

neighbourhood with all the countries to which the Pacific is the highway of traffic. The marvellous up-growth of Vancouver City shows that Canada is not blind to the significance of the change wrought out by our Pacific Railway. Already, moreover, the trade at that port gives evidence that the new North-West passage is no idle dream, no *ignis fatuus* luring to death and disaster. In this trade, China and Japan have naturally prominent places. The imports by the Pacific steamships amounted in 1887 to 10,747 tons; in 1888 they had increased to 20,601 tons. The exports in the two years were 3,428 and 18,802 tons respectively—the difference in which amounts is full of promise. In the imports the chief item is tea, of which last year 20,605,114 lbs. were landed at Vancouver. Yet this traffic is only beginning. That the trade with Australia, as well as with China and Japan, may ultimately attain important proportions there is, at least, some grounds for hoping, and to whatever hopes have hitherto been reasonably entertained, the mission of Mr. Abbott will give a fresh and, we trust, a fruitful impulse.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *North China Herald* gives a curious account of the manner in which the genealogical statement of the family of the Emperor of China is periodically compiled. On September 15 last the book containing it was despatched from Pekin to Moukden, in Manchuria, for preservation, being honoured by the way as if the Emperor himself were passing. The streets and roads were prepared for its conveyance as if for an Imperial progress. Yellow earth was sprinkled on the surface, all booths were removed, silence reigned along the route, and no one was allowed to be in the street. All windows and doors were closed, and the unfortunate booth-keepers along the line of march lose a week's receipts, for it takes this time to prepare the streets for the passage of the book. The latter is compiled every ten years, and consists of two volumes, one bound in yellow, and one in red. The first contains the names of the Emperor's immediate relatives, the second those of more distant, and these wear yellow and red girdles respectively. The rules for making and keeping the genealogical register are contained in the first of the 920 sections of the book of the Statutes of the Great Pare dynasty. It shows how the Emperor is descended from the Sovereigns who ruled over Manchuria before the establishment of the dynasty in Pekin in 1644. Of it three copies are made—the one which goes to Moukden, the cradle of the Imperial race; the other is preserved in a temple near the palace in Pekin, and a third by the bureau concerned in all matters relating to the Emperor's clan. All families in this Imperial clan are required annually in the first month to send to this bureau and to the Board of Ceremonies a record of the year, month, day, and hour of each birth. From these nine officials, under control of two Grand Secretaries, compile the lists. The genealogies are made up of the important entries in these annual registers contained in the yellow and red books. When the decennial record has passed through the hands of the transcribers and binders, it is presented to the Emperor for inspection, and a day is fixed for its conveyance to Moukden. At first there was a yellow book only, but later on the Imperial favour was extended to more distant members of the clan who had been omitted, and the red book was provided as a supplement to the other. Naturally they increase rapidly in size, but it is supposed that the names of undistinguished persons are written so small as to occupy little space. The whole system, however, is not a Manchu, but a Chinese one, and existed before the Christian era. A historian of the second century B.C. produces the registers of all the Imperial families prior to that time and of all the nobles of note in ancient China.



GROUP OF ALGONQUINS, FOR THE FOUNTAIN, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, BY M. PHILIPPE HEBERT.—Our engraving of this fine piece of sculpture is from a photograph which we owe to the courtesy of M. B. Sulte. The artist's motive is evident enough. The central figure is the *pater familias*. He is standing, with both hands resting on his bow, while, with head turned aside, he watches the arrow which his son, whom he is training in archery, has just launched into the air. The young man is kneeling so as to have more command of the implement. The mother, who is also interested in her son's developing skill, is stirring up the camp fire. The boy partly hidden between the two parents is apparently nervous as to the result. Such are the main features. The general impression of expectancy is well brought out. If we examine the details, the sculptor's skill commands our admiration. Strength and suppleness—attributes on which the Indian brave prided himself—characterize the deftly carved limbs, while the delicacy of handling in the childish figure equally calls for attention. The environment all harmonizes with the known habits of the race. It is a study of wild life, such as Catlin must have witnessed again and again in his artistic travels.

