Her Excellency Countess of Aberdeen

Honorary President—Lady Hingston. Honorary Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Jas. McShane, Mrs. J. J. Curran, Mrs. C. J.

President—Mrs. T. F. Moore. Secretary—Miss Gertrude Stafford.

MUSKOKA SETTLEMENT.

Yather Fleming Gives Some Interesting Details of the Progress Being Made. I beg leave through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS to say a few words by way of replying to letters, received some weeks ago, seeking information regarding work, settlement, etc., in Muskoka in general and in and around Kearney in particular; as Kearney is the centre of attraction just now, I shall contine my few remarks to it. Those of my correspondents whose color old et is to take and and and become settlers, would do well to read my letters which appeared in the Baister and Thre Withiss for the ast tweive menths or more. The toll-wing few general remarks may be talen as an answer in substance to my incurres. As long as I remain here I Laways be only too happy, as oppostunity offers, to give any informateres; to the inonest and industricus sons to labor. The future prospects of Lense which would not be considered, Kearney are beginning to brighten, and if it were the sufferers would not be Operations have begun a few weeks ago on the last section of the O.A.P. and P.S. railway. The whole line of railway from Ottawa through to of Laborers would be thrown out of emof railway from Office through to playment. The class thus deprived of Parry Sound will be completed work would, of course, include moneyer about next Xmas. At present there are about two hundred men employed on the grand in the marchentemarine, these about two hundred men employed on the starts from the mile section which starts from section and includes Kearney. These section and includes Kearney. These section which starts from the section which section which s Scotia and includes Kearney. These who desire to come with the express purpose of working on the railway. I would advise to wait for a fortnight or times weeks langer, as two of the commenters. Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Heald, tell me that they decline to take on more guer. until the work is properly started Those who intende oming for the two-fold purpose, going to work on the railway, and taking up land and settling down, I would advise to lese no time, as there are still a few vacant lots in the village, free grant land to be taken up, and a few partly improved farms to be had at a reasonable figure. Those who come first of course have a choice of selection, Kearney is situated about fifty miles east of Parry Sound and five and a half miles from the nearest point of the Grand Trunk Railway, and its nearest It is surrounded by as good a backbone should anything occur to further injure of farming country as anywhere found in the Muskoka or Parry Sound district, and will ere long have a station. There are in the village two hotels and three stores including the railway store, all of which are doing well in their line of business. As in all such places beginning to rise, there is inducement to men of the different trades to lay the foundation of a good beginning. A baker, tailor, shoemaker, etc., would have a good opening. The nearest school to the village is about a mile and a half away. but there is already a movement on foot to build a school in the village, which will be a credit to the place, and give general satisfaction to all concerned. There is at present one small mill in Kearney, but no doubt in the near future -indeed, if I mistake not, there is a move now in that direction-one or more large saw mills will be in operation. Gilmour & Co. have removed their plant from Lake of Bays and are now building a large mill in the Algonquin Park be-

and in their dealing with lumbermen receive ready cash. The Catholic Church, the only one in the village, is situated on a prominent elevation overlooking the village, and commands a full view of the surroundings. The railway passes by in front of it so closely as to cut off a corner of the church property. There are in attenddance between twenty-four and thirty families, and the number is increasing. With the exception of two or three families, all are of Irish descent. The people are liberal-minded and live on friendly terms with their neighbors, and a stranger coming among them to settle down, no matter what race or creed he may be, provided he be honest and industrious and calculated to be a useful citizen, is always welcome, and they are ever ready to encourage him and lend

side the railway. This will employ

about five hundred men, and it is about

twenty-five miles by rail east of Kearney.

This company alone have ninety square

miles of limits in that vicinity, and the

Rathbun, the Longford company and

others have extensivelimits in the same

direction. The Magnataman river runs

through Kearney and opens out in two

places in the village to the size of small lakes, which makes

it very suitable for mill purposes

and booming of logs, besides an additional feature to the beauty and picturesqueness of the place. The farmers

have a good market for all their produce.

him a helping hand. T. F. FLEMING, Priest.

MR. KING'S DEATH.

