

the wants of their largely increased business, have erected the commodious premises of which an illustration is given on another page.

THE WRECK OF THE "LOUIS BENAUD."

On Monday of last week the steamer "Louis Renaud," one of a line of vessels plying between Cornwall and Montreal, left the former place with some 150 passengers and a cargo consisting mainly of tea, paper, and cattle. While shooting the rapids at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the vessel suddenly refused to answer her helm, and with a bump and an appalling crash drove aground on the rocks at the south-west end of Isle aux Herons. The water rushed into the engine-room and extinguished the fire. To add to the misfortune the blow-pipe burst, and several persons were scalded by the escaping steam. Boats were immediately manned and lowered and several of the passengers conveyed through the rapids to the neighbouring island. Once here, however, it was found impossible to return to the wreck, so the captain sent off to Laprairie to enlist the aid of the canoe-men. After some lagging the latter consented to lend their services at the modest rate of two dollars a head for every person landed from the wreck. The greater part of the night was passed in the work of rescue, those saved from the wreck finding shelter in the one house on the island, which was hospitably thrown open by the occupant. In the morning the passengers made their way to the city. The vessel now lies at the spot where it struck, a total wreck, her bows stove in and her port paddle-box carried off. The passengers' baggage and much of the cargo have been saved.

THE LATE MR. JOHN SHEDDEN.

Mr. John Shedden, well-known as the cartage agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, met with his death on Friday last under very distressing circumstances. On the day in question the deceased, in company with several other gentlemen, had visited Cobocok for the purpose of being present at the sale of his own lands. On reaching Cannington, on the return trip, Mr. Shedden stepped upon the platform and remained there a few minutes. When the whistle sounded, Mr. Shedden approached the front of the platform in order to step upon the front part of the director's car; but when reaching to take hold of the railing of the car, which was then in motion, he stepped into a blind trap stairway, cut squarely in the platform; and the space between the edge of the platform and the car being only about six inches, he was so tightly wedged in between the two that he was wheeled around the whole length of the car; and his limbs and the lower part of his body were all smashed. When the car passed he fell dead upon the track, or at least he lived only a few moments.

The deceased was President of the line on which the accident took place. He was for some time a director of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce line, but he resigned and subsequently took a contract for the extension of that line. He was also contractor for the new Union Station at Toronto. Mr. Shedden was a native of Ayr, Scotland, and came to America about twenty years ago. For a short time he was engaged in the construction of a railway, in Virginia, we understand. Twelve months later he removed to Hamilton, and in partnership with Mr. Wm. Hendrie, undertook the cartage agency of the Great Western Company, which they conducted for some years. They also for a time did the cartage business of the Grand Trunk Company in Toronto. Subsequently they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Hendrie took the Great Western Company's cartage business, and Mr. Shedden that of the Grand Trunk Company. Mr. Shedden was the owner of a couple of farms near Toronto, and leased one near Montreal. He encouraged the breeding of pure stock by importations from England, which he made at considerable cost. He was a man of very great energy, and whatever he undertook he performed satisfactorily.

The illustration of

THE GUARDS' HALL,

recently given by members of the Governor-General's Body-Guard at Ottawa needs no explanation whatever. A success it was, of course, *cetera va sans dire*.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

During the autumn of the year 1871 a large portion of the City of Chicago was consumed by fire, and upwards of a hundred thousand persons were rendered houseless. A calamity of such unprecedented magnitude excited the liveliest sympathy, not only in the United States, but also throughout the civilized world. Subscriptions poured in from all quarters, and so abundant were the contributions in aid of the sufferers, that within a short time the authorities of Chicago announced that they needed no more money, the requirements of the sufferers having been fully supplied. On receiving this intelligence, the proprietors, staff, contributors to, and artists of, *The Graphic*, who had raised a large sum for the "Chicago Relief Fund," decided, as pecuniary aid was no longer needed, to present their offering in the shape of a memorial picture, allegorically representative at once of the great fire and of the great charity which it called forth on both sides of the Atlantic. The execution of the design was entrusted to Mr. Armitage, R. A., and the picture which he has painted will soon be formally presented to the City of Chicago, a special place having been reserved for it in the new City Hall. Mr. Armitage's work is at once simple and impressive. The stricken city, represented by the partially nude figure of a beautiful girl, is being supported by Columbia, whilst Britannia joins her sister in the work of charity. The British Lion and the American Eagle complete the group, whilst in the background are seen the burning city on the one hand, and the pine forest, characteristic of the Western States, on the other. The picture is fifteen feet long and nine in height, and as it has been suggested that it should be exhibited in England, before being sent to its final destination, it will be on view for a short time at the Scottish Gallery, 48, Pall Mall.

OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

- "Delta" (Temperley's), at Quebec, from London, about May 27.
- "Palestine" (Dominion), at Quebec, from Liverpool, about May 27.
- "Polynesian" (Allan's), at Quebec, from Liverpool, about May 27.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

CHORUS.

(From the *Trachiniae* of Sophocles, vs. 94-140.)

BY JOHN READE.

I.

