

course, it is generally followed in social circles.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., in the rooms of the Institut Canadien, St. John st., which were placed at the disposal of the Society for the occasion. Although the weather was very unfavourable, and the streets of the city—as is usual when rainy days occur, just at the time when the accumulated snow and ice of the past winter are about to disappear—were in a wretched state, a numerous assembly, including ladies, met to hear the reading of what was understood to be the last paper of the winter course. The chair was occupied by Dr. Miles, President of the Geographical Society of Quebec for the current year, and, the meeting having been called to order, proceedings commenced with the transaction of routine business.

Among those present were: The Consul-General of France, A. Lefavre, Esq; the Vice-Consul of France, C. R. Des Hles, Esq; the Consul of the United States, J. N. Wasson, Esq; the Chancellor of the Spanish Consulate, R. de la Cueva, Esq; Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G.; Messrs. Errol Lindsay, E. T. Fletcher, Crawford Lindsay, Recording Secretary; A. G. Tourangeau, &c. Dr. Louis Girard was elected an associate member, on motion of E. T. Fletcher, Esq. seconded by Crawford Lindsay, Esq. Louis J. C. Fiset, Esq., was proposed as an associate member; Ovide Frechette, Esq., was proposed by E. T. Fletcher, Esq., and seconded by Errol Lindsay, Esq. The President announced that His Excellency the Count de Premio Real was unfortunately unable to be present, owing to temporary indisposition, and he, therefore, called upon Mr. F. de Kastner to read the Count's lecture on the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Mr. de Kastner, Professor of French, stated he was deputed by the Consul-General for Spain to read his paper, a synopsis of which is appended. The preliminary remarks of the lecturer explained a chart exhibited, showing the geographical position of the islands under consideration, Newfoundland, the Atlantic coasts of British North America, and parts of the interior of the continent. The forms of the islands, on a larger scale, were represented separately in the upper, right hand corner of the map. Then followed some general observations on these islands, commenting on their being the remains of a great French Empire on this continent, and, notwithstanding their small extent and inclemency of climate, they were rich in natural resources. The second part of the lecture consisted of the history and geography of the islands, giving a chronological resumé of them since the conquest by England; also, particulars as to their situation, population, area, climate, resources, crops, and physical geography. Part three embraced five chapters on the fisheries—the first of which treated on the cod, its fecundity and voracity, manner of fishing it, salting, smoking, and otherwise preparing it for market; the origin of the cod fishery; the Basques. Then followed conjecture as to the possibility of exhausting the cod fisheries, and continued on the different means employed for the capture of the cod—deep-sea lines, seines, &c. Reference was made to the Hon. Mr. Fortin's speeches on the fisheries, and the lecturer charged seriously those who are draining the natural resources, and whose work will ruin the fisheries if necessary measures are not taken by legislation to check them. The lecturer then proceeded with an account of the manufacture of cod-liver oil, &c. Then followed statistics of the fisheries—the bounty given by France; the value of the fisheries—three-fifths of the cod fish imported into France received from St. Pierre, being at least 15,000,000 kilogrammes per annum. An interesting chapter was devoted to the fishery rights as codod by the Treaty of Utrecht and

