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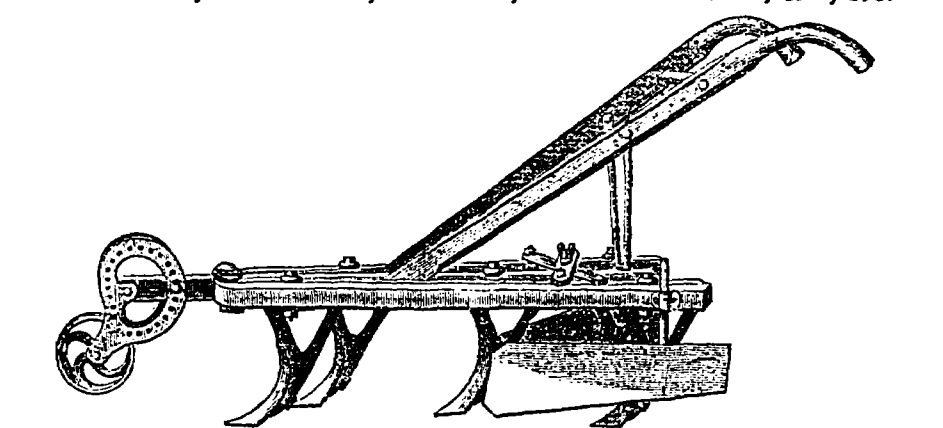


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**ALBANI.**—"I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Pianos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained."

**LEUCA.**—"Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and they have no rival anywhere."

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### Applications to Parliament.

The testamentary executors of the late Honorable Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act authorizing them to build a new and commodious building for the whole superintendence of their property situated in the city of Montreal, at the corner of Port and Common streets, and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of the west ward of the said city of Montreal, under number five (5), without being submitted to the dispositions of an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the said Her Majesty's reign, under chapter thirty, and of any other law, statute or by-law authorizing the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the streets and squares of the said city, and without being submitted to the conditions imposed by such act, statute or by-law depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the buildings which they may construct, without conforming to such plans or maps.  
Montreal, 2nd April, 1879.  
**GEOFFREY, RINFRET & DORON,**  
Attorneys for the said Testamentary Executors.

**T. CARLI**  
MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS  
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SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI,  
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### Fashion Notes.

The "renaissance" hose are novelties. The navy-blue bunting has lost favour. White flannel kilt suits are considered very dressy. New lambskins are made of the striped momic cloth. The "Vienna" trimmed straw hats are unique and pretty. Wraps for the summer are made of India cashmere in the natural colour. Skirts with three wide-pleated flounces in the back are very fashionable. Some of the imported dresses are entirely without flounces or trimmings. The sailor blouse is now most often made quite high and close at the throat. The latest gold bracelets are very narrow and have a locket attached as a pendant. Eoru and plum colour are favourite combinations for street and evening costumes. The Richelieu striped hose are still in favour this spring for ladies and children. Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocade ribbon, satin and watered ribbon. Short basques are again revived on account of the paucity of drapery of the over-skirt. A brown brocade sash is very handsome on the tan and cream-coloured wool costumes. The kilt skirt is now made quite short, and is most stylish when made in large pleats. The materials and the fashionable colours of the season are peculiarly adapted to young girls. The most fashionable gold bracelets are very narrow, and have a locket attached as a pendant. Black velvet bracelets are revived. They will be ornamented with gilt buckles, not with brilliants. French cut steel is used for ornamenting hats and bonnets. It is used for pipings and ornaments. "Glacé Marguerite" is a new silk and wool material for costumes; it is very soft and fine in texture. The fashionable cantrics are being extensively made up into summer costumes for half-grown girls. The "Carmen" and "Clarissa Harlowe" honours dispute with the favourite "Directoire" for precedence. The newest fashions are of crepe de Chine handsomely embroidered in colours, and ornamented with fringe. It is proposed to hold an exhibition in London for the display of every kind of art work done by women. Sleeveless jackets of corduroy or other stout material, for out-door wear, are made up en suite with costumes. Flounces and overdresses cut into crenelated square on their edges; under the edge ruffles of fine lace are set. Plaited skirts are the popular and universal fashion, while plain skirts are as yet only worn by leaders of fashion. Pretty little sailor dresses for girls of four to ten years are made of blue, black, or gray flannel, and are called Pinafore suits. Changeable ribbons are the novelty in millinery. These are shown in blue with gold, green with cream colour, and pink with blue. The lace mits in all colours, and the Lisle thread gloves in mode shades of gray, stone and drab, take the place of kids for midsummer wear. Black velvet bands are again worn at the throat and on the arm, and are very pretty with dresses cut low at the neck and with the short elbow sleeves. The new Pinafore costumes have little neckerchiefs of Swiss muslin, covered with Breton lace dotted about here, there and everywhere that a bow can be placed. Tatting is again coming into fashionable use. It is used for parasol covers, collars, cuffs and ends of muslin neckties. It revives an almost forgotten industry, and once more will be seen the flying shuttles in the busy hands of women. Sashes are fashionable again, and wide ribbons are in demand. Brocade and watered ribbons matching the dress, and others striped in Roman, Scotch and Pompadour colours are used. Belts are fastened around the waist and hang down in one long but loop and two longer ends. Hats are of various and handsome shapes. Some are low crowned and have broad or eccentric brims. Those of rough straw braid, in mixed colours, are in great favour. The trimming usually corresponds in colour, with the most striking colour in braid, with the addition of an ostrich tip or a bird's wing. Lamps are in fashion and also candles revived. Pretty shades for argand lamps are made of the Japanese paper parasols. Break all the tin wooden rib off, extract the handle and cut the top to fit the lamp shade of porcelain, and you will have a lovely, brightly coloured shade which softens the light only comfortably. These can be bought at almost any fancy store for five or ten cents.

