The Catholic Journal.

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PRINCE AND PRIEST.

DUKE MAXIMILLIAN OF SAXONY SUCCUMBS TO HIS HARD LABOR.

His Self Abnegation Sends Him from Throne to Slum—Labored Among London's Poor Until He Lost His Health.

One of the recent London papers contained a short paragraph to the effect that the health of the young Prince Maximilian of Saxony had broken down, and that his physician had ordered him to leave London immediately and seek recuperation in Dresden.

This marks the culmination of one of the strangest sacrifices of royalty in modern times. A year ago the prince became a priest. He forsook the pleasures of continental court life to delve in the miseries of Whitechapel. He was delicately constituted when he began his work in the most hideous slum in the world. To-day he is a physical wreck.

Back in the mediaeval times it was a common occurrence for kings and princes to cast aside all the pleasures of exalted position to suffer and battle for religion's sake, but the minds of these men were frenzied by the peculiar teachings of Christianity of that era and by the glory which marked the warrior of the crusade. Besides, great riches were to be wrung from the Turk, to say nothing of the wild license tolerated in the ranks of the men who were pledged to free the Holy land from the yoke of the infidel. The crusades offered a wide field for the indulgence of all the sordid passions, and it was this that tempted the great men quite as much as their zeal for Christianity.

For these reasons there is small scope to parallel the motives of Prince Maximilian and the royal leaders of the crusades. No glory of a worldly kind could be won by his sacrifices. Of riches there are none in Whitechapel. Fame is never found there. The crusaders gloried under the wild enthusiasm of leading a vast host in battle. The prince walked alone into the abode of sorrow, shame and poverty.

It was less than a year ago that the prince made the Whitechapel district his home. He had searched the wide world for the place most in need of Christian teaching and help, but instead of finding it among the savages of Africa, the fanatics of the Soudan or the ignorant millions of Asia, he saw what he was searching for in the very heart of the greatest and richest city in the world. Such was his tribute to boastful London.

Prince Maximillian, or Father Max, as he has been known for the past year, will be 27 years old on Nov. 17 next. His full name is Maximillian William Augustus Albert Charles Gregory Odo. His uncle is King Albert of Saxony. His father and heir presumptive of the throne is Prince George, field marshal of the military forces of Saxony. Prince Max has two elder brothers, one of whom has children. In event of a few deaths in the line of succession the Whitechapel priest would become king of Saxony.

Stranger things than his possible succession have happened in royal families, and, in view of this, his determination to engage in the Whitechapel work caused many solemn councils among the ministers of the kingdom. The king was opposed to it, and so was the father for a time, but he, knowing the singular disposition of the young man, was finally won over, and then the king gave a reluctant consent.

It was necessary, however, to go through certain formalities, and on Aug. 1, 1896, a legal document was signed by the prince-priest in the royal palace at Dresden, by which he renounced all rights as prince royal of the house of Saxony, but it is expressly stated that, should the throne become vacant by reason of the death of the interveing heirs, he will accept the kingdom. This peculiar document reads as follows:

"We, Max, duke of Saxony, having been consecrated to the holy priesthood, do hereby renounce for all time, with the restrictions hereafter mentioned, all rights appertaining to us as a prince of the royal house of Saxony, under the decree of Sept. 4, 1831, relating to the succession of the throne, the administration of the kingdom, to participation in the royal family council, and to membership in the upper house of the legislature, and also, under the royal house decree of Dec. 30, 1837, relating to money allowance, suite and the successson in the collateral line. This renunciation shall be ineffective if at any time, the Saxon royal throne being vacant, we shall be the only surviving prince of the royal house of Saxony.

"MAX, Duke of Saxony.

"Dresden, Aug. 1, 1896."

Five days before the signing of the above the young man was received into the priesthood by Dr. Wahl, vicar apostolic of Saxony, and on the same day that he affixed his signature to the document he celebrated his first mass in Dresden, with all the members of the Saxony royal family in the congregation.

Immediately arrangements were made for his entering upon the work at Whitechapel, and inside of a fortnight Father Max had become one of the regular features of the notorious district. By special decree of the pope he was attached to the church of St. Boniface, Union street, in the very center of Whitechapel, and there he labored with extraordinary zeal until illness forced him to desist.