PAMPHILE LE MAY, ESQ., DOCTEUR ÈS LETTRES, F.R.S.C.—The name of Mr. Pamphile Le May, whose portrait we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in the present number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, is well known as that of one of our most charming poets, as a writer of fiction and a dramatist, and as the translator of Longfellow's "Evangeline" and Kirby's "Chien d'Or." He was born at Lotbinière on the 5th of January, 1837. His early years were spent amid the woods and meadows that he has always loved and has sung so sweetly. Having completed his studies at the Seminary of Quebec, he applied himself to the study of the law, and was eventually admitted to the Bar. During his student years he made the acquaintance of his fellow-singer, Louis Fréchette, to whom he has ever since been warmly attached. They both studied under the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, at that time in the Cabinet of United Canada, and Mr. Remillard, now Registrar of Quebec. Through the influence of the former Mr. Le May obtained a position in one of the public offices. Since Confederation he has been Librarian of the Legislature of Quebec. Mr. Le May has been one of the most industrious and versatile of our men of letters. Fiction, essay, drama, epic, lyric, no style comes amiss to him, and as a translator he has few equals. In 1865 he published *Essais Poétiques*, which showed that he had, at least, a genuine gift of song. In 1867 he won the medal offered by Laval University for the best poem on the subject of "La Découverte du Canada." In 1870 he was awarded another gold medal for a "Hymne National pour la Fête des Canadiens-Français." In 1875 he published *Les Vengeances*, which had a deserved success. He now came forward with a two-volume romance: *Le Pèlerin de Sainte-Anne*, and not long after brought out *Picconoc le Maudit*, also in two volumes. His next appearance was in his character as a poet. *Un Gerbe* was favourably reviewed in the motherland of French Canada. A fire in the Parliament buildings almost entirely destroyed an edition of his *Fables*, which had just been printed. He set manfully to work, however, and in 1882 submitted to the public a volume entitled *Petits Poèmes*. It contained, with several revisions of former poems, a number of new ones, and had a goodly share of popularity. *L'Affaire Saugrain* next saw the light. It showed that, as a writer of prose fiction, Mr. Le May's hand had not lost its cunning. Not very long since his muse gave birth to a drama, *Rouge et Bleu*, which had a marked success on the stage. Mr. Le May's translation of *Evangeline*, which was one of the tasks to which he devoted himself at the outset of his career, is wonderfully true and fine. Rarely have the sense and spirit of an author been so ably transformed to another tongue than his own. Mr. Le May received cordial congratulations from Longfellow. The poet is a member of the Royal Society of Canada and a Doctor of Letters of Laval. He married early in life and his household abounds in olive branches, as he is the father of twelve children. Mr. Le May is a man of striking appearance. He is an effective reader and it is a treat to hear him recite some of his own patriotic, pathetic or tragic poems. As a poet, he has won the heart of his people and is destined to live.

GEORGE STEWART, JR., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C.—This gentleman, whose portrait we publish in the present number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, is better known, perhaps, than any other of our Canadian literary men. Born in New York city on the 26th of November, 1848, Dr. Stewart came to Canada when quite young with his parents, who took up their abode at St. John, N.B. His literary tastes revealed themselves at an unusually early age. He was only sixteen when he started the *Stamp Collectors' Gazette*, which was followed a couple of years later by *Stewart's Quarterly Magazine*, a periodical which was ably conducted and had a *succès d'estime* during the whole period of its publication. In 1877 St. John was visited by the terrible calamity well remembered as the Great Fire. Mr. Stewart, who was one of the many victims, wrote the record of the catastrophe, a work which is to-day of considerable historic value. He had already begun to contribute a