I have derived much benefit from using Fellows' Hypophosphites in chronic constipation.—JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City, Montana.

**ISAAC R. DORAN, M.D.** of Logan Co., Ohio, says:—"ALLER'S LUNG BALM not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

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**Special Notice.**  
We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be on a par with any maker in the world. A list of the names of the London Musical Record says that even those who have heard the Weber grand piano of all pianos in the world. They are used by the fine properties of the Italian and Her Majesty's Opera—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great pianist, Madame Rive-King, says: "The Weber Piano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial Judge says: "They were the finest Pianos they had ever heard of."

Manly and leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Piano Co.'s store, 125 St. James Street.

**THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.**  
On His Way to Canada to Visit the Marquis of Lorne.

The following is taken from the New York Sun of Wednesday, June 4:—  
Then came a pleasant, somewhat stout gentleman, with red hair, grey whiskers and slightly freckled face, who, it was whispered, was the Duke of Argyll. He wore a dark mixed summer overcoat, standing collar and black cravat; and although he had three or four servants in attendance, was littered with the small traps of a traveller. On the Duke's arm was his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, a tall, delicate-complexioned blonde, with light auburn hair and pale face. She wore a black cloak of some plain stuff, with a black fur collar, over an ordinary travelling dress. Behind this couple came Lord Walter Campbell, a younger son of the Duke, and almost an exact picture, saving that he looks younger, and that his hair is redder, of his brother the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Walter wore a blue flannel yachtman's suit, a blue checked shirt and black tie. He escorted his younger sister, Lady Mary Campbell, a pretty young woman of eighteen or twenty, with wavy auburn hair, who was dressed like her sister in travelling dress and plain black cloak.

On the pier a cheer was given the Duke, in response to which he lifted his hat. On the way to the Windsor Hotel, the carriage went through Hudson street and Seventh avenue. At the Windsor the party were given the suite of rooms on the first floor fronting on Fifth Avenue and Forty-first street. These are seven in number, and are the same that were occupied by Don Pedro.

The son of the Duke of Argyll, who accompanies him, and who is well known in society here, having resided for three years in this city acquiring a knowledge of business, and who left a very pleasant remembrance behind him—Lord Walter Campbell—bears a marked resemblance to his father, as, indeed, does the Marquis of Lorne; but the bright orange-colored hair which feathers from the Duke's forehead like a Scottish plume, and his high cheek bones of the Highland man, are in them softened down by the light fiery hair and fairer, gentler character of features derived from their Saxon mother, half a Howard, the daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland. In appearance the Mac Callum More is intensely Scotch, and looks to the life from the land of brown heath and shaggy wood. His small but lithe figure is finely knit, the head erect and thrown back, and his arms when he rises in the House of Lords are generally folded across his breast, with a game cock, pug-nacious air. The forehead is very fine, and the look from the eye straight, bold and truthful. As a speaker he is voluble and vigorous, but rather monotonous, and his tongue has too much of the shrill, rough Doric of Scotia to make pleasant music to the ear. Still his style, clear and polished, and his strong views and earnest delivery of them, always command attention. He had not the advantage of a University education, and of trying his intellectual thews in those great wrestling grounds of the youth of England, which might have rubbed off much of the ruggedness of his character. He was brought up entirely under private tuition, and educated not as a young man, but as a young marquis. This has given him an air of self-consciousness and pride of intellect which he in reality does not possess, and has made him personally unpopular with those who do not thoroughly understand his sterling worth and his many fine qualities, which must and do command respect and admiration in this country as in his own. He has ever shown sympathy with his countrymen, and his heart has always warmed to the tartan, as did that of his ancestor to Jeannie Deane's, as beautifully told by Sir Walter Scott. Neither will it be forgotten that he has ever been the manly, outspoken friend of this country, and not less in her darkest hour when the rebellion looked its brightest than now when it has won and fixed its unity, did he never despair of the republic, but by speech and act was unflinchingly true in his faith in her future. The Duke is not only an able speaker and statesman; he is also a cultivated literary man. His career of authorship commenced when, at the age of nineteen, he published a "Letter to the Peers by a Peer's Son," which was followed by many valuable works on the ecclesiastical condition and controversies of Scotland. His later scientific works, "The Reign of Law" and "The Primeval Man" were more ambitious and have won him fame.