subsequent confirmation; also French fishery reserves. The fourth part treated of the trade of the Islands, commencing with their trade relations with France and Spain—France supplies outfit and clothing for fishermen. Description of the goods furnished. Spain furnishes the Islands with salt. The commerce of the Islands with Canada and Newfoundland was then taken up. Exports from Canada and Newfoundland to the Islands and their values. Agricultural products occupy the first place, animals the second, then manufactures, then forests and mines. The nature of products exported from the Provinces of Canada, more especially from Quebec.—After excuses made for length of statistical particulars, as the lecturer said he was unable to be in this instance as laconic as a Quaker, the lecture proceeded, showing the value of imports from different Provinces and enumerating them. The fifth part spoke of the navigation of the Islands—their shipping tonnage, number of men employed—the ports in trade relations with the Islands, particularly Halifax, Baddeck and Sydney, C. B., and means of increasing the trade. Chapter 2 of Part V contained mention of Mr. Mazier, Spanish Vice-Consul at St. Pierre, and of interchange of courtesies with the Count de Saint Phalle, the Governor of the Colony. St. Pierre is a place of refuge for shipwrecked mariners. The lecture ended with calling attention to the Islands as particularly interesting to the French, they forming a French Colony. The paper was listened to with great attention throughout and frequently applauded. It was very exhaustive and evinced very careful preparation and much research. At its conclusion, Mr. Lefavre proposed a vote of thanks to the Count de Premio-Real for his interesting paper, which was carried, and thanks were voted to Mr. de Kastner for his able reading of the same. The proceedings terminated after it had been declared by the President that the lecture would be printed in the Transactions of the Society.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MADISON SQUARE TRAGEDY.—Rarely has a charitable or social entertainment been interrupted in a more tragical manner than was the Hahnemann Hospital Fair, New York, on the evening of April 21. About nine o'clock, while nearly two thousand people were gathered in Madison Square Garden—a building which has been used for public entertainments for several years—a portion of the western wall fell, owing to causes not yet definitely ascertained. Three persons were instantly killed, another was fatally wounded, and twenty-two received injuries more or less severe.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL AT BRUSSELS.—The formal engagement and betrothal of the Archduke Rodolph, Crown Prince of the Empire of Austria and Kingdom of Hungary, to Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of the King of the Belgians, is an event of interest among European Courts. The Archduke Rodolph "proposed" in person to Princess Stéphanie of Belgium at an evening party given in his honour at the Château de Laeken, on March 7th. Among the amusements provided for their Majesties' guests was a concert in the magnificent conservatory attached to the palace. Matters had been so arranged that, when the company were conducted from the saloon to the Winter Garden, the Archduke and the Princess were left together *à tête-à-tête* for a few minutes. As soon as they were alone the Crown Prince approached Her Royal Highness with a low and formal obeisance, saying, "Madame, will you take me for a husband?" to which plain question the Princess simply replied, curtseying deeply, "Yes, your Imperial Highness." "Your Royal Highness' answer makes me supremely happy," observed the Archduke. "And I," rejoined Princess Stéphanie, "promise that I will do my duty towards you under all circumstances." The youthful pair, arm-in-arm, joined the royal circle in the Winter Garden; and the Archduke, leading his fair companion up to her father, addressed King Leopold as follows: "Sire, I have, with Your Majesty's permission, begged Princess Stéphanie to bestow her hand upon me. It is my happy privilege to inform you that my petition has been granted." "I rejoice, Monseigneur," replied the King, "to greet you as my son-in-law." The Princess embraced her mother, and immediately afterwards the betrothal was announced to the assembled company.

In a Paris salon: "Do you know that young man whose hand you just took?" "Yes." "He is seen everywhere—in the Bois, in the theatres. Who is he?" "What does he do?" "He doesn't do anything. He is a *chargé d'affaires*."

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

No. III.

The first Exhibition of the Canadian Academy of Arts, at Ottawa, has not occasioned that amount of comment which its importance should entitle it to. Few Hamiltonians availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Ottawa at the time, and the Exhibition was but meagrely described in the daily press; consequently, many of the people are scarcely aware that a National Canadian Academy of Art, however humble it may be, is now an established fact.

For various reasons, which could be enumerated here, if it was necessary, the bulk of the people do not take much interest in art. The goddess of agriculture seems to have been its sole custodian up to the present, and although a visit to what is termed the "fine art department" of some of the agricultural exhibitions, may not have been very inspiring, still, to the humble efforts of these exhibitions must be attributed much of the credit that the flickering flame has not been snuffed out altogether. Hamilton is now nearly half a century old, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of a public acknowledgment of the importance of art. No monuments (outside of the cemetery), no ornamental park (except a little flower patch in King street), no art gallery, no pictures, no critics; not the slightest effort put forward towards educating the eye and the taste of the masses. Occasionally, a copy of some celebrated work is exhibited in a picture-framer's window on James street, and that is the only opportunity the hungry ones have of studying it. The amount of support extended, for years back, to the only portrait painter, was not sufficient to keep him out of the hospital; the excellent works of the two or three landscape painters, as well as the water-colour sketches of a well-known local artist, meet with but meagre financial reward, and, as for amateur artists, there are not half-a-dozen in the city. The amount of encouragement extended has not engendered an ambition to excel as artists. There are, of course, a few wealthy citizens who are connoisseurs, and delight to adorn their homes with beautiful works of art, and it is very gratifying to those, as well as to all who are anxious about an artistic trait in the national character, to find reproduced in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS some of the best works of Canadian artists, as well as the works of celebrated foreigners. It enables the interested to note and compare the progress of the development of what may be termed Canadian Art. There can be no doubt but that the Canadian Academy will be a great incentive, and the next few years will see a wonderful advancement in general art.