In the population of Whitechapel there are thousands of the poorest Germans, and to these the ministrations of Father Max were a godsend. But he did not confine his work to the people of his own race. He speaks English as if it were his own tongue, and this made it an easy matter for him to extend his work to the native population of the district.

The fact that he was a prince of the royal blood did not influence feeling one way or another in his parish. The people are too desperately poor, their misery is too deep-rooted and absolute for them to judge men by any other standard than by the unsentimental one of actual results. And Father Max was not long in proving that he was an agent for their good. There was nothing of the prince about him; he was simply a priest of the highest type.

There was nothing too offensive or obnoxious in that cesspool of human degeneration for him; he took hold of every condition that confronted him, wrestled with it manfully, and when he desisted there was a change for the better. He studied the people and preached sermons which they could understand and appreciate.

But, with the enthusiasm of youth, he shouldered a contract which no single human agency could handle. In the east end of London there are 950,000 souls, and 350,000 of these are fit subjects for every charity that was ever devised. It is said that there is never less than 100,000 starving people in the east end. Tens of thousands are always sick. The whole district reeks with the germs of contagion and the death rate is enormous.

All stripes of criminal and abandoned classes flourish there, making its social complexion as hideous as its physical deformities. To contend against this veritable ocean of want, misery and crime was beyond the energy of one man, or a hundred men.

The prince made a brave fight for almost a year, although when he first started in many predicted that he would sicken of the work in a week. Now he is back in Dresden, but when he regains his strength, which is a doubtful matter, he promises to return to the Whitechapel battlefield.

IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Mulhall, a statistician of unquestioned eminence, quoted by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons in connection with the jubilee year 1887, gives the figures following, which may be taken as attesting the blessings enjoyed by Ireland during the fifty years then passed:

Died of famine	1,225,000
Evicted	3,568,000
Exiled	4,185,000

"Irishmen," as remarked by the author of the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly," when touching on this subject, "should be as thankful for the reign of Victoria as they might be for the plagues of Egypt."

The present Indian famine is but the counterpart of this. It is not likely that the number of deaths in that ill-fated country from English misgovernment, will ever be given truly. The sources of information are in English official hands.

NATIONAL APPEAL.

It is estimated that the government is losing $3,000,000 a week in revenue by the delay in the passage of the tariff bill. The people are losing ten times as much in work on account of the delay. We earnestly ask every one of our readers to write a postal card. to, at least, one member of the United States Senate at Washington, urging and demanding the immediate passage of a protective tariff law and such a law as will give adequate protection to American labor and American industries. Address your postal card to Hon. John Murphy, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

AT LOURDES.

CURES RECENTLY MADE PUBLIC

The Devotion of the Belgian Visitors Rewarded by Five Sudden Cures.

The annual pilgrimages were inaugurated at Lourdes recently by a procession of 700 or thereabouts from a village ten miles distance, and the total population of which is but 900. The first Belgian pilgrimage was 2,000 strong, beside the extraordinary number of 300 invalids. Their continued devotions have been rewarded by five sudden cures, namely, of the following persons: Miss Alma Meunier, a young person afflicted three years with paralysis, cured in the Piscine, wherein Miss Adele Goffete as also cured the next day. This lady, who left her crutches in the bath-house, had been bed-ridden two years, as the result of a terrible railway accident three years ago, in which her foot was crushed. She recovered in an action against the company (Nord), a life pension. After being cured she was walking about freely, unaided. Miss Huard, who arrived from Chartres on Saturday with a nursing Sister and her own maid, a sufferer since the begining of last year from paralysis in the side and legs, anæmic, and in a condition of extreme nervous prostration, arose from her bath chair before the crowd just after the passing of the blessed Sacrament processionally on Sunday afternoon, and followed, with the assistance of her two companions, on her feet to the Rosary Church. I have just seen her. She is evidently convalescent. Eugene Moreau has been cured of long-standing rheumatism, and M. Herremans, at the first Mass at the Grotto on May 1, was healed of cancer in the stomach, as he avers. Certainly attendant symptons of vomiting, inability to take nourishment, and extreme weakness have dissapeared. All these persons—or, at any rate, four of them—are in an easy or an independent position of life. Only one miraculous cure has been recorded at Lourdes since those published in your columns last September—that of a working man a collier from Alais, Marius Bonnaire. The cure took place on the eve of the Annunciation. He recovered in the Piscine the use of his legs, which he had lost eighteen months previously by an accident in the pit. The company had recently agreed to pay him a life pension of eight shillings per week. There has also been a striking cure, on the eve of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, of a well-known devoted servant of Mary and the helpless poor, Miss Cox, daughter of an English medical man also engaged in the same unpaid voluntary servitude, and assisting these two years past in the medical bureau. Her cure has preserved her from a dangerous operation and taken her out of the bath chair to which an accident (while bathing a pilgrim) had condemned her early in October.