Mr. King, formerly general manager of the Bank of Montreal, died at Monte Carlo, on Wednesday night. Mr. King, who had been living in England since his retirement from active business in 1873, had gone to the Riviere recently for his health. The decessed gentleman, who was well known in financial circles

ladies and gentlemen will take place. this country he entered the local office of Mrs. Moore will be assisted by Miss Mary

Mrs. Moore will be assisted by Miss Mary

Connor and all the ladies associated with the Fair in attending to the guests with the Fair in attending to menual of Inspectors in the Bank of Prince of Inspectors in the Bank of Inspectors in with the rair in attending to the guests of laspector in the Bank of Montreal. On that evening. A splendid menu of Inspector in the Bank of Montreal. On the 1st of June, 1858, he was appointhas been prepared for the difficult, and the price of each ticket is \$1, or lady and gentleman \$2. Mrs. Moore informed that there would be our reporter that there would be our reporter. our reported the duties of this position for no soliciting for contributions in the hall discharged the duties of this position for on the evening of the dinner, and that over five years, and only left it to assume on the evening of the data will only be the presidency of the bank, a position to each may all gold the price of their tickets. which he was elected in the month of November, 1869. He retired on June 2. ealled upon for the price of their trock.

Mrs. Moore is well pleased with the opening night, and says she has no doubt whatever about the success of the doubt whatev Bank of Montreal obtained the Governhas kindly consented to give the Fair her patronage, and the officers are as retirement, the shareholders of the bank presented Mr. King with a service of plate costing \$10 000. Mr King married Miss Budden, sister of Mr. H. A. Budden, vice president of the Intercolonial Mining Co. Mrs. King survives him. Mr. King was at one time a prominent man on Wall street, New York, where his business sagacity made him powerful. He controlled a big corner in gold some thirty years ago, which was one of the most audacious and successful operations of those stirring times.

WHAT WAR WOULD COST.

The eagerness shown by some Members of Congress to plunge the United States in war evidences one of two facts, that these gentlemen do not count the cost of a war with a European nation, or that they do not eare what privations a war would cause; and it may be possible that they have some ulterior object in view, such as the withdrawal of attention from their own incapacity to deal with living issues, or the hope of political or personal gain.

In view of the possibility of war, it is well that the people count the cost, not only the cost in the sacrifice of lives. and the increase of the public debt, but in the direct cost to the public. It is expreted that in case of war we would be victorious, and he able to make the one-

In case of a foreign war our commerce would be destroyed; as a result millions

It is estimated that twenty million persons in this country depend upon their labor for the means of liveline en-Of this numberabert ten millens depend upon the cultivation of the land, or are n the conversion of crude turn or deces into another form, such as callued goods. I dressed meats, thair, butter and cheese. The men engaged in this work are sei mated by the millions, and it is sail it we and down. that at least one million and a habi per sons are engaged in the export trade. These would be thrown out of work in ease of war, and as a result the entire agricultural interest of the country would

Those familiar with the farming in seen through three men standing in a terests know very well that farming does not pay at this time; and it does not require much intelligence to determine that starvation would be the lot of many the farmer. Lands would not be cultivated, farms would be abandoned, and years would pass even after the war was over before our country would again be-

come prosperous. It is certain that the prices of many articles would advance, making it still more difficult for the poor man to support his family, especially at a time when labor was depressed and millions of men idle. It must also be remembered that war would be a great injury to our railroads, for with the death of our export trade there would be a diminution in the internal carrying trade as well as in the foreign trade. This would also m an less work and more idle men.

The Treasury might be reimbursed for the actual cost of the war by the provisions of the treaty of peace, but nothing would repay the farmer, the mill operator, the laborer, for the less sustained during the time our commerce was interrupted by the presence of a hostile fleet, or privateers on the sea .-Church News, Washington.

C. M. B. A.

The Supreme Council of this Association of the United States, has promptly paid, through their Branch No. 1, Quebec Council, of this city, \$2000, to the family of C. Lafontaine, late a memi er of said Branch. The sum of \$4,000 has been paid by this Branch alone within the last four months.

