

cations with the interior are carried on by the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

In public buildings Goderich is not so rich as some of its neighbours. This may be the result of the devotion of the inhabitants to business matters, to the neglect of art. No doubt, immersed in the cares of salt-boring, wheat-growing and fishing, they have learned to prefer the *utile* to the *dulce*, and the consequence is that the only public building of any note is the Court House, of which a view appears in these pages. This building stands in the centre of the town, and is surrounded by a small park-like enclosure which at first glance brings to mind the Court House and Champ de Mars in Montreal. With commendable taste the town fathers have planted the park with maple-trees, thereby converting what might have been an unsightly spot into a pleasant, shady summer resort, adding much to the beauty of the town and improving not a little the appearance of the Court House. A second illustration shows the Salt Block.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, 12th August, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.											
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Su.,	Aug. 6.	68°	78°	72°	84°	56°	70°	30.05	30.05	30.06	30.06	30.06	30.06
M.,	" 7.	74°	82°	76°	85°	58°	71°	30.27	30.28	30.21	30.21	30.21	30.21
Tu.,	" 8.	77°	85°	79°	88°	60°	73°	29.95	29.86	29.81	29.81	29.81	29.81
W.,	" 9.	70°	73°	68°	74°	58°	66°	30.05	30.03	30.12	30.12	30.12	30.12
Th.,	" 10.	71°	79°	75°	79°	53°	66°	30.22	30.21	30.19	30.19	30.19	30.19
Fri.,	" 11.	73°	81°	77°	82°	55°	68°	30.20	29.17	30.11	30.11	30.11	30.11
Sat.,	" 12.	68°	72°	75°	73°	55°	64°	30.34	30.33	30.33	30.33	30.33	30.33

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Aug. 20.	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Herrick born, 1591. Duke of Richmond, Governor, died, 1819. The Châlons camp abandoned by the French, 1870.
MONDAY,	" 21.	Lady Wortley Montague died, 1762. Prince of Wales landed at Quebec, 1860.
TUESDAY,	" 22.	Warren Hastings died, 1818. George Stephenson died, 1848.
WEDNESDAY,	" 23.	Sir Astley Cooper born, 1768. Cuvier born, 1769. Treaty of Prague, 1866.
THURSDAY,	" 24.	St. Bartholomew, A.D. M. Count de Paris born, 1838. Victoria Bridge opened by the Prince of Wales, 1860.
FRIDAY,	" 25.	F. Gore, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, 1806. Watt died, 1819. Faraday died, 1867.
SATURDAY,	" 26.	Prince Albert born, 1819. Louis Philippe died, 1850. Attempt of Bazaine to break out of Metz, 1870.

THE TYNE CREW.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND HALIFAX REGATTAS.

Our readers are advised that the great yachting contests, coming off at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., will be attended, on behalf of the

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

by Mr. E. J. Russell, artist of St. John, who is without a rival as a

MARINE DRAUGHTSMAN,

either in Canada or the United States. The patrons of the

"NEWS"

may therefore depend upon accurate and life-like sketches of these interesting aquatic contests. Our illustrations will be produced with the

UTMOST PROMPTITUDE

consistent with exact execution and fidelity to the actual scenes.

News agents are advised to send in their orders early, to ensure a full supply for their customers, where extra copies may be wanted.

New literary attractions of absorbing interest are now in preparation for the letterpress columns of the *News*.

C. I. News Office,
Montreal, Aug. 12, 1871.

POOR MISS FINCH!

THE NEW STORY BY
WILKIE COLLINS,

Will appear in the *HEARTHSTONE* simultaneously with its publication in London.

The Proprietor of the *Hearthstone* having secured the exclusive right of its publication in serial form in this country, all parties encroaching on his rights by publishing or vending other periodicals containing the same, will be promptly prosecuted.

This notice is especially intended to warn

Canadian Newsdealers,

that they expose themselves to severe penalties by selling or distributing United States publications containing this Story.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

The vote in the House of Lords, carried by a majority of eighty, censuring the Government for having advised Her Majesty to exercise the Royal Prerogative in abolishing the Army Purchase system, is one of unusual significance. Is it a fresh faggot to the fire of democracy now blazing not only throughout England, but throughout Europe? Or, is it a wise exercise of an acknowledged power on the part of the Peers to assert their Parliamentary rights?