These two miraculous cures in seven months are, I think, all recorded at Lourdes, but there has been cures elesewhere through using the water.

The Belgian pilgramage was composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen of the middle and upper classes. Amongst them there was a steady disciplined devotion from daybreak until 10 o'clock at night, and an admirable organization that insured recollection and quiet. The Countesse de Merode, the Countesse Joseph de Hemptinne, the Barons Casier and Inoy, Professors Thiery, of Louvain, and de Craene, of Liege, besides many more well known to the English world, were indefatigable member. A new hospital car conveyed twenty-four of the worst invalids.

The Bishop of Strasburg is here. So was, last week, the Abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Lerins. Daily during May the Rev. Father Farjou, S. J., preached in the basilica. His last sermon preached before the Bishop and crowded congregation, was extremely eloquent.

I just learn that the cure of Maria Notermans of Hassett, a middle-aged person afflicted with double hernia, has been authenticated. There has also been another important cure, with three minor cases, which I have not yet had details.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

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SISTERS IN INDIA

Wait on the Plague-Stricken When All Others Flee for their Lives.

The "India plague" correspondent of the London St. James Gazette tells many horrible truths to English readers. The English doctors in India can do little to prevent the spread of the infection. Hindoo, Mahommedan and Parsee all alike fear and hate their English masters and look upon their medical remedies as poisons intended to exterminate the native races of Victoria's empire. The devoted doctors get little help or sympathy from their countrymen in India, who are only anxious to save their own skins.

"Oh, that we had some good, devoted nurses," sighed the hospital commissioner ten days ago.

"How many do you want?" asked a Catholic priest.

"As many as possible."

"You shall have them."

"Next day," writes the correspondent, "there came all the available Sisters of Mercy from a near convent. And I saw them ministering to the sick this morning with a gentle love beautiful to behold, soft-eyed and cheerful, unmindful of all the dangers they ran. While panic-stricken Europeans scrambled from the plague, flying to every corner of the earth to escape its fell embrace, these loyal women are giving their lives with sweet devotedness. They are Sisters of Mercy indeed."

But where were the Mrs. Missionaries who do so much writing in India for the sectarian papers at home?

CATHOLIC TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

To be Held During the Summer Months.

Mrs. B. Ellen Burke for several years one of the state institute lecturers employed by the department of public instructions of the state of New York, has planned similar work for parochial schools. Since last September she has been lecturing before the sisters and lay teachers in and near New York, on the best methods of teaching.

Arragements have been made for convent sisters institutes at the following places: Burlington, Vt., June 28 to July 2; Pittsburg and Willkesbarre, Pa., July 5 to 9, Sisters of Mercy, New York, July 12 to 16; Rochester, N. Y., July 19 to 24; Scranton, Pa., July 26 to 30; Springfield, Mass., Aug. 2 to 6; Providence, R. I., Aug. 16 to 20; Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 16 to 20; Sisters of Charity, New York, Aug. 23 to 27; Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30 to Sept. 3.