S. S. FREMONA.

The steamship Fremona, of the Thompson line, now lying below Quebec, waiting an opportunity to get up to the city, has on board upward of 57,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. The next arrival of Messas. R Reford & Co. will be the Concordia, of the Donaldson line. This vessel is due in the river from Glasgow on Sunday, and under ordinary circumstances should be in port on Monday. She has a general cargo.

LECTURE.

Montreal is to have the pleasure of hearing the eminent Rabbi Dr. Joseph Krauskopi, of Philadelphia, at Associa-tion Hall, Dominion Square, on Tuesday evening the 28th inst. Dr. Krauskopf will be remembered as having delivered an eloquent lecture in Philadelphia some two years ago on the subject of Home Rule, which was reproduced in the True WITNESS.

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

London, April 21.-M. Menicr's purchase of Anticosti is exciting some comment here. It is recalled that M. Menier is associated with the cable makers for French Government, who laid the new Caledonia (Pacific) cable,

ernment retains full control of Anticosti; | ing. to distribute their gifts and legain view of the tuture uses of the island cies, in advance of the inevitable end, as Mr Santord Fleming, C.M.G., has suggested when Canada becomes the interpretation of their dying wishes. telegraphic hall way house of the Em

REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC DIS-COVERY.

THE INTERNAL OLGANISM OF THE HUMAN BODY MADE VISIBLE.

Nicola Tesla, of New York, has done what all the other exploiters of the lo-entgen rays have failed to do. He has succeeded in tooking brough the human body. He has gone far her and has seen through the bodies of three of his assistants, placed in a line with the rays.

Fven since the discovery of Edison that he could see the bones of the hand through a fluorescent screen, experimenters with the X rays have been devoting their energies to trying to see through the body. The living skeleton has been photographed many times by the use of the rays. But no development of the light was found sufficiently powerful to penetrate the trunk of the

Edison believed that he had almost solve I the problem when he discovered the fluorescent screen. In this he used tungstate of calcium, which he believed to be six times more theorescent than the platino-bario-eyanide, which Roentgen and most of his successors used.

Testa, on the contrary, has persevered in using the platino-bario-cyanide for his theorescent screen, after testing almest every known substance, and some few that were not recognized previously. The neck, the upper part of the chest, the arms and legs were found by Elison

to be amenable to the rays rom a powerful tube and his flaorescent screen. But the trunk of the body resisted all his attacks. Then he set about trying exhaustively to perfect the tubes.

That is exactly the work to which Tesla has devoted his energies. Throughout all his experimenting, which has added so wonderfully to the application of electricity, his one aim has been to secure great power. So it has been in his work with the X rays. Whereas other scientists were using a voltage reckoned in thousands, or even in hundreels of thousands, Tesla handled mil fions. His great object was to secure vast power in the vacuum tubes, and now he has succeeded.

The skeleten of one of his assistants who stood at a distance of five or six feet precious possession; they are the aristo the very mech worn, and they are made from the tube, which was giving off the

tribe to such an extent that he saw comhere y through skeletons as well as et experiment en, stood with his to the vacuum tabe where the X rays were better given off. He held a brass plate in front of his chest, moving

The X rays had penetrated the body, brough the fluorescent screen Tesdid distinctly see the brass plate as

it are yed up and down. " is true that I have succeeded in seeing through the body," said Tesla to a reporter. "Not only that, but I have

The effects of this recent discovery of he electrical wizard cannot be estimated lightly. It has been the belief of physicians and surgeons ever since scientists began to exploit the Roentgen theory would be enormously benefited if it were possible to photo dozen stalks each. Some of these boxes graph the human organs. Now that they will be enabled to see them the results should be many times more valu-

COUNTING ON THE A. P. A.

ANTI M'KINLEY MEN EXPECT ITS ACTION TO HURT THE OHIO MAN'S PROSPECTS.

Great interest is felt regarding the American Protective Association's movement against McKinley. It has been known to Governor Norton's friends for some time that there was activity in the ranks of this powerful order relative to the republican Presidential nomination but it was not supposed the movement

was against McKinley.