O Sun, O blazing sun,
Whom dying night, star-glorious brings to birth,
And, when the shades are gathering, lulls to sleep,
Thou I implore to tell me where on earth,
On what far shore or island of the deep
Dwelleth Alonema's son. Thou, whose all-seeing eye
Nothing escapes, whate'er is done,
Tell me, oh, tell me where is the beloved one.

II.

For, as a lonely bird o'er its lost brood
Laments uncomforted,
For Hercules doth Dejanira cry,
(Whom once so many suitors sought to wed)
By yearning love subdued,
And tearless with much sorrow, With the dread
Of some mishap up to her long-absent lord
She ever pines, and on her widowed bed
She waits the awful word
That tells her of his doom.

III.

As, when the strong blasts come
From north or south, the billows ebb and flow
Unresting o'er the wide expanse of seas,
So has thy life been, Theban Hercules,
Both child and man—a scene of endless care.
And yet some God preserves thee from the foe
Who rules the realm of darkness and despair.

IV.

Therefore of those who mourn I disapprove,
And I will utter a far other strain.
Why cast away the hope of better things?
Thy son of Satura, he who reigns above,
Granteth to none a life all free from pain,
But, in due time, to weary mortals brings
Sweet joy no less than sorrow,
As in the north the stars decline and rise.

V.

Nor night nor gloomy woe, nor aught they prize
With mortals makes long stay, but to their eyes
One day is present absent on the morrow.
But grief from joy may ever apace borrow.
Wherefore, my queen, take courage, knowing well
That whom Heaven loves are safe where'er they well.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

SOCIAL GOSSIPS.—No. II.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

We cannot in justice to the fair sex conclude our gossip about names without referring to the names of some of the most celebrated women in history, and poetry, and philanthropy, and song.

The Jewish names are generally very expressive, and in pleasant taste, but for obvious reasons they have acquired either a great gravity in modern use, or something the reverse, as in the instance of Abigail, the father's joy; now used as a kind of nickname to a domestic servant, perhaps after Nabal's wife, who was so submissive to David. Anna, Anne, Hannah, signifying gracious or kind. Anne Killigrew the young poetess whose memory was so honoured by Dryden. Hannah More the Christian heroine who consecrated her talents wholly to His service from whom she had received them. Anne Hathaway, the wife of Shakspeare. Madame Anna Bishop. Anne Dacier, famous for her learning. Anne, Queen of England. Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.

Deborah—A Bee. "The inhabitants of the villages ceased, they ceased in Israel, until that I, Deborah, arose, that I arose a mother in Israel."

Drusilla—Dewy Eyes. Drusilla, the daughter of Herod Agrippa, wife to Felix, the Governor. She was a very beautiful woman. The familiar abbreviation of Drusilla is Dru, which appears to have been a man's name in Camden's time, but derived from a Saxon word signifying subtle, or most likely from the French and old English word *Druerie* or *Drury*, which meant gallantry. Drury Lane, London, famed for its gallants.

Esther—Secret. Esther the wife of Abasuerus. Esther Johnson (Swift's Stella.)

Eve, Eva—Giving Life. Evelina, probably a familiar alteration of Eve.

Joan, Joanna, Jane—from the same root as Anna. Johanna Southcote. Joanna Baillie. Joan of Arc. Lady Jane Grey.

Eliza, Elizabeth, Betsy, Isabel, for they are all of one stock—The Oath of the Lord; or Camden says, The Peace of the Lord. Isabel or Isabella is only the termination of Eliza with the addition of Bella. In the same way the Italians have turned Dorothy into Dorabella, or Dora the Fair. Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist. Elizabeth (Queen Bess) of England. Elizabeth Browning, Eliza Cook, the celebrated poetesses. Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., who obtained the first medical degree ever conferred upon a woman. Isabella, wife of King Edward II. Isabel of Austria, Queen of Denmark. Isabella, a noble character in Shakspeare's comedy of "Measure for Measure." Isabella of Castile.

Jemima—Meaning unknown to us.
Jessica, Jessy—We know not the signification; but the little music-loving Jewess in the "Merchant of Venice" has rendered its pleasant simplicity still pleasanter.

Naomi—My Pleasant One. The mother-in-law of Ruth, who wrought with Boaz, who begat Obad, who begat Jesse, who begat David, from whom the Prince of Peace descended. Magdalen, Madelina, Madeline—Majestic; some say Magnificent. It conveys a very different, though not less pleasant idea from the gentle penitent Mary Magdalene.

Mary, Maria, Marie—Some say Exalted; others Bitter. The sweet, unaffected, and feminine sound of Mary will always redeem it from an ill meaning, whether of pride or pain.

Blessed she by all creation,
Who brought forth the world's salvation!
Mary, mother meek and mild,
Blessed was she in her child.

Mary, the sister of Martha and Lazarus, who had chosen the better part which should not be taken from her. Mary, the

Anglo-Norman poetess. Mary, Queen of France, daughter to the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. of England, married to Charles Braudon, Duke of Suffolk, who appeared at a tournament on a saddle-cloth, made half of frize and half of cloth of gold, and with a motto on each half. One of the mottoes ran thus:

Cloth of frize, be not too bold
Though thou art match'd with cloth of gold.

