

**Interesting Ceremony at Manitwaki.**

On Sunday the 29th ult., the village of Manitwaki, on the upper Galtineau, presented a scene well worthy of its happy and enterprising community, and sufficiently important to attract attention even beyond the limits of the river, lakes and mountains that surround and sequester the place. A few years ago the bell of the fine parish church had a beautiful bell, but over-exertion on the bellcord is said to have caused something like aphony, so the bell lost the silver tone of its once sweet voice and made a new bell a matter of necessity. Last Sunday, being the day appointed for the blessing of the new bell, at ten o'clock a large concourse of parishioners, many of whom had come a distance of thirty miles, thronged into the spacious edifice to witness the ceremony, which was to be performed immediately after Mass. As the celebrant left the altar the Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., a professor of the college of Ottawa, ascended the pulpit and in an eloquent and appropriate sermon explained the ceremony about to take place, and dwelt at considerable length on the lesson we receive from the consecrated bell.

"The melody of its chant is powerful and sweet. It teaches the Christian a beautiful lesson of harmony—harmony with God, with himself and with his neighbor, or the triple lesson of faith, hope and charity. Its voice, as it calls him to prayer, reminds him of the obligation of his faith, and invites him in every feast to adore his Maker in the spirit of the feast; or, three times daily, recalling the mystery of the Incarnation, it awakens his hope for a better world with the morning, noon and evening call of the Angelus bell; or, in its fidelity to sound the praises of Him alone to whom it is consecrated, and to call indiscriminately all the children of the same heavenly Father, it teaches him the love that should ever burn within him for God and for his neighbor, and which should never continue smouldering in the breeze that wafts him the summons of the bell."

The parish priest, Rev. Father Deleage, O. M. I., then proceeded to bless the bell, which had been previously dressed with the usual neatness and taste of the good sisters of charity. Every one present then came and presented his offering and tolled the bell. The sum of \$350 was then collected.

The next feature of the day was a sumptuous banquet prepared in the residence of the Oblate Fathers, in honor of the forty sponsors of the bell. The banquet was an event in itself. The table was spread in a long corridor, at one end of which the noon-day sun poured in a flood of light through the stained glass of a large bay window, whilst the other end was reserved for the orchestra, which consisted of a choir of ten or twelve singers whose songs were received with loud acclamations. The Rev. Father Deleage presided, and in an opening address, expressed the joy he experienced in seeing around him the three nationalities of the parish, and spoke in language most creditable to the audience, to the parishioners, and to his many benefactors. Mr. Charles Logue, J. P., responded with an eloquence and profession of respect and gratitude to their old missionary and parish priest, that was received with rounds of applause and approbation. He alluded in most laudatory terms to the labors and success of the Oblate Fathers in the once almost exclusively Indian mission of Manitwaki; and by his perfect knowledge of their trials, and by the affectionate admiration to which his well-weighted language gave expression, he manifested, though unconsciously, that operative sympathy which has always animated him and his friends towards the Rev. Father Deleage and the Oblate fathers of Manitwaki. The Rev. Father Nolin, whilst admitting the truth of Mr. Logue's account of the labors and zeal of the Oblate fathers, gave honor to whom honor was due, and referred the success of the others after God, to their good fortune in having had such children as Mr. Charles Logue and others, who had known how and when to help the missionary to found the now prosperous mission of Manitwaki. Mr. Hard-rove remarked that in coming to Manitwaki, here he has settled and seen a numerous and happy family grow up around him, he had in a measure seen the fruit of their mission, and he felt that the Rev. Father Deleage, who styled as the Rev. Father the pioneer of their civilization, who had converted the fierce child of the forest into the meek and practical Christian, to-day deserving no more the title of Indian than any Irishman or Frenchman whom he saw before him. This last expression brought forth loud laughter and applause. Finally, Mr. Jaco McDougall rose in the name of the Indian population, but as he spoke in Algonquin, very few understood him; nevertheless, the well-known love of Algonquians for their black gown, as they call the missionary, was greeted with loud applause as the Indian speaker resumed his seat.

The guests then retired with the conviction having given their revered and dear pastor of the Oblate fathers of Manitwaki a new proof of the sincerity of their attachment, and owed that though their nationalities are not the same, their affection for them is ever one and the same.