McKinley's earlier victories during this campaign was in quarters where the American Protective Association was very strong. This led to the belief that the drift in this secret order was toward McKinley. Certain investigations were set on foot, when it was learned that

McKinley was a member of this order. Further investigations were prosecuted, and these resulted in the reiteration of the charge that McKinley had also become an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. This it was said, he did to disabuse the Irish mind of the belief that he was really a member of the A.P.A.

These reports have been circulated from one end of the country to the other wherever there is an A.P.A. lodge, and the result has been practically an uprising within the order against Mc-Kinlev.

It is expected by anti-McKinley men that this movement will cause a very marked diminution of McKinley's strength when the delegates assemble in St. Louis.

THE MULLEN BEQUEST.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., through the Gielic League, Dublin, and the Gaelic Society of New York, to secure the interests o the Irish Language Movement, in the bequest made in the will of the late John Mullen, the well-known New York gunmaker, towards the fund for the preservation of the Irish language - of which bequest Mr. Sullivan was specified in the will as special trustee. A competent lawyer has been engaged to look after the bequest; but no litigation is anticipated. Some time must elapse, however, before the estate can be realized under the terms of the will, as such legal proceedings are invariably slow, even where no disputes arise over mor-tuary gifts. The "dead hand," from time immemorial, has furnished more work for the legal fraternity than all other causes of action combined; and it who was well known in financial circles and are now seeking to lay the Hawaii is this fact that he impelled numbers here many years ago, was born in Ire line, as links in the non-British Pacific of our shrewdest business men, when landin December, 1828. On coming to cable. It is hoped the Canadian Gov-they felt the close of mortality approach PARTY DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

so as to avoid all misdirection, or mis-No better illustration of this uncertainty of the results of a last will and testament could be turnished thou the case of the Lite A. T. Stewart, -- himself one of the keenest of New York's business men,- whose will was drawn up, at his own dictation, by a lawyer who had occupied a sat on the Judicial Beach, and was in a reted in the validity of the will to the extent of one million dollars. Yet that legal instrument was for years the subject of litigation in the courts some cenoes of which still crop up every little white, and are generally understood to form subjects for settlements out of court. So, too, with the will of the late Charles O'Connor, in his day reputed the ablest lawyer at the New York Bar. He drew his will with his own hand: yet no testament of the kind was ever more acrimoniously contested; and its final settlement has probably not yet been reached Even unbounded wealth cannot command all the blessings of life and death, as King Midas, of old, found out, when too late. As the Scriptures tell us, "the poor in spirit" are they who, alone, can truly be called blessed. -- Irish American.

THE TRUEST MANHOOD.

Let us aim at the expansion and growth of a true Christian manhoodthe manhood of an understanding open to all truth, and venerating it too deeply to love it, except for itself, or barter it for honor or for gold; of a heart enthralled by no conventionalisms, bound by no fred of custom, but the peremanifountain of all pure humanities; of a conscience creet under all the pressure of circumstances, and ruled by no power inferior to the everlasting law of duty; of affections centle enough tor the latinhoist sources of earth, lofty enough for the aspirings of the skies. In such matched. full of devout strength and open love, let I down the middle of the back held down everyone that owns a soul see that he by a narrow bult of green alligator skin tands fast : in its spirit, at once humane and heavenly, do the work, accept the good, and wear the lardens of his life.

THE LAND OF LILIES,

Bernauda is the place beyond all others With us one stately row of stalks is a facus an objected weed goods are also to Tess has finally perfected the X-ray- These fields are not, indeed, very rarge. being for the most part mere dimples in the coral ridge, of which the islands are One of his assistants, who was the formed, averaging not more than bedean acre in area. But in these little series sions the tuin soil becomes ricer by the washings from the slopes, and builds flourish accordingly. They are planted in rows and cultivated much like potatoes, the weeds being kept down by an implement called by court sy a hoe.

At first the commercial value of this crop lay entirely in the builts, which were shipped to other countries in great. quantities. But in these later years a new industry has sprung up; the blossoms themselves are successfully sent everywhere. The United States gets the most of them, though vast quantities are sent to England, and even the Australian Easter is brightened by them.

