



FORT SIMPSON.—This engraving shows on the left the post and wharf of the Hudson's Bay Company. The post was erected in 1834, and has seen many a stirring spectacle in the days when the Indians were still numerous and ferocious. At the back of the Indian village may be seen the Methodist Mission, which has civilized the people to the number of about 700. The building with a spire, by the waterside, is a fire hall, raised by the Indians, who also built the little trestle bridge to Village Island, from whence the view is taken. They have since erected a drill shed which cost \$2,500.

FORT SIMPSON, FROM REAR OF VILLAGE.—This view, taken from the back of the village, shows Village Island, with its cemetery full of marble monuments, the splendid harbour, which will probably be the terminus of the next transcontinental railway, and, in the distance, the mountains of the Alaska coast, 16 miles away. The lower picture represents the interior of the Hudson's Bay post—the residence on the right and the store beyond, both strong log buildings.

FORT SIMPSON, LOOKING ACROSS THE HEAD OF THE BAY.—The chief mountain in the river is McNeill, probably named after the first captain of the first steamer of the North Pacific, the venerable "Beaver," which for 50 years gathered her cargoes of furs at the various stations, and fought Indians, and ran on reefs all through the middle of the century. Mount McNeill, 4,300 feet, is the Ararat of this region, and is the place where, according to the Indian traditions, the survivors of the great deluge landed.

THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL.—This is the extremity of the inland waters of the great Archipelago of the N. W. Coast. From here to Puget Sound extend a thousand miles of extraordinary scenery, channels that would belt the world, fully thirty thousand islands, and a score of gigantic fiords penetrating the Cascade Range for upwards of a hundred miles. From this point it is but thirty miles to the navigable waters of the Yukon system, and as it is about the 59th parallel of north latitude there is no night in midsummer and very little day in midwinter.

A GATHERING OF 500 INDIANS AT TSA-WA-TEE, TRAVELLING ON ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOATS.—In the background may be seen some of the majestic slopes of the Cascade Mountains, for the fiords of the British Columbia coasts penetrate into the very heart of the system. This scenery has hitherto defied the efforts of the photographer, and has never been portrayed by any artist. The heights are so near and the snow so glaring that photography is completely baffled. An area of the sea a mile or two broad, two hundred fathoms deep, and shut in directly by mountains of a mile and a half of vertical height, presents features of a scenery not approached in grandeur elsewhere.

WOMEN WITH ARTIFICIALLY DEFORMED SKULLS, QUATSINO SOUND, WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—It is customary among the Vancouver tribes, which are still almost entirely savage and heathen, to deform the skulls of female infants during the first year or two. Slaves are not so treated, as the deformity signifies social standing. The deformity varies in the several tribes, some being dome-headed, and some flat-headed. It does not appear that the brain is seriously injured by the practice. Some of the women here are painted (black or red), which is commonly done to keep off flies and mosquitoes, and to preserve the skin. A blackened face with women is a sign of mourning, and among men, of war.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY BASEBALL CLUB.—Baseball in its present highly developed form presents few features of resemblance to the old English game of rounders from which it claims honoured descent. In the States it has risen to the unquestioned dignity of unrestricted national preference, holding equal sway with the son of the humble artisan or that of the commercial magnate. The distinctive traits and governing impulses of a people can often be discerned by a close study of the field of play. Cricket reflects the sturdy, undeviating character of the mighty British host, and baseball as faithfully portrays the dominant features of American life. In the present bustle and hurried activity of absorbing commercial concerns, the American cannot afford to lounge through a two days' game of cricket, and therefore his plastic power of invention has adopted something conformable with surrounding conditions. As every day he is confronted with emergencies brooking no delay, as every day his mind is called upon to decide with lightning rapidity upon some business venture of dazzling prospective, so in his national game no time is given for dallying, the play being decidedly fast and affording full facilities for the training and display of quick-witted action. In time to come, when the national pulse beats more slowly, when the feverish anxiety for shekels has somewhat abated, a less speedy game will no doubt be substituted to accord with modified requirements, but until then baseball will certainly hold its vantage ground. When, a few years back, efforts were made to introduce baseball as a worthy aspirant for the patronage of the athletic devotees of Toronto University, the foreign im-

