at work in his office the greater part of the day.

Conservative and Liberal members called to offer congratulations. Sir Wilfrid is in fine health and spirits.

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## The Toronto World's PROVERB CONTEST

Now Only Half Over

HERE ARE THE SPECIAL OFFERS—WHICH ONE DO YOU ACCEPT?

<p><b>This Offer for Non-Contestants</b></p> <p>25 PICTURES and COUPONS FREE</p> <p>Daily World three months. 75c World's Proverb Book ..... 50c (Containing all correct answers.)</p> <p>Proverb Pictures and Coupons No. 1 to 25, inclusive ..... 41c</p> <p>Total value .. \$166c</p> <p>Special Offer NO. 1 A one dollar and sixty-six cent value</p> <p>FOR \$1.25 Ten days only.</p> <p>Contest Manager: Enclosed find \$1.25, as per above Offer No. 1, which please send to Name ..... Address .....</p> <p>This offer expires Nov. 27, 1912.</p>	<p><b>For Those Who Have Not Purchased the Proverb Book</b></p> <p>15 PICTURES and COUPONS FREE</p> <p>World's Proverb Book ..... 50c Containing all correct answers.</p> <p>Any six Proverb Pictures and Coupons (Five Daily and one Sunday). Any 15 Proverb Pictures and Coupons (Thirteen Daily and two Sunday). ..... 25c</p> <p>Total value .. 50c</p> <p>Special Offer NO. 2 An Eighty-three cent value</p> <p>FOR 60c Ten days only.</p> <p>Contest Manager: Enclosed find 60c, as per above Offer No. 2, which please send to Name ..... Address .....</p> <p>This offer expires Nov. 27, 1912.</p>	<p><b>Open to All Contestants</b></p> <p>46 PICTURES and COUPONS 50c</p> <p>Choice of any thirty-nine Daily Proverb Pictures and Coupons ..... 35c</p> <p>Choice of any seven Sunday Proverb Pictures and Coupons ..... 35c</p> <p>Total value .. 70c</p> <p>Special Offer NO. 3 A Seventy-four cent value</p> <p>FOR 50c Ten days only.</p> <p>Contest Manager: Enclosed find 50c, as per above Offer No. 3, which please send to Name ..... Address .....</p> <p>This offer expires Nov. 27, 1912.</p>
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Extra back numbers when not purchased through the special offers are 1c for the Daily and 5c for the Sunday—adding 1c postage for every ten numbers to be sent by mail.

### You Can't Afford to Miss This—Enter Now

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

## TORONTO WORLD'S Proverb Contest

\$5,000 IN PRIZES

Began Oct. 3rd. Last Picture Dec. 16th

NO. 50 PICTURE Represents the Following Proverb:

Name .....

No. .... Street .....

City or Town .....

DO NOT SEND IN ANSWERS UNTIL AFTER LAST PICTURE IS PUBLISHED.

What Well-Known English Proverb Does This Picture Represent?



TORONTO WORLD'S PROVERB PICTURE, NO. 50

### Rules Governing the Contest

The Toronto World Proverb Contest is a test of skill and diligence, designed to encourage thought and research on the part of the young, and provide a pleasant mental diversion for everyone.

Every day, for a period of seventy (70) days, there will appear in the Toronto Daily and Sunday World, an illustration, cartoon or other representation of a commonly used and well-known English proverb.

The Toronto Daily World will award PRIZES AGGREGATING OVER \$5000 IN VALUE to readers of the Daily and Sunday World who send in the correct or nearest correct answers to the entire series of illustrations. The first proverb picture was published in The Daily World, Thursday, Oct. 3. The last will be published on Dec. 16.

The correct answers, to serve as a basis of awards, are being selected according to their common use by the contest manager and their representativeness of the Daily and Sunday World, and will shortly be placed under seal in a Safety Deposit Vault.

The list of correct answers will remain under seal until called for by the judges, whose names will be announced in due course, and who will have full control of the examination of the answers and awarding of the prizes.

The correct answers are included in The Toronto World's Book of English Proverbs, which is published as a guide and reference for contestants in the contest.

To compete for the prizes, contestants need only to supply the proverbs represented by the illustrations that will appear daily, and send in their answers at the close of the contest, according to the rules. The person sending the correct or nearest correct list of answers to the entire series of seventy-five (75) illustrations will be awarded the first prize. The person sending in the second nearest correct list of answers will receive the second prize, etc., etc. Entry may be made any time before the contest is entirely closed. Rules follow:

- The Toronto World's Proverb Contest is open to all readers of the Daily and Sunday World in Canada, except employees of The Daily and Sunday World, and members of their families. Anyone not exempted as above mentioned may enter the contest by simply becoming a regular reader of The Toronto Daily and Sunday World.
- Contestants must write the Proverbs represented by the illustrations and which will appear on the Daily and Sunday World every day during the Contest. Answers must be written with pen, pencil, or typewriter and arranged in any manner to suit the contestant.
- Each picture represents only one proverb. Where contestants are not sure of the correct answer, they may represent, they will be permitted to send five (5) answers (not more) to each picture's illustration. If the correct answer is given, incorrect answers will not count against a contestant.
- Only one answer may be written upon a single coupon. Extra coupons must be used for additional answers and all coupons of the same number must be kept together in making up the list.
- Different members of a family may compete in the contest, but only one prize will be awarded to any one family or household, and only one set of answers will be accepted from any individual contestant.
- Answers must not be sent in until the last proverb illustration has been printed. After the last picture has been printed, contestants must arrange their coupons in numerical order, fasten them securely together and deliver or mail (in a neat, flat package not folded or rolled), daily addressed to the Contest Manager, The Toronto World, Toronto, Canada, within the time specified in the following table. The time of receiving answers will have no effect upon the awarding of the prizes with this exception. All answers must be delivered at the Office of the Toronto World or bear postmark of mailing, if not later than midnight, December 16, 1912, twelve days after the last of the pictures is published.
- The prizes will be awarded to readers who send in the correct or nearest correct set of answers to the entire series of seventy-five (75) Proverb illustrations.
- Contestants must send a list of two (2) or more persons, the contestant sending in the nearest correct set of answers will be declared the winner, and the names of the contestants submit the same number of correct answers upon the same number of coupons the same number of the prize or prizes shared for the equally divided among these contestants.
- In making the awards, the judges will be permitted to stamp (with rubber stamp) or abbreviate his or her name on the space allotted for same, and omit the full address from the greater majority of such blanks. PROVIDED THAT SUCH FULL NAME AND FULL ADDRESS OFFICE ADDRESS IS plainly and legibly written upon the FIRST SIX AND LAST SIX BLANKS of the set.
- Where a set of answers is securely fastened together the contestant will be permitted to stamp (with rubber stamp) or abbreviate his or her name on the space allotted for same, and omit the full address from the greater majority of such blanks. PROVIDED THAT SUCH FULL NAME AND FULL ADDRESS OFFICE ADDRESS IS plainly and legibly written upon the FIRST SIX AND LAST SIX BLANKS of the set.
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