These buds are picked while they are still quite green, and are packed in ling collar. The revers of white cloth cubeshaped boxes holding about two and braiding of gold and violet around are furnished with trames similar to those used in packing eggs, so that each stalk is kept separate. There is little advantage in this, however, and for the most part the buds are snugly packed with a sprinkling of a kind of sea weed closely resembling the coarse moss of our bogs. This sea weed is kept in water and wrung out as it is used, and keeps the buds damp. Before packing, each case is fined with a large sheet of paper, the ends of which are long enough to fold over the buds after the box is full.

Thirty thousand dollars' worth of Quebee city 4 per cent, bonds have just been sold privately for I per cent. premium.

The death is reported at Quebec of Joseph Martin, advocate, who, in 1887, unsuccessfully contested Quebec county against Sir A. P. Caron.



Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worm out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. Crompton, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills casy to buy, easy to take,

DURING THE PAST WINTER

The Heintzman Upright Piano

Has again demonstrated its Superiority of Workmanship and Material

Its resisting in peeriess style the extreme atmospheric changes to which places are subject in our Canadian houses. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Warerooms and let us show them the strong points of the Heintzman Piano.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2268 2270 and 2272 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

XB. Special Prices During Removal Sale.

FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

The Very Newest Goods.

Although the spring season is not very far advanced, summer fashions of the daintiest description continue to blossom out like the spring bowers in the windows, with cheering disregard for blizzards, and the fact that furs and flanuels are the two things needful just at present.

Tweeds, serges and melton cloths are as popular as they were last se son for this sort of dress, with twilled and plain mediairs added to the list, and the coat ladice, with many variations, is the prevailing style. These jacket waists are quite short and tight atting, with fluited basques, and one variety, made in blac cloth, has a double box plain with he is visible only across the back and bloose vest as it passes through the side seems underneath the front of the cont. Some Eron coats are seen, and they fit eas in the back, show the usual wide reversin trent, and are worm over full clouses of Persian patterned silk. or some of the pretty plude of checked to "consider the lilies, how they grow." I sieks which are always in tashion at this erats of our garden. In Bernada they hap into entire gowie or shirts which Laft blenes vest of white sirk or a say

> Bine, loown, tan and gray are pegas ir codors for tailor made sowns and some decided contrist in order for vest, facings and linior is model to make the dress strictly hashimable. The, with green necessaries, is very destrable, and pirts, betraceper and yellow are equally district with brown. Heliotrope and ome of the pretty shades of violet are the favorite colors for cloth gowns, and white is the usual contrast for vests and tacings. Braiding is very much in evidence on both costs and vists, but just as many of these picket waists are made ph it, with all the decoration contered in the vest, and silk-faced revers-

For thes with prefer severe and rather masculine styles there are buttoned coats, perfectly tight fitting. They open over a stiff linen shirt front with a stand and braiding of gold and violet around the edge and on the sleeves give it the touch of femininity which is always necessary to make any gown a success. popular style with most women, because the fancy vest makes the dress becom ing. The variety in this little accessory of dress is beyond all description, for everything which good taste can suggest seems to be admissible in its construc tion. But fronts of sneer white linen lawn, finely tucked in clusters, with narrow Valenciennes edging sewn in the edge of one tuck in each cluster, or with insertions of the same lace set in between, are to be quite as much worn as they were last year. And ecru batiste made up in the same way is used for the same purpose. Closely fitted vests in truly tailor style are made of white silk, white cloth, and all sorts of novelty vestings, and later in the season pique vests of white and pale tints will be worn. The new stiff linen front fastens in the back, and over the high standing collar in a narrow tie of satin which ties in a little bow in front.