SUPPORT THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

In speaking of the necessity of supporting the Catholic press, an exchange tells of its mission and work, and includes the following in its well pointed remarks:

"We have Catholic weeklies, able and representative journals, which in point of ability and general information are exceedingly creditable. Some of them rank high in journalistic excellence, and in their make-up are unrivalled by the sectarian press. But are they loyally supported by our Catholic people? The running of these papers demands talent, and talent involves expense. You cannot expect a paper representative of Catholic thought without talent, and you will not secure that unless you pay for it. Knowledge has its price; otherwise it would hardly be appreciated. If you call on a physician for his services you have to pay him; if you engage a lawyer to plead your case you must put down your fee; if an architect sketch a plan his services must be rewarded. The same rule holds good in all commercial relations. The journalistic profession is not only not inferior to any of these, but takes the lead in public estimation. However, it happens the number of people who read our Catholic weeklies are numbered by the thousands, and they labor under the misapprehensions that they more than renumerate the proprietor by reading his paper; and these people fancy they support the press. They forget—because forgetting comes easy to them in this case—that a newspaper debt is a legitimate one, demanding payment for value received. It is as binding as any other transaction. The running of a paper involves considerable expense, and unless cordially and loyally sustained by our Catholic laity it is sure to labor under great disadvantages. To procure news interesting to its readers, to have it well and ably edited, to make it, in well as non-Catholic respect, the paper must not only be read but paid for."

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NAZARETH ACADEMY.

Annual Commencement Exercises Held in Cathedral Hall.

Cathedral Hall was filled with a large number of people Thursday evening who assembled to witness the annual commencement exercises of Nazareth Academy.

The front of the stage was decorated with potted plants, palms and ferns which together with the drapery of the stage had a pleasing effect.

The essays which were read showed that extreme care had been taken in their preparation.

The presentation of graduates was made by the Rev. J. P. Kiernan after which the honors were conferred by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid who awarded eight Regents Academic diplomas and two commercial diplomas. At the close of the exercises Bishop McQuaid made a short address.

The programme of the commencement exercises follows:

PART I.

Marche Entree—Kowalski.
Essay—Locomotion.....Lois Eugenia Smith
Essay—Woodland Echoes.....Ella Genevieve O'Neill
Essay—A Power That Is.....Cecilia Veronica O'Kane
Essay—High Places.....Eugenia Mary Yawman

SCENES FROM RUTH.

A Sacred Cantata—A. R. Gaul.

Scene First—Chorus.....Famine in Judea
Scene Second.....Orpha's Farewell
Scene Third—Reaper's Chorus.....Ruth a Gleaner
Scene Fourth.....Parting of Ruth and Naomi
Essay—Gates Ajar.....Katherine Veronica Mulryan
Essay—The Magic Ball.....May Francis Mingea
Essay—In Her Name.....Laura Agnes Heubner
Valedictory—The Raven or the Dove?.....Mary Regina Donnelly
Overture—To Marianna.....W. Vincenz Wallace

GRADUATES.

Scientific Course—Mary Regina Donnelly, Laura Agnes Heubner, May Francis Mingea, Katherine Veronica Mulryan, Cecilia Veronica O'Kane, Ella Genevieve O'Neill, Lois Eugenia Smith, Eugenia Mary Yawman.

Commercial Course—Katherine Elizabeth Glavey, Helen Margaret Mallory.

50,000 FORESTERS.

An Increase of Over 5,000 Members Since Jan. 1, Averaging Over 1,000 a Month.

Latest reports from the High Secretary indicate that the Catholic Order of Foresters continue to increase rapidly, and now numbers 50,000 members. Since the publication of the last monthly report, the order has increased in membership 1,079, and since Jan. 1, last, 5,168, an average monthly increase of 1,033 for the five months ending June 1. In the face of hard times this is a phenomenal increase, and if the present average is kept up there will be 75,000 members in June, 1899. Following is the membership by states and provinces:

	No. of Courts.	No. of Members.	Gain
Illinois	205	16,028	303
Indiana	15	687	15
Iowa	25	1,290	47
Michigan	21	1,389	10
Minnesota	67	5,623	144
New Hampshire	23	1,765	78
Ohio	14	1,237	34
Vermont	40	2,461	134
Wisconsin	82	6,472	128
Ontario	60	4,053	130
Quebec	134	9,164	56
Total June 1, 1897	685	49,027	1,079
Total May 1, 1897	671	47,498	.....
Total Jan. 1, 1897	631	43,860	.....
Total Jan. 1, 1896	...	34,847	.....

