

ST. PETER'S CHAINS.

Grand Celebration at Burlington, Vt.—
An Original Link of St. Peter's
Chains Exposed for Veneration.

On Sunday, August the 5th, a solemn and very interesting ceremony took place at Burlington, Vermont, when a link of the chain which bound St. Peter for nine weeks in the Mamertine prison, at Rome, was exposed to the veneration of the faithful.

The ceremonies began with Pontifical High Mass, sung by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Lynch, Vicar-General of Burlington; deacons of honor were the Rev. Fathers John Barry and Thomas Gaphney; deacons of office, Rev. J. Kerlinger and Rev. Charles Prevost; master of ceremonies, Rev. J. Peron.

Among the illustrious visitors were Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa; Bishops Bradley, of Manchester; Gabriels, of Ogdensburg; Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe; Laroque, of Sherbrooke; Tierney, of Hartford; Burke, of Albany; the Rev. O'Brien, Vicar-General of Portland, and others.

In the afternoon a procession was formed, which passed along the streets, the facsimile of the large chain being carried in procession and the link of the original chain carried by Archbishop Williams. After the chains had been deposited in the church and venerated by the archbishops, bishops and clergy, Benediction was given by Archbishop Fabre, and the relics were exposed for veneration of the laity. The relic was obtained by Bishop De Goesbriand, by special favor of the Holy Father, Leo the XIII. The following is the Bishop's account of how the precious relic came into his possession:

"It was by accident, or rather through a kind intervention of Providence, that a few days before starting for Jerusalem, toward the end of April, I discovered that there were in the Church of St. Cecilia, in Rome, a few links of the chain of St. Peter, wherewith he had been bound in the Mamertine Prison. No attention seemed to be paid to this fact, probably because of the more remarkable chains kept in the Basilica of the Chains of St. Peter.

"I, however, became convinced that these rings were of undoubted authenticity. What a blessing if I could obtain one of them, and carry it to Burlington! But in this case, I was plainly told by Cardinal Rampolla, protector of St. Cecilia Church, that only on an order of the Pope could I obtain the coveted precious relic. I did not, however, lose courage, and on the eve of my departure from Rome to Jerusalem, having obtained an audience with His Holiness, I made bold to ask for one of the links. I remarked to Leo XIII. that the presence of such a relic in Burlington would be a means to instruct our people about the life and mission of St. Peter, and the authority of his successors. The Pope did not seem inclined to grant the request, but said that on my return from Jerusalem the decision would be given.

"On the 4th of this month, June, 1893, I was again in the presence of our august Pontiff, Leo XIII. His Holiness did not recognize me, but he remembered his promise, and when I mentioned the link, he said: "Is it you? The decision is favorable. Tell the Cardinal Protector of St. Cecilia to detach one of the links, and give it to you with authentic letters." Those who love the great shepherd of the sheep will easily imagine what our feelings were when we heard those blessed words! Glory be to God—we now possess in Burlington the great chain, a facsimile, and the more, much more precious link of the original chain.

"I can hardly refrain from tears when I think on this matter, for I see before my eyes the horrible, damp, dark dungeon at the foot of the Capitol. I see in spirit the pillar to which Peter and Paul were chained, by order of Nero, in this prison. The link which we possess is not a facsimile, it has really come in contact with the emaciated body of St. Peter, and perhaps cut the flesh of his arms or feet to the very bone, and this torture lasted nine whole months! Oh! how valiant were the soldiers of Christ! But for the Church, for ourselves, it was that they suffered.

"We intend, as soon as possible, to have a precious shrine, or reliquary, made for the reception of the great chain

and of the link, and they will be presented a few times in the year to the veneration of the faithful.

"An indulgence of seven years, to be gained once in the day, is granted to those who, venerating either of the two relics, will devoutly say five Pater and Aves, according to the intentions of the Holy Father, being sorry for their sins.

"To those who, after Confession and Communion, will devoutly visit the Cathedral Church of Burlington, on the first day of August, or on either of the seven following days, and then pray for some time, according to the intention of the Holy Father, plenary indulgence is granted.

Prayer.

"God, who didst cause that the blessed Peter, having been freed from his chains, should escape uninjured; free us, we pray Thee, from our chains of sin, and drive away from us all evils. Through our Lord, etc., etc.

"St. Peter pray for us.
"Laus Deo."

JOSEPH HAWORTH.

SKETCH OF THE GREAT CATHOLIC ACTOR—
THE CATHOLIC "HAMLET" OF AMERICA.

The only great Catholic classical actor of the American stage to-day is Joseph Haworth, a native of St. Mary's parish, Providence, R. I.,—born in 1856, and the third child in a family of seven. In the early '60's the Haworth family removed to Cleveland, where they have remained ever since.