**The Late Prince Imperial.**

CHICHESTER, July 12.—All is over and the body of the prince imperial rest at the side of his father. The trains from London this morning brought vast numbers of people, anxious to witness the funeral ceremonies, and tidal trains from Boulogne and regular trains from Dover brought over five hundred Frenchmen and women anxious to pay this last tribute to the imperial prince. From a very early hour in the morning the grounds of Camden house and the commencing extending outside the walls of these grounds to the church of St. Mary were swarmed with people. Queen Victoria arrived at Chichester station in a special train at 8.30, and entering her carriage, which stood in readiness for her, she drove rapidly to Camden house, where she was received in the private room of the house, and the two ladies remained there during the whole of the morning, then they accompanied the body of the prince to church. The princess passed the greater portion of the night in the room where the body of her son reposed, some convulsed with grief, but having occasional moments of repose and resignation, being at last arranged, the coffin was closed and hermetically sealed, and then borne from the room, through the door of Camden house, and out of great gates into the road leading to church. The chief mourners were the Duke of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Jerome Napoleon, his two sons and the Prince of Monaco, and the groom before the coffin a favorite horse of the prince. A double line of the Metropolitan police and a strong detachment of the royal artillery lined the passage way from Camden house to the church. As the royal cortege passed every head in the vast throng was uncovered, and subdued expressions of sympathy and sorrow were on every hand. Minute guns were fired in battery of the royal artillery during the passage of the cortege, and, as the body

was borne into the church, three volleys of musketry were fired. Every seat in the church, with the exception of those secured for chief mourners, were already filled with the most distinguished members of the Bonapartist party from France, and with a large number of the nobility and gentry of England. The church was heavily draped in black. A handsome but simple catafalque in front of the altar had been prepared to receive the coffin. The funeral Mass was said by Right Rev. James Danell, bishop of Southwark, with Monsignor Goddard as deacon, and a French priest as sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the Mass the spectators slowly withdrew, leaving the body in front of the altar in custody of members of religious orders, who watch over it until this evening, when it will be removed to the temporary resting place assigned for it beside the emperor's tomb.

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.**  
*Instructions of the Propaganda Concerning the Power of the Bishops.*

St. Louis, July 9.—The *America*, a German daily, published in this city will to-morrow contain the latest document of the Propaganda in Rome, concerning the organization of the Catholic church in the United States. This document, the genuineness of which is vouched for by prominent western bishops, declares:—

First.—That the instructions of July 20, 1878, do not apply to the transfer of priests from one congregation to another, the decree of the second council of Baltimore remaining intact in this respect. Bishops, it is true, shall take care not to transfer priests against their will from one mission to another without grave and rational cause; but only in case of final deposition of a rector from office previous consultation of the newly created council is obligatory.

Second.—That even if the election of new counsellors or judges is done in synod, the election of the same properly belongs to the bishop, and the vote of the synod is merely consultative. If the election is done in the synod, it belongs absolutely to the bishop, but if the choice is made to fill vacancies it is becoming that the bishop should first hear the vote of the removing.

Third.—That the vote of new councils are always consultative, definite decisions being reserved to the bishop; but the vote and opinion of the counsellors must always be inserted in the proceedings.

Fourth.—That by the instructions of the Propaganda of July 20, 1878, the extraordinary power of the bishop to suspend a priest by reason of very important cause and urgent necessity is not interfered with. It is lawful for any rector to bring before the council another priest, subject to the approval of the bishop, either as his assistant or his attorney. This document is signed by Cardinal Simoni, prefect of the Propaganda and J. B. Agnozzi, secretary of the same congregation.

**Archbishop Purcell in Cincinnati.**  
*(from the Cincinnati Commercial.)*

Archbishop Purcell and his private secretary, Father Callaghan, returned from their eastern trip to Cincinnati. The very marked restoration of the health and spirits of his grace is very apparent. He has not been so well for twenty years as at present. On Saturday last the archbishop was present in the cathedral from 3 until 10 o'clock in the evening, allowing himself only a brief interval for tea at 7. He attended personally to the religious duties during confessional hours, and administered spiritual consolations to numbers who sought him during the evening. On Sunday he officiated at early mass, and spoke to the congregation, alluding briefly to the encouragement that had been received by himself and Dr. Callaghan in their eastern trip. During the day the reverend archbishop was again present in the cathedral for a brief period during afternoon devotions, and in the evening he seemed remarkably cheerful and elastic. Yesterday he went to Mount St. Mary's, where he will remain this week giving spiritual instruction preparatory for their first communion. These young people are making the retreat this week; for seven days they remain in seclusion for private devotion, and his grace gives them spiritual instruction two hours each day during the retreat.