Illinois has the largest membership with the province of Quebec second. Wisconsin is third in the list.

The American 4th of July for Cuban Independence.

The Cuban League of the United States, noting the fact that the Fourth of July falls this year on Sunday, herewith appeals to the ministers and religious teachers of every creed throughout the land, that they will give the principal service of the day to the cause of God, Liberty and Humanity as represented in the struggle of the Cuban people for independence. And that this patriotic service be announced in advance and in the papers, and be made the occasion of a special collection, both to aid the cause of independence and to feed, clothe and relieve the deserving men, women and children of Cuba.

And the suggestion is added that in all the schools of the land where certain hours are given by law to patriotic instructions, while telling the story of 1776 in our own land, the lessons or recitals include the present terrible struggle for liberty, but under more trying circumstances, which heroes are waging to day in the island of Cuba.

EDWARD ALLEN,
President of Cuban League of the U. S., No. 115 Broadway, New York city.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What is Transpiring in the Societies, Fraternities—Current Gossip.

Hibernian Rifles.

Sergeant Delehanty was able to be around again after his being [illegible] weeks absent on account of sickness.

Private Thomas Brannan is still confined to his home suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and we are sorry to say at present his condition is almost hopeless. The family of Comrade Brannan has the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the company.

All the boys was sorry to see Private Downs turn in his uniform. It was all together unexpected, but we hope that in his peregrinations during his absence from the Flower City he will acquire a thorough and perfect knowledge of military tactics, and on his return be capable of filling an officer's place. We feel as if there is a place vacant that cannot be filled. Though the new comer be ever so good, there will be a something wanting for he was a faithful Brother, respectful and obedient, generous to a fault, whole souled, a model citizen, a patriotic and devout Catholic, and a patriotic Hibernian. This we say not out of flattery but in justice to his meritorious characteristics. And if a genial disposition, a willing and industrious conduct speaks or stands for anything, we confidentially believe that he will in short wear the epaulet of an officer in the vocation he has given himself to during the week. Comrade O'Brien entertained the members of the company on the East side, and by his impersonation as "The Traveling Man from Egypt," and "The Comedian out of a Job," the East side comrades will not soon forget the enjoyable evening they had in Dutchtown.

Some of the members would like to know what is the matter with the target rifle. Private D. Brannan says he thinks the change in the weather effects it. The Lieutenant will have it in shape as soon as he gets the new Rammer.

The Rochester delegates who are attending the convention of the Knights of St. John are: Col. H. J. Schlick, Maj. J. P. Smith, Maj. Joseph Hoslinger, Adjt. Joseph P. Leinen, Dr. F. W. Maloney, Capt. H. F. Wegman, Capt. J. Wall and M. Shicker.

The prize drill will be a feature of the convention. The Knights of St. Boniface are entered.

At the convention of the C. B. L. to be held in Plattsburg, July [illegible] Louis W. Maier will represent [illegible] City council, and J. P. Henry, [illegible] ester council.

Council 40, C. R. & R. A., have changed their meeting night to [illegible] and third Thursdays.

Council 25 will hold their annual picnic July 21st, instead of July [illegible] as announced in last week's paper.

The Members of Council 27, C. R. & R. A., at a regular meeting thereof, passed the following resolutions upon the death of Sister Craig's father, Mr. Dennis [illegible] who died June 21, 1897.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst Mr. Fennessy, the father of Sister Elizabeth Craig, and,

Whereas, Council 27, C. R. & R. A., hereby extends its heartfelt [illegible] our Sister in this her bereavement, and earnestly pray God to have mercy [illegible] soul, and be it,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this council, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family, and that the same be published in the CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Committee, SARAH SHEEHAN, ELLA NEVINS, THOMAS SHANNON.

Sunday Schedule.

C. M. B. A.

Monday—58, 81, 93, 181.
Tuesday—12.

C. R. of R. A.

Monday—52.
Thursday—75, 40.

D. of H.

Monday—1.
Thursday—51.

[illegible]

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JUST WRINKLES.

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