Like most men of genius, Haworth, in his early boyhood days, evinced a marked talent and preference for the career in which he afterwards became famous. Young Haworth made his first professional appearance on the stage when he was in his teens, and under the guidance of the splendid and brilliant actress, Charlotte Crampton, he rapidly mastered the technicalities of his profession. At the same time he applied himself assiduously to study, without which he knew it was impossible to grasp the depths and subtleties of the great classical dramas in which it was his ambition to excel.

It was while acting in Ellsler's stock company, in the days of his early obscurity, that Joseph Haworth was noticed by that great tragedian of tragedians, Edwin Booth. Turning to a friend, Booth said: "Who is that young man, he of the dark complexion and musical voice?" "His name is Haworth, a pupil of Charlotte Crampton." "Well," said Booth, "that boy has genius that will be heard from yet." Soon after this Booth took occasion to offer Haworth a place in his own company, but, owing to imperative prior engagements, the young man was constrained to decline the offer.

Upon leaving the Ellsler stock company, Haworth was tendered a farewell benefit, at which, for the first time, he appeared in the great role of Hamlet. He was but 20 years of age at the time, and the idea of a boy of that age attempting to delineate the deepest, the most thoughtful, the most difficult character in the whole range of classical drama, attracted theatrical critics prepared and anxious to cavil at and crush with newspaper thunder an expected puerile performance. On the night of the play scene followed scene, and act followed act, and the critics and the people, who came for curiosity and to carp, stopped to listen for pleasure; for the play was a great revelation to them, and the young man had scored a great and glorious triumph.

After leaving Cleveland, Haworth, for several years, played with success the most varied roles. His versatility was astonishing; he appeared equally as good an opera singer as a tragedian and as good a comedian as either.

In 1881, after many successes at the Boston Museum, Haworth received an offer to join John McCullough as leading support in classical plays. The offer was one that could be made the flood-tide of a lifetime, and, though his prospects were good elsewhere, Haworth accepted it.

As soon as the hands of Haworth and McCullough clasped each other for the first time, they were friends, and that friendship grew and strengthened until the sad day when the great-hearted McCullough left the stage of life for ever.

From city to city, playing nightly before crowded houses, Haworth journeyed with his great master, sustaining such characters as *Cassius* in *Julius Caesar*,

Iago in *Othello*, and *Icilius* in *Virginius*. McCullough had the greatest confidence in his brilliant leading man, and in one letter to him he says: "We will write our names on the immortal pages of Shakespeare; they will look better there; let me guide you up the dark and steep path to glory; there are none can follow you."

Haworth has been brilliantly successful in many plays, notably *Rosedale*, *Ruy Blas*, *The Bells*, *Paul Kauvar*, etc.

In the spring of this year Haworth again played *Hamlet*, this time in Boston, and his success was immediate, and the performance pronounced by critics to be the artistic triumph of the year.

Haworth's impersonation of *Hamlet* is intellectual and perspicuous, he simulates the melancholy of the Royal Dane with unartificial truth and grace, and in delineating the emotions of the various scenes he touches lightly but firmly on the whole gamut of his hearers' feelings.

It is a great treat to Catholics to see *Hamlet* personated, as he always should be, by a Catholic, who is a true Catholic and carries on to the stage many of the subtle, graceful touches which only a Catholic can impart to plays that are Catholic. Though critics may carp at Mr. Haworth's *Hamlet* as too Catholic, the actor has the consolation that he is adhering strictly to the spirit of the play and is interpreting the meaning of Catholic Shakespeare as only a Catholic can.

BREVITIES.

The assassin Caserio Santo is not a Jew, as has been erroneously reported.

An accredited minister will shortly be despatched from the Sultan of Turkey to the Holy See.

Fifty-eight new cases of cholera and 28 deaths were reported in Galicia on July 28 and 29.

The Governor of Warsaw has forbidden the usual pilgrimage to Czenstochan on account of the cholera.

The Jesuits, the Lazarists and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart are now the only religious orders excluded from Germany.

Archduke William III., a second cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was killed, Sunday, by being thrown from his horse.

The statistics of last year show a falling off of 34,000 from the public schools and an increase of 21,000 at the Catholic schools. This shows that the French people want a Christian education for their children.

Before Carnot got cold in the grave, anarchists began to hatch new plots against his successor. A conspiracy to assassinate M. Perier is reported to have been discovered at Barcelona, Spain. The would-be murderers were Italians and Spaniards.

The spread of cholera in Austrian Galicia, especially near the Russian frontier and in the district of Cracow, has been very rapid of late and the disease has become alarmingly prevalent. The authorities have prohibited traffic across the frontier.