series of articles to *Belford's Canadian Monthly* on Emerson and others of the great leaders in thought and style, which was soon after brought out in a volume entitled "Evenings in the Library." In 1878 Mr. Stewart was appointed editor of *Belford's Monthly*. Before he left St. John to take charge of it, the Independent Order of Oddfellows of that city presented him with an illuminated address and a gold watch. Years before, on his retirement from the editorship of *Stewart's Quarterly*, he had been honoured by a public dinner by the citizens of the same place. In 1879, after the appearance of his important work, "Canada under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin," he was chosen a member of the International Literary Congress—an honour conferred, we believe, on no other Canadian. The Congress had then Victor Hugo for president, Dr. O. W. Holmes Longfellow, Bancroft, the historian, Emerson and Whittier, being the only American members. Nine articles on Canadian subjects in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the article on "Frontenac" in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, and several articles in *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, are from Dr. Stewart's pen. He has been for nearly ten years editor of the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, was, from its foundation in 1882 till this year, secretary of the English Literature section, of which he is now vice-president, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Some years ago Windsor University, Nova Scotia, created him D.C.L., *honoris causa*, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, admitted him to the same degree. He is also a Docteur ès Lettres of Laval and LL.D. of McGill. He has, for several years in succession, filled the office of president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Dr. Stewart is as genial in social intercourse as he is careful and tireless in his literary work, and he has a host of friends. In April, 1875, he married Miss Maggie M., niece of the late E. D. Jewett, of Lancaster Heights, St. John, N.B.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. LAMONTAGNE.—We give in this issue two illustrations of the late Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne's funeral. The deceased officer, whose death, some weeks ago, at his residence in this city, was universally regretted, was born in Quebec in 1832. When quite a youth he took a marked interest in military matters. He connected himself with the Quebec Field Battery, and succeeded Colonel Baby as officer commanding. He was subsequently appointed brigade major of the Quebec military district, and was afterwards transferred to Montreal and later on to Ottawa, where, on December 21st, 1883, he was appointed D.A.G. of the district. He was transferred to the Sixth district, Montreal, in May, 1888. His commission as lieutenant-colonel dated back to 1867. He married Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. T. C. Lee, the well-known ship-builder of Quebec, whom he leaves, with a young son of about eight years, to mourn his loss. Our engravings represent the funeral cortege arriving at the steamboat landing, and the escort of volunteers firing the farewell volley over the remains.

LYTTON, B.C., from a photograph by Notman.—At Lytton, a small trading town, where ranchmen and Indians appear in numbers, the Thompson canyon widens to admit the Fraser, the chief river of the province, which comes down from the north between two great lines of mountain peaks. The railway now enters the canyon of the united rivers, and the scene becomes even wilder than before. Six miles below Lytton the train crosses the Fraser by a steel cantilever bridge high above the water, plunges into a tunnel and shortly emerges at Cisco.

LOOKING DOWN THE FRASER RIVER AT CISCO, B.C., from a photograph by Notman.—At this point the C. P. R. follows the right-hand side of the canyon, with the river surging and swirling far below. The old government road attracts attention all along the Fraser and Thompson valleys. Usually twisting and turning about the cliffs, it sometimes ventures down to the river's side, whence it is quickly driven by an angry turn of the waters. Six miles below Cisco, where it follows the cliffs opposite to the railway, it is forced to the height of a thousand feet above the river, and is pinned by seemingly slender sticks to the face of a gigantic precipice. The canyon alternately widens and narrows. Indians are seen on projecting rocks down at the water's edge, spearing salmon or scooping them out with dip-nets, and in sunny spots the salmon are drying on poles. Chinamen are seen on the occasional sand or gravel-bars washing for gold; and irregular Indian farms or villages, with their quaint and barbarously decorated grave-yards, alternate with the groups of huts of the Chinese.

THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.—Some time ago we had the pleasure of presenting our readers with a representative group of the Royal Canadian Academy. In the present number we have much satisfaction in submitting to them a group of members of another body, which takes precedence of the Academy in seniority and has contributed not a little to its membership, besides having, in other ways, promoted the cause of art in Canada. This important institution was established in 1872, and held its first exhibition in May, 1873. In 1876 it founded the Ontario School of Art, towards the maintenance of which the Government of the province generously granted a subsidy. At a later date the school was taken charge of by the Government and placed under control of the Education Department. Its first session under the new administration began on the 10th of October, 1882, with 200 pupils. Of these 55 were engaged in various trades and manufactures, 44 were studying with a view to become teachers and intended to pursue the calling of artists. To the progress of the school since then