Unfortunately for Mr. Gladstone's Government, the answer in either case would be equally damnable. If the "popular" cause is to be helped by Ministerial policy, it can only be at the expense of those institutions which have heretofore given strength to the British Constitution.

On the other hand, if the censure of the Lords was just, then the action of the Government must have been wrong. In either case the Crown has been placed in a false position, and the Constitution, though not violated, strained to a degree which fearfully endangers its capacity for tension against future assaults. Almost every Peer of note, not personally connected with the Government, supported the censure; and that list includes most of the men who have been popular statesmen during the last thirty years and are not still sitting in the Commons, or called to their long account. To what desperate shifts will not Mr. Gladstone reduce his Ministry? Rather to what dangerous risks does he bring the very Constitution itself?

There is no question as to the technical legality of the step taken by the Crown on the responsibility of its advisers. But the power of the Crown in the case was analogous to that of the right of veto as against any act of Parliament. Its exercise, however, was even more arbitrary than in the case of veto which is now-a-days almost unheard of, because by abolishing the Purchase system, under Royal Warrant, a privilege was actually taken away, whereas in the case of veto there is simply something disallowed which Parliament had promised to give. The veto destroys no vested interests, the Royal Warrant abolishing Purchase does; and in this respect we venture to say the act is unprecedented during the Parliamentary history of the Empire since the supremacy of the Legislative body was fully acknowledged. Logically what the Crown permits, or concedes, may be taken away by the Crown. But when vested rights grow up under recognised practice then the power, whether Crown or Parliament, is bound in simple justice to make compensation. Here, however, we have the Crown arbitrarily destroying interests for which it had no means of making restitution. In this sense the ministry were clearly wrong in advising the issue of the Royal Warrant, inasmuch as they assumed—that the Warrant could not enforce—that Parliament would make good the deficiency. That, as a matter of fact, the House of Commons did endorse the plan of compensation proposed by the Government does not, in reason affect the question. Indeed, were the contrary principle admitted, all law would be practically nullified, save that which might be regarded as expedient for the time being. Virtually the Crown is compelled to ask the Legislature to condone its own act—a very humiliating position for the Crown—or it is necessitated to implore the interposition of the Legislature to complete what it had initiated, and thereby to proclaim its own impotence. On either horn of the dilemma we fail to see that the Government has done otherwise than degraded the dignity of the monarchical power.

Of the merits of the issue it is hardly necessary to speak. Purchase had its advantages, and it had its drawbacks. It was doomed, however, let us admit, by the will of the nation. Now, the practical question which Mr. Gladstone has raised comes to this: Can the action of the Sovereign, advised by the Ministry of the day, anticipate the judgment of Parliament? If so, what becomes of the independence of our legislative system? Granted that the Sovereign may not upset a statutory law; yet if the Sovereign may extinguish privileges having an actual money value without compensation, where is the limit to be set to the Royal Prerogative? Let us imagine that Mr. Gladstone, in these days of agrarian reform, were to take it into his head to restore the abbey, church and other lands confiscated and regranted by former Sovereigns, of their own Royal will and pleasure, where is the Act of Parliament to prevent him from carrying out his design? Nor do we think it either British law, or just doctrine, that a right or privilege once fairly acquired, can be destroyed even by the *ipse dixit* of the Sovereign without compensation.

But the worst feature of the case is in this that the act was a menace to the House of Lords, the very owner and conservator of Privilege. The Commons had passed the abolition of purchase in the army bill. The Lords, it was discovered, were recalcitrant, and so down came the Government with its thunderbolt of kingly power, thus setting the Crown and the Commons in antagonism with the House of Peers. How the Bradlaughs and Odgers must have rejoiced to see such a stab inflicted on the credit of the most venerable of hereditary legislative assemblies in Christendom? But we doubt if Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has gained much by the move, made, as it was, at a time to create the unseemly antagonism referred to. Why did not the Government advise the issue of the Royal Warrant before the introduction of the army bill? In that case Lords and Commons would have been treated alike,—but now it seems as if the Crown is the servant of the Commons while it is still master of the Lords. It is not surprising that such men as Derby, Russell and Cairns should condemn the Ministerial conduct

in the Chamber of Peers, or that their Lordships should resent the indignity put upon them by the large majority of eighty; but when such liberal thinkers and men so well skilled in constitutional law as Mr. Vernon Harcourt denounce the act; and when the Attorney-General has to confess, as he did in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, that the Queen had "practically" promised that she "wouldn't do it again," (boo hoo!), we are in great doubt whether it is really true that

"Britons never, never shall be slaves;"

or rather it appears that between the snobocrats and mobocrats the Britons are very nearly enslaved already. Let us hope that healthier ideas of Government will long prevail on this side of the ocean.