He is regarded as a man great among the great ones of his time. He had not the advantage which most of the men who have attained eminence in the British House of Lords possessed, of a previous training in the House of Commons, like Lords Russell and Granville, leaders of the Liberal, and Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the Conservative side. When only 23 years old he succeeded to the long and magnificent array of titles which decorate the dukedom of Argyll, and include eight titles as earl, two as marquis, and the dukedom. The oldest barony, that of Campbell, dates back to 1445—the oldest earldom to 1557; but the most extraordinary creation in the British peerage was that of 1701, when the first to wear the straw hat was created at one and the same time Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowell, Viscount Lockow and Glenilla, and Baron Inverary, Mal, Morven and Tirry. These titles were all, however, Scotch. It was not until 1776 that a Duke of Argyll was permitted to take his seat as Baron Sandridge and Hamilton in the British House of Peers. While yet designated by the courtesy title of Marquis of Lorne—now held by his son, the Governor-General of Canada—he married, in 1844, the Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the favorite companion of Queen Victoria previous to her marriage, who died in June, 1852.

In politics the Duke is by family feeling and by conviction a Liberal of the Liberals. In 1852 he held the office of Lord of the Privy Seal under Lord Aberdeen's administration, with a seat in the Cabinet, was Postmaster-General under Lord Palmerston, and Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's administration. The marriage of the Princess Louise to his son is the first instance in English history of the marriage of the daughter of a reigning sovereign to a subject. This fact, with the independence shown in placing one of his sons in a counting house in New York and another in an English warehouse, has attracted much attention to his domestic affairs. The Castle of Inverary, the family seat of the Campbells, is a splendid structure, situated at the head of one of the most picturesque of Scotland's lakes, and was, it may be remembered, partly destroyed by fire a short time since.

Until the last week we have never yet had a duke visiting New York, though two royal dukes, those of Kent and Clarence, have favored our Canadian and Nova Scotia neighbors, and the Duke of Kent once touched at Norfolk, Va., in a British man-of-war.

The Duke and his family kept close within doors last evening. The Duke wrote or dictated the following, which was shown to the various visitors who called to pay him their respects:—  
Left England May 24; delightful passage. Leave to-morrow at 10:30 for Quebec, via Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence River, where he will meet the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. Returns to England via New York July 16.  
Is very tired and can't see any one.

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In politics the Duke is by family feeling and by conviction a Liberal of the Liberals. In 1852 he held the office of Lord of the Privy Seal under Lord Aberdeen's administration, with a seat in the Cabinet, was Postmaster-General under Lord Palmerston, and Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's administration. The marriage of the Princess Louise to his son is the first instance in English history of the marriage of the daughter of a reigning sovereign to a subject. This fact, with the independence shown in placing one of his sons in a counting house in New York and another in an English warehouse, has attracted much attention to his domestic affairs. The Castle of Inverary, the family seat of the Campbells, is a splendid structure, situated at the head of one of the most picturesque of Scotland's lakes, and was, it may be remembered, partly destroyed by fire a short time since.

Until the last week we have never yet had a duke visiting New York, though two royal dukes, those of Kent and Clarence, have favored our Canadian and Nova Scotia neighbors, and the Duke of Kent once touched at Norfolk, Va., in a British man-of-war.

The Duke and his family kept close within doors last evening. The Duke wrote or dictated the following, which was shown to the various visitors who called to pay him their respects:—  
Left England May 24; delightful passage. Leave to-morrow at 10:30 for Quebec, via Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence River, where he will meet the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. Returns to England via New York July 16.  
Is very tired and can't see any one.

**ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.**  
Preparation for its Celebration—Cheap Fares From Outside Points.  
The members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society have been diligently engaged for a considerable period in perfecting arrangements for the proper celebration of the fête day of their patron saint. The programme of the day's proceedings is as follows:—  
The procession will form at 8 a. m. on the Champ de Mars, thence it will proceed through Craig and St. Antoine streets to Seigneur street, returning by St. Joseph street. On reaching the French Cathedral the procession will enter the church, where High Mass will be celebrated and a sermon preached. Immediately after divine service the procession will disband. At 2 o'clock there will be a reunion of all the societies at 1ste Ste. Helene, where games and amusements will take place, and where also at 4 o'clock speeches will be delivered. The President of the society, Mr. J. B. Rolland, is indefatigable in his exertions to make the celebration of the day successful in every respect. In the evening a concert, under the auspices of the Society, will be given at the Theatre Royal. At the request of Mr. Rolland, the Grand Trunk Railway Company is making arrangements with connecting lines to sell tickets to and from this city at reduced rates, from the 20th to the 30th instant inclusive. This will give facilities to French Canadians and others, in the United States especially, to visit Montreal on this occasion without incurring heavy expense. A committee will be appointed to make arrangements for the proper reception of visitors.

### AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

Preparing a Breed of Animals to Whip All Creation.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12]

That American and other horses from abroad should occasionally win our races is no wonder; the wonder would be if they did not. The fact is, the Americans have seen for some generations preparing a breed of horses to whip all creation; and if they had not taken principally to trotting it is not improbable that they would have galloped away with the Britisher's blue ribbon even before Stark's career off the Goodwood Cup, which was long before a "Brown Prince" ran second for the 2,000 guineas and "Parole" paralyzed the patrons of handicaps. For a hundred years or more, then, the Americans have been breeding from exactly the same material as we have ourselves; they long ago imported the blood of the Godolphin Arabian direct, to say nothing of more remote infusion through "Babraham," "Blank" and others; and before or soon after the year 1800 they possessed sons or daughters, or both, of "Marske" (sire of "Diomed"), of "Highflyer," of "Potomac," and of other famous sires too numerous to mention. How many winners of our Derby they secured for their studs it is not easy to say off hand, but as has already been mentioned, they took possession of the very first, "Diomed," and they are recorded as the importers of "Spread Eagle," by "Volunteer," the winner in 1795; of "Sir Harry," by "Sir Peter," the winner in 1798; of "Archduke," by "Sir Peter," the winner in 1799; of "Lapdog," by "Whalebone," the winner in 1826; of "Patriot," by "Emilia," the winner in 1830; and St. Giles, by "Trump," the winner in 1832. Among the winners of the St. Leger they imported may be mentioned "Phenomenon," which, however, soon after his landing in 1798 "Margrave," winner in 1832; "Knight" of St. George, winner in 1854; and among winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, which was first run in 1809, "Ridgeway," winner in 1831, who went to Germany first, then back to England, and in 1839 to South Carolina, and especially "Glencoe," winner in 1834, and sire of the famous Pennthorn, dam of Stockwell, "Rataplan," and "King Tom," and sire also in America to "Reel" (dam of "Stark") and "Le-compte," of "Optimistic" dam, and of "Parole's" grandam. In 1866 a suit for forfeiture of an American importation, consisting of 39 horses shipped for New York; for the weather was so bad that only four out of the whole number reached their destination alive. Mr. Lorillard, at a dinner given to him in New York the other day in honor of "Parole's" successes, is reported to have said that he will not be content with less than five years' trial of American against English horses as a test of superiority; so that we may expect to see his colors among us for some time to come. We saw Mr. Ten Broeck's for a much longer period than five years, however, and, if we might take Mr. Ten Broeck's career as a conclusive, Mr. Lorillard has not a very hopeful future before him. But it is understood that Mr. Lorillard, unlike Mr. Ten Broeck, will commit his fortune entirely to horses sent from America—at any rate so far as our big races are concerned. It was not through American horses only, or chiefly even, that that Mr. Ten Broeck's name became associated with constant disaster.

### Niagara in Winter.

Niagara in Summer is a wonder. Its smooth current, as it prepares for its leap into the seething cauldron, might image the smile of the light-hearted belle, could she venture to look into its seeming placidity. A moment later and nothing can resist its force. It rolls and tumbles in its rocky bed while the spray puts on, in the sunlight, the glitter of the rainbow. But Summer is tame at Niagara compared to a Winter scene about the Falls. Ice bridges, gorges, cones, heaving ice shelves, to which the shoves of our St. Lawrence are but tiny infants, greet the eye on every side. Oh, it is grand to stand and look from the overhanging hotel upon the glories of the Winter at Niagara. It costs but little for so grand a sight, and everyone who can afford it should take it in. Take with you Dr. HARRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, for you know not but you may need them. They cost little and are worth much.

COTTERMAN & McFARLAND write as follows:—WAPAKONETA, O. June, 1877.—Gents:—Having been in the lively business for the past ten years, and having many cases of Colic in horses under our treatment, and having tried many remedies and liniments to cure it, we found that the best, cheapest, and quickest remedy for Colic in horses is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and we honestly affirm that we never failed to cure the