Archbishop Purcell does not expect during his lifetime to liquidate the debt, but he feels a fair assurance that he shall be able to reduce it to a manageable magnitude. The present relief he feels from the harassing strain has acted as a rejuvenating influence. He refers with especial satisfaction to the period of time in New York when he was the guest of Cardinal McCloskey.

**EVIDENCE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE GUARD.**

The Prince Dies Gallantly Wielding the Sword Worn by the Great Emperor at Austerlitz and Waterloo.

The correspondent of the *London Telegraph* at Utrecht sends under date of June 5th the story told by the survivors of the little guard which under Lieutenant Carey accompanied the prince imperial on the fatal reconnoitring expedition on the 2nd of June. There was in the party the prince, Lieutenant Carey, six selected men from the Natal horse and one Kaffir. They left camp at 10 o'clock and at seven Lieutenant Carey with only four men and seven horses, three men, five horses and four rifles were left behind. The survivors did not then know that the prince had been killed, although they believed that he had been. Immediately after the return of the troopers Captain Bekington, of the Natal horse, examined the men, who gave the following evidence:

The first witness, Sergeant Willis, said: "I belong to Bekington's corps and left the camp this morning with five others of our corps under Lieutenant Carey, and one Kaffir guide, as an escort for the prince imperial. We had with us two led horses. We went the same way as before when the prince was fired upon, the prince himself remarking upon this fact. We rode till 3, when we descended a hill to a kraal about a hundred yards from Imbambani river. There was clear ground in front but high grass and standing crops all round the other sides. We were ordered by the prince to dismount, and after kneeling, turned our horses into the grass. We lay down outside the huts and took some cooked coffee while the Kaffir looked after the watering of the horses. At 3.50 the prince gave the time, saying, 'Let the horses have ten minutes more.' The Kaffir drove up our horses and at 4 we were ordered to saddle. The Kaffir said he had seen a Zulu across the river going up the hill opposite. We saddled as quickly as we could. The prince then gave the order to mount, and all of us did so except trooper Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. A sudden volley was at that instant fired, and we all made our way out except Rogers, and I saw him lying against the hut. The Zulus continued firing after us as we galloped for 200 yards and yelling."

"How many Zulus do you think there were?"

"From the shots, I should say fifty." Corporal Grubb deposed: "The Kaffir came up saying something which no one understood, till I interpreted that he had seen a Zulu at the river on the other side. We lost no time in saddling, fetching our own horses. The prince gave the order, 'Prepare to mount.' The prince mounted, but before we had time to get our right foot into the stirrups a volley was fired from the meadows. We were all seated except Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. The volley was fired from about twenty yards. The Zulus shouted, 'Usuta, and here are the English cowards.' I turned round, saw the Zulus, and put spurs to my horse. As I went I saw Rogers behind a hut, to the shelter of which he had run, and I shouted out, 'Come along.' I saw him level his rifle at a Zulu. I rode on with Abel full gallop."

"Who was leading them?" "Lieutenant Carey and Cochrane. When we had got a few yards from the kraal a bullet struck Abel full in the back, about an inch below his bandolier. He was half a length in front of me. I saw that they were firing high, and so I lay along my horse. Letocq passed, and me, saying, 'Put spurs to your horse, and the prince is down.' I looked back, and saw the prince clinging to the stirrup-leather and saddle underneath his horse for a few lengths, and he then fell. His horse, as far as I could make out, trampled on him. I unsling my carbine and gave a shot at the Zulus, but the horse just then plunged into the donga, and I fell forward on my neck, and lost my loaded carbine. When I recovered my seat I found the prince's horse close beside me. I could not catch it, so I got behind it and drove it along till I caught up to Lieutenant Carey. He then said, 'Some one must catch the prince's horse,' and I replied, 'As my horse is lagged I will catch it and ride it into camp.' I dismounted and caught the horse and rode it into camp. I saw no more of the prince."