Full flaring skirts and old waists are accustomed evidences of the mode, so the distinguishing features in this ani mal panorama of fashion will be confined chiefly to the reduced and diversified sleeve and the unlimited variety in detail and contrasts of color which mark the striking differences between the new and the old. Applique figures of lace and batiste embroidery in white and varying tints of yellow, fancy silks, chiffon, spangled net, and yards and yards of ribbon, are used to carry out fashion's extended plan of decorating bodices, wraps and hats with many kinds of material and unusual contrasts of color. Trimmings of various kinds appear on the new skirts, and many of them, especially among the thin dresses, are quite elaborately decorated. The tablier effect is much used for cloth gowns, and one or two deep side plaits lapping over the seams at either side define this. They are not confined at the and I don't wish to miss a word you bottom and are deep enough to spread a | say." little as the wearer moves. The edges are finished with a tiny silk cord or left entirely plain, and the decoration of appliqué silk designs, embroidery or braid is confined to the bottom of the narrow front breadth. Other skirts are trimmed all around with rows of white or colored braid less than half an inch in width, set on straight or with some scroll pattern at each seam.

William Shea, a farmer of Consecon Ont, committed suicide on Saturday by diving headformost into a well.

Emily playing "house". Now, I'll be mamma, and you'll be papa, and little Ben and Bessie will be our babies. Willie after a moment anxiously : Ain't it about time to whip the children?

Why Pay \$10

a square yard for THE FLOORING when you can get equal wear out of

Staines Inlaid Tile Linoleum

at less than one-fifth the price. High color being Solid throughout to the canvas back, the pattern is retained until the entire substance is worn

Ensoistly recommended for hard wear.

25 pieces of 8v4 of these goods in all the latest designs placed in stock today. SEE THEM.

THOMAS LIGGET,

CHANGES BUILDING,

ISSA NOTRE DAME STREET, and

SPARKS STREET, Offina,

WANTED,

the a counter holy, situation, as Organist in a this Claren, may be a rown. Experienced and by a personal of a May

BANNISTER'S

Queen's Block Shor Store.

60 Pairs of BOYS' HAND-MADE SCHOOL BOOTS, \$1.25. this Wick: Regular price. \$1.75.

QUEEN'S BLOCK,

Cor. Victoria St

THE DRAGON FLY.

one of the most heautiful and benevest of laccor full soft white silk, are the ficial insects of the summer season, and one whose services are least appreciated by the agriculturist, is the common dragon-fly. There are many varieties. comprising an extensive and beautiful group of large insects, rivalling our butterflies in gracefulness of form and brilliancy of coloring, while they excel them in rapidity of flight. Various popular names have been given them in different countries. The French call them "demoiselles," the Germans "guze-fles," and "virgins of the water," while among the English they are known as "dragon-flies," "horse-stingers," and "devil's darning-needles." The first of the English names is very appropriate to the character of the fly, for among other in-sects it fully earns its title of "dragon." It is not a "horse-stinger," however; can neither bite, sting nor poison; and as a "devil's darning-needle" does not sew up the mouths of those children who are given to romancing. They are perfectly harmless to man, and can be handled without danger.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

Since the 1st instant, the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, has delivered prizes respectively valued at \$50, \$250 \$2,000, \$120, \$100, \$50 and \$500, to the following parties:—H. R. Hodg-son, Brampton. Ontario; John King, Fort William, Ontario; Chas. Williams, 885 Mance street, Montreal; Z. Benoit, 897 Dorchester street, Montreal; M. H. Tremblay, 99 St. Olivier street, Quebec; J. Goulet, 358 St. Joseph street. Quebec; Miss J. Charlebois, Rigaud, P. Q.

Grubbs to his wife, who is giving him the usual curtain lecture: "My dear, not so fast. I am learning shorthand,

DIED.

LESAGE-At St. Ann's Convent, Lachine, on the 12th April, 1896, Mary Frances Lesage, (in religion Sister Mary Constance,) eldest daughter of the late Louis Lesage, Supt. Montreal Water Works, aged 37 years and 11 months.

FINLEY—On April 21st. 1896, William J. Finley, late chief engineer of W. C. McDonald's tobacco factory, aged 62 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 15 Robb Terrace, on Thursday, 23rd inst., at 7.30 a.m., to St. Mary's Church, thence to the R. C. Cemetery Friends and acquaintance respect ully invited to attend without further notice. [Hamilton papers please copy.]