portation was not greeted with that cordial hospitality usually extended to wholesome pastimes by college men. No very kindly feelings were evinced for a game so decidedly of Yankee origin, whose exponents were in the main confined to professionals, and whose record could not claim the proud traditions and wealth of association that pertain to cricket, and even football. Baseball did not come with the stamp of old-country approval to recommend it to those who, in matters of choice, were still powerfully influenced by conservative attachments for anything of a pronounced English flavour. The attitude of a university towards a game is to be considered of prime importance, as affecting not merely its popularity, but its very existence; for it is well known that the newly-invented pastime's longevity is determined by the reception accorded it in the college world. The fact, therefore, that Ontario's provincial university has unmistakably taken baseball under its sheltering wings is significant of its future success in Ontario, as it may be reasonably expected that Queen's, Victoria and other colleges will follow suit, and that a provincial, inter-collegiate league may be called into existence at no distant date. Last year the 'Varsity Club eclipsed all its former efforts by boldly venturing on a tour to the States. With true Canadian ambition, the club was desirous of tackling the Yankee at his national pastime in his native stronghold. The trip was a happy success, only one defeat being encountered at the hands of the Americans, viz., from Brown University. This reverse, however, did not operate as a check to the spirited enthusiasm of the Canadian collegians; for, although the Brown-Varsity game at Providence was called in the eighth inning to allow the visitors to connect with a train, on which they travelled all night and until noon of next day in order to arrive at Ithaca for the contest with Cornell University, and, although they were necessarily fatigued with their long ride, they had sufficient energy left to administer a sound drubbing to their opponents. The other victories were at Peterborough, Cobourg, Oswego, Kingston and Lockport. The game with Amherst University was prevented by rain, and at Galt the 'Varsity men left the field through dissatisfaction with the decision of the home umpire. The tour, therefore, resulted in six wins, two defeats and one game drawn. The club will take a more extensive tour this year, and will probably arrange dates with Kingston, Ottawa College, Montreal, and the Universities of Vermont, Amherst, Brown, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wesleyan and Columbia.—S. D. S.

TSA-WA-TEE, A VILLAGE AT THE HEAD OF KNIGHT INLET, OF THE KWAGIWUTL NATION.—Cannibal rites have been practised within recent years at this very remote village. On the right is the range of huts in strong contrast to the Haida houses. Above the nearest tall crest pole may be seen, and on the left the roof-tree and a column of an old and now ruined chief's house.

MISS ANNIE LAMPMAN, PIANISTE.—The talented young Canadian whose portrait is given in this number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, was born in the fair Province of Ontario, in the village of Morpeth, County of Kent, where her father, an English Church clergyman, resided. Miss Lampman at an early age showed remarkable talent for music, and after receiving the best tuition it is possible to obtain in this country, spent two years in Leipzig under the instruction of that finest of piano masters and distinguished critic, Herr Martin Krause. During these years she made such advance that she was able before leaving Germany to appear in concert before what must be considered the most severely critical audience in the world. The unprejudiced criticisms of the Leipzig papers show that her playing was not found wanting in any respect. Her style is exceedingly pure, possessing the qualities of vigour and vivacity, and her tone is remarkable for strength and clearness. Since her return to Canada she has given concerts in Quebec and Ottawa with a success corresponding to her nature, gifts and conscientious devotion to her art. F. Pfuhl, the musical critic of the *Leipzig Tageblatt*, wrote a notice of Miss Lampman in that journal, in the course of which he said: "Miss Lampman proved herself to be a richly endowed and thoroughly schooled pianiste, who combines clearness of execution and rhythmic precision with a delicate touch and full tone. The A minor concerto of Greig, with its piquant rhythms in their bold characteristic setting was played by the pianiste with a fineness and a smoothness in the passage which one rejoiced at the more as sensational bravura remained in the background. This extremely praiseworthy performance was followed by a veritable gem of execution—crystal clearness and warmth of feeling distinguished Miss Lampman's rendering of the Rondo of Bach. It rippled as refreshingly as a mountain stream. . . . She played the Nocturne (B major) Chopin, with delightful tenderness, and a really poetic conception. The expressive cantilena which was conjured from the Bluthner Grand, marks out an appointed path for the young pianiste's talent. She can become a Chopin player of the first rank. That her individuality is shown to best advantage in the tender and delicate, was again made evident in Liszt's Paraphrase of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, where the episode of the Elves was played with an unusual lightness of touch, giving it a sprightly fantastic character. The audience bestowed hearty applause on the excellent pianiste." Bernhard Vogel, in the *Nachrichten*; Bernhard Seuberlich, in the *General Anzeiger*, of the same city, and C. Reinhold, in the *Hallesche Zeitung*, wrote equally favourable critiques of Miss Lampman's execution. The Canadian press has justly hailed her since her return as a gifted daughter of Canada, who is a credit to her mother-