"What was the last order given?" "The prince said 'mount.' I heard no order after that, but at the sound of the volley I watched Lieutenant Carey. We all of us put spurs to our horses and galloped."

"How many Zulus were there?" "I should say forty or fifty."

"What were the Zulus firing with?"

"From the whizz of the bullet that struck Abel, I knew they had Martini-Henrys." "Before you mounted, how were you standing?" "We were in line, the prince being in front of us. Our backs were to the kraal."

Trooper Letocq gave evidence as follows: "The preliminary evidence, stated: 'The prince gave the word 'Prepare to mount,' and afterwards 'Mount.' I was next to him. He mounted, but I did not see him do so. I was, I think, doing something to his bit. All of a sudden a volley was fired at us, the Zulus giving a tremendous shout. The horses were frightened and we could hardly hold them. Some broke away and the rest bolted with us. When I got across the donga, or about fifty yards from the kraal, I saw the prince on foot, closely pursued by Zulus. His horse was then galloping off in another direction. I saw no more of the prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He gave no order."

"In what direction was the prince running?" "He was running after us."

"How many Zulus were pursuing him?" "I think about a dozen."

"How far off were they?" "About three yards from him. They all had guns and assegais."

"Was any effort made to rally or halt, or any attempt made to save the prince?" "No, we had only three rifles with us."

"How far did you gallop?" "About two miles without stopping."

"Did any one ask about the prince?" "No, we were separated."

Trooper Letocq gave evidence as follows: "Just as we were springing to our saddles the volley was fired from the meadows at fifteen or seventeen yards. I dropped my carbine and had to dismount for it. In remounting I was unable to get my feet into the stirrups, my horse was galloping so hard from fright. I lay across the saddle. I passed the prince, but was unable to stop for him, having no power over the reins. As I got clear away from the kraal I passed the prince. He then held the saddle and was trying to get his foot into the stirrup, but his horse was going too fast. I said to him: 'Depechez vous, sil vous plait, Monsieur, et montez votre cheval.' He made no reply. He did not caught hold of the bridle; he could not keep up with the horse and I saw it tread on him and the prince fell down. The Zulus were firing all the time, but I could not see them. I saw no more of the prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He was leading at first, but some of us passed him. We galloped two or three miles, the Zulus trying to surround us. I saw Grubbe and Willis could not catch up to us and asked Captain Carey to wait for them. He said, 'We will cross the spruit and wait for them on the rise on the other side.' Grubbe and Willis were 300 yards behind us, for their horses were knocked up."

"Were any orders given to stop or rally, or try to save the prince?" "No."

"Did any of you mention the prince, or did Lieutenant Carey say anything about him?" "No; all that I heard Lieutenant Carey say all the time was, 'Let us make haste and go quickly.'"

The Zulus must have come up with the prince at the gully, where he must have turned upon his pursuers. He never called for help, but faced his pursuers with the sword in his hand carried by

**THE FIRST NAPOLEON**

through many a famous day. Whether he killed any Zulus is not known, but it is probable they did not come within reach of his sword as from the edge of the donga they could hurl down their assegais with impunity. One pierced his right eye, causing—so the doctors believe—immediate death, or at any rate paralyzing all feeling. The prince probably then fell and the Zulus, leaping down, stabbed him in a dozen places. Meanwhile, the Kaffir guide, it appears, had been fighting for his life, and before he dropped, had broken several of his assegais, which were found blood-stained by his side next morning.