"THE WATER WE DRINK."

We have had occasion to record from time to time the capture of small fish in the pipes yielding the water supply and the presence of living organisms of a more or less obnoxious character therein. It follows that if the Montreal Reservoir is a breeding pond and a stock pond for fish, crustacea and worms, whose name is legion, it is also the watery grave of the large proportion which die therein. Not to mention to ears polite the indecent practices which have been made, when discovered, the subject of penalties before the Recorder, and the large amount of decaying vegetable matter introduced, every fall, by the drifting of fallen leaves, there remains a horrible source of contamination from the possibility of suicide or infanticide, against which the public require protection. That such an abuse is beyond the range of probability is set at rest by the following account of a suicide in Wales, which we quote from an English newspaper, and which fully supports our view that the Montreal Water Supply, to be wholesome and innocuous to the public, should be filtered through gravel and sand beds, and that the reservoirs should be so fenced in, and either wholly or partially covered, so as to protect them from many of their present sources of pollution. We commend the subject to the attentive consideration of the City Council, now that they are about to make an additional reservoir, and when arrangements for filtration and protection can be easily adopted. We trust that the example of the infatuated Welshman will suffice to establish these precautionary measures, and that we shall not have in the future to record the fishing out of the remains of human beings from any Canadian reservoir:—

"The town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, was thrown into an unwonted state of consternation on Saturday, in consequence of the discovery, in the great reservoir from which the inhabitants derive their supply of drinking water, of the dead body of a man in such an advanced state of decomposition as to render it impossible but that the water must have become seriously contaminated. A little inquiry led to the identification of the body as that of a young man about thirty years old, named David Evans, a native of Breconshire, and a carter in the service of a contractor named Wiltshire. He was first missed about a fortnight ago, and it was feared at the time that he had gone away from his residence with the intention of destroying himself. As soon as the discovery was made, great alarm was produced amongst the townspeople, who had, of course, been using the water for cooking, tea-making, and other domestic purposes. A general meeting of the inhabitants was forthwith called, to consider what steps it would be best to take under circumstances so unusual and alarming. It was felt that at all hazards the reservoir ought to be completely drained of its contents, and a resolution to that effect was proposed and carried. It was also resolved that such steps ought to be taken as would guard the town from all chances of another such occurrence, and a resolution was come to for surrounding the reservoir with an iron fence at least seven feet high."

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ALBION, An International Journal, New York, P. Wilson.—The *Albion* is one of the few American newspapers that possess an interest for the Canadian reader. Indeed it is less of a newspaper than a review, partaking to some extent of the nature and style of the *Saturday Review*. In its pages will be found, week after week, a collection of readable articles on general subjects, for, unlike the generality of American organs, it does not confine itself to matters of little interest outside the territory of the United States, but embraces, in one comprehensive grasp, questions of universal interest. Each number contains, in addition to these, an admirably compiled summary of the topics of the day, with explanatory comments, to which is added a fair amount of light literature of a high class. The *Albion* is now in the fiftieth year of its existence, and is, from the nature and tone of its articles, *par excellence* a paper for Canadians.

ANNUAIRE DE L'UNIVERSITE LAVAL POUR L'ANNEE ACADEMIQUE, 1871-2, p.p. 159. Quebec: Augustin Côté et Cie.—The calendar of Laval University for the current year contains a large amount of interesting information relative to the institution, together with lists of its officers, professors and students. Sixty-four pages are devoted to a biography of the late Archbishop Baillargeon, from the pen of Mr. C. E. Legaré.

THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA, by the Rev. J. D. Borthwick; Montreal, J. B. Rolland & Fils.—This little work answers all the purposes for which it was intended. It is eminently a child's text-book, in which the information is