Speaking of the development theory reminds me of a story told to me by a friend, who is engaged in the insurance business. Some years ago he was called in to adjust a claim for loss, sustained by an old-established, but rather eccentric merchant, in consequence of fire. Everything was burnt up, except some of the office books, and the most important one saved was the old ledger. In this he found what he laughingly called the evidence of a "growth of sentiment." Turning over the musty old leaves which recorded the business transactions of the old gentleman in his earlier days, he noticed, every now and then, a big black mark beside a customer's name.

"What does that mean?" he asked. "O! that is the way I had of showing that the man was dead," was the reply.

Turning over to a few years later, he was startled to find an underscore to some poor fellows' names, which read, "drowned," "killed on the railway," etc. Continuing on, he observed the gradual growth of sentiment in the old man until, at length, he came upon names surrounded by the following obituary: "Died, highly respected."

Hamilton. W. F. McM. (To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, April 26.—The Albanians seem determined to resist the cession of territory to Montenegro.—General Bovel, aide-de-camp to Don Carlos, is to be tried for stealing the Pretender's decorations, at Milan.—The Irish Land League has issued a manifesto, in which it proposes to buy up land and create a peasant proprietary.—General Stewart's victory at Ghuznee is looked upon by the Indian press as virtually ending the campaign in Afghanistan.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh will distribute the *Constellation's* cargo in South Galway. He is showing much attention to the American officers.—Some thieves exploded a quantity of dynamite at the Monaco Casino, in the hopes of stealing during the confusion. Fortunately no one was injured.—An almost bloodless, but to them important, victory, has been won by the Chilians, who threaten to blockade and bombard Callao. Later news state that Callao has been blockaded and minor ports have been made ports of entry by the Peruvian Government.

TUESDAY, April 27.—The Marquis of Ripon has been appointed Viceroy of India.—France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations.—Russia is preventing the exportation of corn from Kuldja to Kashgar.—Hamburg has returned a Socialist to the Reichstag by a large majority.—Russia is visited with a plague and a famine in some of her provinces.—It is rumoured that the Liberal Government intend to convert Consols into 2½ per cent. stock.—The Samoa bill has been defeated in the German Reichstag, and it is feared Bismarck will resign.—A workman has been arrested, suspected as the author of the explosion at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.—The Moderate Home Rulers have adopted a series of resolutions identical with those passed at a meeting in 1874.—A coalition is being

formed in the Italian House to overthrow the Cairoli Ministry. It is likely to prove successful.—Turkish troops are being hurried to Scutari, but our despatches leave us in the dark as to wherefor this mobilization takes place.—It is said that the celebrated Bishop of Angers, Mgr. Frappel, will be a candidate for the seat vacated in the Chamber of Deputies by the death of M. de Kerjegu.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.—General Ross has won a victory at Hyderabad.—The Czar will grant a partial amnesty on his birthday.—The two thousand guineas have been won by Petronel.—The moderate Home Rulers have seceded from the Parnellites.—Russia is about to reduce the number of her sailors on home service.—It is said Lord Carlingford will be British Ambassador at Constantinople.—The outgoing and incoming Ministries went to Windsor Castle yesterday.—DeLesseps has had an interview with President Grey about the Panama Canal. In the Blackburn district, 25,000 weavers threaten to strike for an increase, in a fortnight.—The Duke of Marlborough has left Dublin amidst demonstrations of sympathy from all parts of the country.—The Duc de Padoue, a former minister of Napoleon III., is to be prosecuted for voting twice at different places in a late election.—Bismarck is much exercised over the election of a Socialist at Hamburg. He contemplates dissolving the Reichstag shortly.—Russia is beginning to show toleration to the dissenters; the churches of the Old Believers have been re-opened after forty years.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia's, and Prince Gortschakoff's bad state of health, is engrossing the attention of the German Court.—The total number of immigrants who have arrived in New York during the month is 3,211. This makes the largest number in any single month in the history of the Republic.