**Peterboro Roman Catholic Schools.**

At this, the termination of the scholastic year, it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the very many reports, from the varied and numerous Roman Catholic educational institutions throughout the Dominion—though among the last to chronicle a report of such an interesting event this good town of Peterboro is far from being last either in point of the number of children attending school or the facilities for obtaining a good sound religious education. Our plain, but graceful convent, of goodly proportions, situated on a beautiful eminence immediately in front of the church a little west of the town's centre, conducted by the good sisters of Notre Dame, presided over by that most exemplary and estimable lady, Sister St. Thecla, affords ample opportunities for the training of the minds of our Catholic daughters, and those of the more

respectable and liberal Protestants also. The main body erected to the old wing during autumn, in the heart of the town, in the midst of an ample and beautiful young pine grove—natures, parol—conducted by three excellent male teachers, forms a boys' academy which not only equals, but surpasses anything of the same nature in this province excepting neither country, town nor city! Then last, but by no means least, in importance, is the juvenile school established a few years ago in the south end of the town, and though the building is comely, diminutive and almost forbidding looking, the seventy or eighty little ones who daily congregate there under a no less able than amiable female teacher show a young but brilliant constellation many of whom, judging from present indications, will yet be bright and shining stars in the horizon of this fair province. It is no unpleasant feature in these establishments to know that, not only are they entirely out of debt, but there is a substantial residence which according to announcement last Sunday, will begin the erection, or long, of a juvenile institution to replace the present inadequate one. This will be another pillar in the monument to the memory of him who founded and takes delight in this little school; of him to whose zeal, liberality and industry we are indebted for the magnificent boys' school; and of him whose unassuming manner, untiring and unostentatious labours; whose truly good and Christian virtues has rendered his name dear to every one of us, his parishioners, and will cause the name of the Rev. Michael Lynch to be a green sunny spot, a bright shining light, a dearly loved moment, in the distant memory of the present and future Catholic youth of Peterboro. May God in his mercy long spare his esteemed and revered presence among us.

The various classes in our convent were finally closed by a grand concert on the 27th June ult. To the inhabitants of Kingston and others to whom the names of St. Thecla and her excellent staff are known I need scarcely say that in every respect it was a complete success. The convent chapel, at one end of which the temporary stage was erected, was filled to suffocation, compelling many to seek standing room in the halls. The achievement of the different performers showed careful and patient training, and the diligent application of a high order of intellect. Especially good was the musical performances of the children judging from the opinions so ardently expressed by those able to criticize this matter. Considering the extreme youth of many, it was perfectly marvellous to observe with what dexterity they plied their nimble little fingers over the piano and organ boards. The wonderful self-possession and graceful case exhibited by those who took part in the dialogues and other pieces, gave abundant proof of the diligent drilling, and patient toil bestowed upon them by those faithful and devoted friends and teachers, of the young. The truly magnificent tableau called forth the admiration of all, and both in design and execution, showed clearly the very excellent artistic taste and skill of the good sisters. A long and varied programme was brought to a close by a rapid reading a beautiful address to the bishop, the priest, and the people. His lordship Bishop O'Brien, briefly responded. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the intense heat "God save the Queen" now finally closed an entertainment, long to be pleasantly remembered by the parents of Peterboro. I must not forget to mention that a large ante-room, well filled with articles—useful and ornamental—the product of the pupils, busy hands—showed that the education imparted is such as to fit the future wives and mothers of our community, for any and every of the various callings of life, and that too with pleasure and profit to themselves. I have purposely refrained from giving the names of any, because I have reason to believe that many a pale, patient, and plodding pupil, the whole of whose constant industry has been required to overcome a somewhat dull intellect, has had her ambition damped and vacation soured by the undue prominence given to the names of those with brighter intellect but less industry or who perhaps bestowed more care in the cultivation of the organ or self-esteem. I need scarcely say it afforded no little pleasure to observe many Protestant pupils on the platform, and many Protestant parents among the audience, as an indication of the tolerant and friendly feelings existing among us as a community, to the continuance of which spirit the good sisters, by their kind and amiable dispositions, contribute not a little. More especially agreeable is the existence of such feelings, now, that some of our old political jockeys have mounted that spiny jade—the Protestant horse—and are endeavouring to ride whip and spur—and even without the mollifying influence of that very necessary pigskin appendage. I had purposely saying something of the other two schools so ably conducted, but at present time and space forbid. Long may we continue under our present benign educational influences.—Com.

time to time, and shall be proportionally divided according to the amount paid by each shareholder; such as are in arrears not being entitled to such dividend until such time as members who have responded to their calls have been paid in full for such calls as he neglected to pay, and members in arrears shall be charged with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on all calls in arrears, which diminish proportionally as the other shareholders are reimbursed.