The other:

Cloth of gold, do not despise
Though thou art match'd with cloth of frize.

It is this beautiful sentiment which puts a heart into his history and makes it worth remembering. Mary, Queen of Scots. Mary Woolstoncraft. Mary Carpenter. Mary Somerville. Mary Thornycroft. Mary Howitt. Marie Antoinette. Marie de Medici. Marie Taglioni. Maria Regina Roche, novelist (author of "Children of the Abbey.") Lucy Mary Wortley Montague. Mary, the Countess of Pembroke. Mary Russell Mitford.

Maria—See "Sterne's Sentimental Journey."

Rachael—A Sheep or Lamb. Well bestowed on the excellent Lady Rachael Russell, the gentle and patient widow of Lord William Russell.

Rebecca—Fleshy and full; a word apparently answering to the *Bithuk Ipos*, or Deep-bosomed of the Greeks.

Sarah—Signifies a Princess at large; the princess of multitudes, from whom should come Messiah the Prince; the Prince of Peace. Sarah, the wife of Abraham, was a mother of nations Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Susanna, Susan—A Rose.

Tabitha—A Roebeek. Evidently the same allusion to eyes and figure, as the favourite Eastern simile of the Gazelle or Antelope. Yet from grave appropriation it has come to mean something ludicrously opposed to grace and sprightliness.

Tabby—We need not pursue the epithet.

Among the Hebrew names above quoted, the names of Anne, Anna; Elizabeth, Eliza; Mary, Maria; are perhaps as popular and as common among women as John, Thomas, and William among men. There have been beyond doubt many famous Annes and Elizabeths and Marys in the world's history sufficiently good and famous for the emulation of those who now bear them.

We will now quit the Hebrews and come to the Grecians.

Agatha—Good. St. Agatha, virgin martyr, patroness of Malta, A.D. 251.

Agnes—Chaste. It was an unlucky name for the beautiful and patriotic mistress of Charles the Seventh, Agnes Sorel, who was, nevertheless, a noble creature.

St. Agnes—than whom there is no saint more revered by the Roman church—is usually described as a young Roman girl who suffered savage persecution, and finally martyrdom, under Diocletian. There is at Rome an annual procession in her honour, when a lamb highly decorated is led through the city. The superstitions connected with the eve of St. Agnes has given rise to that beautiful picture by Keats, for it is rather a picture than a story, and it may be analysed in a few words. It is an account of a beauty who, going to bed on the eve in question to dream of her lover, while her rich kinsmen, the opposers of his love, are keeping holiday in the rest of the house, finds herself waked by him in the night, and in the hurry of the moment agrees to elope with him. The portrait of the heroine preparing to go to bed (see picture in Dawson's book store) is remarkable for its union of good taste and extreme richness; not that those two properties of description are naturally distinct, but they are often separated by very good poets.

Madeline is unhurt by all her encrusting jewelry and rustling silks. Her gentle unsophisticated heart is in the midst, and turns them into so many ministrants to her loveliness.

Her vespers done,
Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees;
Unclasps her warmest jewels one by one;
Loosens her fragrant tresses, by degrees
Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees;
Half hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed,
Pensive awhile, she dreams awake, and sees
In fancy fair St. Agnes in her bed
But dares not look behind, or all the charm is fled.

Aspasia—Saluting, receiving with an embrace. The name of the eloquent mistress of Pericles, the loveliest woman of her time. Xenophon's wife was called Aspasia, according to some. It was also adopted by the mistress of the younger Cyrus.

Catherine—Pure. Catherine, wife of Henry VIII., (see Shakspeare). St. Catherine of Sweden, Abbess, 1381. St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, 4th century; she holds an exalted position among the saints of the Romish Calendar, both from rank and intellectual abilities. Catherine de Medici, Queen of France, 1539. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. of England Catherine Beecher. Katherina, in "Taming of the Shrew."

Charity—The delight of doing good, beneficence. Love to all both in thought and deed. It originally came from a word signifying a saluting joy, and was the same among the Greeks as Grace, and the sentiment of beauty. The three goddesses whom the Romans call Graces, the Greeks call Charities, and named them Aglaia, sparkling; Thalia, flowery joy; Euphrosyne, well-minded, cheerful.

Euphemia—Well-spoken.

Helen—One who takes pity. Paris and the Trojans must have differed on the applicability of the name. Helena, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda. She was of surpassing beauty. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, was a Christian, and said to have discovered the sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem, together with wood of the true cross.

Hermione, the daughter of Helena and Menelaus. Hermione, one of Shakspeare's heroines in "The Winter's Tale."

Lydia—a name mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles.

Margaret, Marget, Margery—A pearl. In French it also signified a daisy which gave occasion to a world of amatory and flowery allusions. Margaret of Navarre. Margaret, Maid of Norway, the only child of Eric, King of Norway, by his marriage with the daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland. Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. (see Shakspeare's Henry VI.) Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., united to King James IV., of Scotland. Margaret, sometimes called St. Margaret, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, a character of sterling virtue, to whose memory persons of all creeds and predilections must pay a respectful homage. Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, the patroness of Caxton. St. Margaret