THURSDAY, April 29.—In England, Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn is to be succeeded by Judge Blackburn.—At a riotous meeting of the Land League held in Dublin, Parrell was roughly handled.—Abdurrahman Khan is ready to discard Russian influence and to submit to General Roberts.—The Government budget bill has been rejected in Italy, and the Ministry have, in consequence, resigned.—A certain number of commissions in the British Line Regiments will be open to competition by the Kingston cadets.—The new British Parliament was opened yesterday in an unusually quiet fashion. The proceedings were purely formal.—A bottle has been picked up purporting to contain a message from the sinking *Atalanta*, but it is considered to be a discreditable hoax.—The Ballot Act expires this year, and the new British Parliament will be called upon to discuss certain modifications concerning it.—The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador's position in England has become untenable, owing to his having spoken scornfully of Mr. Gladstone.—Montenegro accuses Turkey of connivance with the Arnauts, and demands that the territory granted to her by the convention be at once ceded.—An interpellation on the decrees of the 29th March against unauthorized religious communities, will take place next Monday, in the French Chamber of Deputies.

FRIDAY, April 30.—Foreign Jews are to be expelled from Russia.—Earl Cowper is the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—The One Thousand Guineas have been won by Elizabeth.—Russia is renewing diplomatic relations with Mexico.—The Czar's birthday was celebrated at St. Petersburg, yesterday.—The Queen is to be invested with the Siamese Order of the White Elephant.—The Czarevitch has publicly declared that Russia's unhappy state is due to the Princess Dolgorouki, a lady high in favour with the Czar.—The Chinese and Russian fleets in the Pacific are being strengthened. It is said that China is receiving aid from American navy and army officers.—In the British House of Commons yesterday, Charles Bradlaugh, the atheistic and Republican member for Northampton, refused to take the customary oath, denying God, and declining to swear allegiance to the Throne.

SATURDAY, May 1.—King Humbert has dissolved the Italian Chambers.—Callao has been bombarded with effect by the Chilean squadron.—Prince Bismarck's physicians have again imperatively ordered his retirement.—Princess Clotilde is about to return to Paris to reside with her husband, Prince Napoleon.—General Stewart has assumed the supreme command at Cabul, and Mahomed Jan has finally surrendered.—A terrible gunpowder explosion, followed by loss of life, has taken place in Pantin, an eastern suburb of Paris.—Their R. H. Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick are to be attached to the flying squadron, which is, *inter alia*, to visit the dependencies of the Empire.—H. R. H. Prince Leopold is in a delicate state of health, and Her Majesty is, therefore, anxious that Canadian hospitality should not be extended too lavishly to him.

GENERAL GRANT reached Egypt, Illinois, on the 16th inst., and made a comparatively long speech, in which he declared that, if united, the people of that country will make the grandest and most glorious nation in the world.

THE *Academy* says that an important discovery has just been made by Mr. J. B. Marsh in the Record Office—viz., a prayer in the handwriting of Charles I., dated 1631, which turns out to be identical with the second prayer in the "Eikon Basilike."

Change of Time.

We would call the attention of our readers to the change of time on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, advertised in our columns to-day, to take effect on and after Monday, May 3rd. The increased facilities in train service and change of hours of arrival and departure to meet the requirements of business men, show that this favourite line continues to keep the comfort and interests of the travelling public always in view, and with magnificent Palace Cars on day trains, and Sleeping Cars on night trains, between Montreal and Quebec, we may expect that increased travel and revenue will reward their efforts.

Bogus and Counterfeit.

There is no genuine Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada, except by Hop Bitters Mfg Co., of Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff made by others or elsewhere. Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine made.