Article 6th. In event that it should be resolved to pay some of the members by transfer of claims or monies due the society, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to divide debts due the society into several parts, and the debtors shall suffer such a division and make their payments according to the terms of the division provided no debt shall be divided in more parts than four; and payable at the domicile, or should he not possess the same, to be made payable at the elected domicile of the creditors, where the debt was contracted.

Article 7th. The principal money due the society by any shareholder in its favor shall continue to become payable according to the terms of the obligators itself, and, moreover, the liquidation may from time to time exact an account of such obligations and their discharge necessary to place the shareholders on an equal footing, such a demand to require a month's notice previous to its execution.

Article 8th. In event of members having obtained appropriations, the payments of which extend over a term of years without interest, and being bound by obligation or otherwise to repay the same, the liquidators shall receive, in addition to the principal amount, a sum of money which shall be equivalent to 7 per cent for the time he or they had use of the principal sums or portions thereof, the amount of said interest to be computed each time a portion of the principle was paid, which order would continue until the debt be discharged. The total sum of such interest having been ascertained, the liquidators shall credit an account thereof on the said debt, with the weekly subscriptions paid in by him, and shall apportion the balance into sums for the payment of the principal sum, such sum not to exceed the payment had the society continued in operation.

Article 9th. The liquidator or liquidators shall give security, and receive such remuneration as a general meeting of the shareholders shall determine upon; they shall be amenable to the society; and, on their dismissal from office, they shall hand over all books and papers of the society to their successors under a penalty of fifty dollars for every day of their retention, such penalty to be enforced, if necessary, by a civil action.

Article 10th. The shareholders, in general meeting, may authorize a division in kind on the whole of the society's property; they may also authorize the sale in one lot of the assets of the society; they may also authorize the liquidators to purchase for the benefit of the society the rights of any shareholder, and pay for the same either in money or with the property of the society.

Article 11th and 12th are similar in character.

Article 12th. The liquidators shall report on the affairs of the society at each annual general meeting, and at such other as may be determined upon, and on the occasion of the final liquidation the liquidators shall make a final report to a meeting of the society called for that purpose, which report shall be open to the approval of the society, and such meeting shall have power to dissolve the society, etc.

Article 13th. No fine shall be incurred after the day on which liquidation is resolved upon.

Article 14th. Every shareholder shall leave his address in writing at the society's office, and every special notice required by the act shall be sent to his address.

Article 15th. Any fifteen shareholders of any building society in the province of Quebec shall have power to call a special general meeting of shareholders for the purposes of the act by giving public notice thereof.

Article 16th. This act shall not apply to permanent shares of any building society, if such shares are all paid and converted into redeemable stock unless three-fourths of the members at a meeting held for the purpose determine to liquidate.

**YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.**  
*The Exodus from Memphis.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—The board of health to-day issued the following order:—"To the people of the city of Memphis:

"We would say, quietly remove your families to a place of safety, until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the different routes of travel we say, there can be no possible danger of infection for many days to come."

Five new cases were reported this morning, and one death, an infant of Judge Ray, of the Criminal court. Another son is prostrated with the disease. A perfect stampede is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hundreds who try to leave the city.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—A despatch from New Orleans says:—"The yellow fever scare has commenced, and from now on the exodus of citizens will be heavy. This despatch says 8 or 10 cases are down with fever, but other reliable information puts the number of cases at between 20 and 30. These despatches say people were in ignorance of the presence of fever till they learned it from outside."

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10.—No information has been received by the National health authorities concerning the outbreak of yellow fever in Memphis. Surgeon-General Hampton, of the marine hospital service, does not expect a repetition of the epidemic of last year, because of the sanitary precautions taken by the local authorities and the adoption of hygienic measures. There would be danger, he says, if fever should break out, of its being taken into Missouri and Kansas by the negro exodus. He has received information from Hayti that clean bills of health are now being given from that port. Fever prevails in Brazil, but there is no danger of its being brought by infection to this country, as it is now midwinter in that latitude.

Article 2nd. That at the same meeting three or five liquidators may be elected. The liquidators take the place of the directors; and any director may be appointed liquidator.

Article 3rd. The liquidators shall elect one of their number as president. The majority of the liquidators form a quorum. The president to have a casting vote.