land. Miss Lampman is a sister of Archibald Lampman, author of "Among the Millet," a review of which, from the *London Academy*, appeared not long since in THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.—Archibald Lampman was born on the seventeenth of November, 1861, at the little village of Morpeth, on the shore of Lake Erie. Situated in the County of Kent, on what is known as the Talbot road, the poet's birth-place is in the very garden of Canada, surrounded on every side by productive farms and rich fringing lands. His parents were both of German families which came to New England in the middle of the last century. At the outbreak of the War of Independence his father's family removed to Canada. They were staunch U. E. Loyalists, and took an active part in the war of 1812. His mother was a Gesner, of the Gesner and Stewart families, well known in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lampman's father is a Church of England clergyman, and in the course of events he was removed from Morpeth in 1886, and was sent to the parish of Perry Town, in the County of Durham. This seemed like desolation after the richness and beauty of the County of Kent, and after a sojourn of about a year the place was found so uncongenial that the family, which now consisted of one boy and three girls, removed to Gore's Landing, on Rice Lake. Although this place may have been undesirable in some respects, it had the advantage of beautiful scenery, and it is doubtless responsible for some of Mr. Lampman's finest work. Here schooling was commenced at a private institution. After attending this school for some time he afterwards attended a public school. The family could never be considered well off, and it is chiefly owing to his mother, a woman of high ideals and of rare energy and bravery, that young Lampman was enabled to enjoy the best educational advantages that the country afforded. In 1876 he was sent to Trinity College school, Port Hope, which is modelled after the English public schools, and which is a preparatory institution for Trinity College, Toronto. Here he was very successful, taking many prizes, and in his last year was head boy at the school. In 1879 he entered Trinity College, Toronto, and, aided by the scholarships he obtained, he remained there until 1882, when he took the degree of B.A. with honours. At Trinity he was always foremost in literary matters, editing the college paper, writing constantly in both prose and verse for that and another college journal. After graduating, Mr. Lampman accepted the assistant mastership of the Orangeville high school, and although fitted for such a position by his learning, he found the trials of the post unbearable. In January of 1883 he received an appointment in the Post Office Department, and removed to Ottawa, where he continues to reside. In 1887 he married Maud, youngest daughter of Edward Playter, M.D. From the time of his removal to Ottawa his literary activity commenced, and he has ever since continued composing, and from time to time contributes to the Canadian literary paper, *The Week*, and the American magazines. In December, 1888, his first collection of poems, entitled "Among the Millet," was published.—D. C. S.

JOHN RICHARD HALL, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Mr. J. R. Hall, whose portrait, from a photograph by Topley, is published elsewhere in this issue, is the only son of the late G. B. Hall, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of Peterborough, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Richard D'Olier (Olier de Verneuil). He was born at Peterborough, Ont., on the 13th August, 1847, and was educated at Dublin, Ireland. He was employed in the Finance Department of the Canadian Government from 1865 to 1871, when he resigned to engage in farming near Peterborough. He was subsequently employed by the Government on the harbour survey at Fort William. He re-entered the Service in 1873 in the Department of Justice, and was private secretary to the Minister of Justice from 1878 to 1881. On the re-organization of the Department of the Interior, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Lindsay Russell, in 1883, Mr. Hall was appointed Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Mr. A. M. Burgess, who was appointed Deputy Minister. Mr. Hall is one of the most capable departmental secretaries in the service.

THE COCKER SPANIELS "BRANT" AND "MIKE."—The Brant Cocker Kennels, owned by Mr. Chas. M. Nelles, include nearly twenty of the prettiest little dogs in America. Every one of these is a prize winner of some pretension, while no less than three of them hold the proud title of champion. These are "Brant," "Mike" and "Jim W." The first mentioned, "Brant," is an exceedingly handsome little fellow, with a long list of prizes, among which are the following: First and three specials, Buffalo, 1887; first, Newark, N.J., 1887; first, Providence, R.I., 1887; first, Boston, 1887; first, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, 1887 (four specials at the latter); championship, Utica, New York, Buffalo, Syracuse and London, 1888; championship, St. Paul, Minn., 1889. At London, Ont., in 1888 he also won a special prize for the championship of Canada. "Mike" is also a beauty, and claims to have the heaviest feather of any cocker in America. While he has not won as many prizes as "Brant," yet he has done his share in upholding the honour of his kennel. Among his prizes are: First, St. Paul, Minn., and first, Milwaukee, 1887; 2nd, Utica; first and special, Philadelphia; first and special, Philadelphia; 1st and special, St. Paul, and championship, Baltimore, 1888; championship, Chicago, 1889; championship, Toronto, 1889.