Article 4th. The liquidators shall be duly empowered and be subject to the obligations towards the shareholders imposed by law and the by-laws of the society upon directors. The society shall not transact other business than shall further the liquidation of effects; and the liquidators shall proceed with due diligence to realize the assets of the society without unnecessary sacrifice; and to that end they may either dispose of the movable and immovable properties of the society; they may also compound and compromise with the society's debtors, etc., and whatever they may deem advisable to effect the liquidation of the society's affairs on advantageous terms.

Article 5th. After discharging the debts of the society, a division shall be made from

time to time, and shall be proportionally divided according to the amount paid by each shareholder; such as are in arrears not being entitled to such dividend until such time as members who have responded to their calls have been paid in full for such calls as he neglected to pay, and members in arrears shall be charged with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on all calls in arrears, which diminish proportionally as the other shareholders are reimbursed.

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Article 13th. No fine shall be incurred after the day on which liquidation is resolved upon.

Article 14th. Every shareholder shall leave his address in writing at the society's office, and every special notice required by the act shall be sent to his address.

Article 15th. Any fifteen shareholders of any building society in the province of Quebec shall have power to call a special general meeting of shareholders for the purposes of the act by giving public notice thereof.

Article 16th. This act shall not apply to permanent shares of any building society, if such shares are all paid and converted into redeemable stock unless three-fourths of the members at a meeting held for the purpose determine to liquidate.

**YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.**  
*The Exodus from Memphis.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—The board of health to-day issued the following order:—"To the people of the city of Memphis:

"We would say, quietly remove your families to a place of safety, until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the different routes of travel we say, there can be no possible danger of infection for many days to come."

Five new cases were reported this morning, and one death, an infant of Judge Ray, of the Criminal court. Another son is prostrated with the disease. A perfect stampede is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hundreds who try to leave the city.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—A despatch from New Orleans says:—"The yellow fever scare has commenced, and from now on the exodus of citizens will be heavy. This despatch says 8 or 10 cases are down with fever, but other reliable information puts the number of cases at between 20 and 30. These despatches say people were in ignorance of the presence of fever till they learned it from outside."

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10.—No information has been received by the National health authorities concerning the outbreak of yellow fever in Memphis. Surgeon-General Hampton, of the marine hospital service, does not expect a repetition of the epidemic of last year, because of the sanitary precautions taken by the local authorities and the adoption of hygienic measures. There would be danger, he says, if fever should break out, of its being taken into Missouri and Kansas by the negro exodus. He has received information from Hayti that clean bills of health are now being given from that port. Fever prevails in Brazil, but there is no danger of its being brought by infection to this country, as it is now midwinter in that latitude.

Article 2nd. That at the same meeting three or five liquidators may be elected. The liquidators take the place of the directors; and any director may be appointed liquidator.

Article 3rd. The liquidators shall elect one of their number as president. The majority of the liquidators form a quorum. The president to have a casting vote.

Article 4th. The liquidators shall be duly empowered and be subject to the obligations towards the shareholders imposed by law and the by-laws of the society upon directors. The society shall not transact other business than shall further the liquidation of effects; and the liquidators shall proceed with due diligence to realize the assets of the society without unnecessary sacrifice; and to that end they may either dispose of the movable and immovable properties of the society; they may also compound and compromise with the society's debtors, etc., and whatever they may deem advisable to effect the liquidation of the society's affairs on advantageous terms.

Article 5th. After discharging the debts of the society, a division shall be made from

**VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.**  
*Visit of the Queen to the Ex-Emperor—The Dead Prince's Real Position.*  
*(From the Times.)*

LONDON, June 24.—On Monday evening (yesterday) Queen Victoria arrived at the Chislehurst station. Lord Sydney and Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., were there to receive her. The platform was covered with crimson cloth. There was a crowd of people looking on, but they observed a solemn silence. Even the officers did not seem to speak above a whisper. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Ely, and Sir Henry Ponsonby. They were met by an open carriage, drawn by four horses, with positions and outriders. They passed along the picturesque road, which is now gay with rhododendron flowers, and over a common covered with "yellow gorse." They entered through the open gates of the grounds, and disappeared among the trees of Camden House. It is not a cheerful looking home. It is generally called Camden, placed here in 162