Jabez Spencer Balfour, who robbed London building societies and then fled to the Argentine Republic to live on his ill-gotten gains, has been surrendered and will be taken back to London for trial. A man of means and reputation, and a member of Parliament, he deliberately used his name to rob thousands who trusted him with their small savings.

RIDDLES.

When was paper currency first introduced? Answer: When the dove brought the green-back to the ark.

Prove that a bee-hive is a bad potato. Answer: A bee-hive is a bee-holder, a beholder is a spectator, a specked "tater" is a bad potato.

My first is company, my second avoids company, my third calls company, my whole amuses company. What am I? Answer: Co-nun-dram.

What is the longest word in the English language? Answer: Smiles; because between its first and last letters there is nothing less than a mile.

Why was Joseph Gillot one of the most wicked and inconsistent of men? Answer: Because he made people (steel) pens, and then said they did right (write.)

Why is a little boy going down hill, with his hat on the back of his head and

a bottle of mucilage under his arm, like George Washington? Answer: Because he has his hat yet (hatchet). Of course some one is sure to ask, "What has the bottle of mucilage to do with it?" The answer to that is, "That is the stickler!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COLONIZATION LETTER.

BRACEBRIDGE, August 1st.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—In my last letter I promised to give some details as to what amount of capital would give a man a fair start on a free grant lot. But on reflection, in order to be clear and free from misunderstanding in the matter, I find that this phase of the subject requires careful consideration, and what I have to say thereon must be accepted only as a basis upon which to work out a problem, because the future advancement and prosperity of a newly arrived settler in the free grants is problematic; he may work it out successfully and he may not.

For instance, take two men starting in life together, both healthy and strong, both with an equal amount of funds, both on equally good farms, and yet the future of those two men may prove a great contrast. One succeeds and does well, the other unsuccessful and fares badly; one having a vocation for the life, the other having none. This accepted, it is most difficult to arrive at a sensible conclusion as to what amount of capital would suit all. However, to be brief, I shall take the healthy strong man who has a vocation for the life he is about to embark in and show him what amount of capital would be necessary to make a substantial beginning. I said, I think, in a previous letter, that men with \$500 capital and upwards were the class of settlers Muskoka really wanted; let this be the standard for all. Of course, I do not mean to say that settlers not having the above amount of capital do not succeed, quite the contrary; but the class of man I here specify, with this amount, it will be his own fault if he does not succeed.

We will suppose an intending settler of this class to start, say, from Toronto, early in the fall. The best plan is for the head of the family with grown up sons, if any, to go in first and take up their land, leaving the female portion outside till they have a road cut to their lot and house erected. If preferred, the family could be taken to Bracebridge or some other convenient town more or less central, where a house could be rented for from \$3 to \$4 a month. During the fall the settler can get several acres underbrushed and his house erected. If he wish, he can now move his family in, and during the winter months he can chop and prepare for fencing his lot when spring opens. If his funds allow him, and he have no grown up sons to help him, he can get help at the rate of \$14 and upwards per month, or, if he choose, he can let a few acres to be chopped, logged and fenced for from \$16 to \$20 per acre—provided his capital allow him. If he be a man of sober and frugal habits and show by his honesty and industry that he will become an important factor in the district, he can get up a logging bee, and with the help of his neighbors, get three or four acres logged and piled in a day. A great deal depends, indeed, on the kind of impression a new settler makes on his neighbors, and in a great measure on it depends his future success. Now his clearing is ready for crop, and he thinks of moving in his family. Let the intending settler bring with him such furniture, stores, etc., as he may have; selling off these hard times is too great a sacrifice, for if he has not ready cash he must pay such prices for everything he wants. If he intends buying new articles he had better buy here, for by the time he has paid freight he will find they cost as much, or more; than they do here, besides the trouble and risk.

When a man has got his twenty or thirty acres cleared, and is free from debt, and able to pay cash for everything he wants, he should from this turning point date his independence—not independence from labor, but independence from seeking labor outside his own farm. Many make it self-supporting before arriving at this stage, in consequence of judgment used and honest labor bestowed on their lot. A new settler must take into consideration the amount of land he clears and gets under crop every year, for this materially lessens his expense. Farm produce, in calculating profits, varies very much according to demand, such as hay, oats, potatoes, etc. I am asked what would be the most opportune time to come and settle on a new lot. I shall give in substance what an old and experienced settler says, as an answer. He advises any person intending to settle here to come in the Fall, say about the first of October, so that he would have his house built and some underbrushing done before the snow and cold weather set in. In doing this, he alleges, the settler would be at a necessary outlay of about \$50. Then the first winter he could chop five acres or more and in the spring be able to log up and put under potatoes and turnips, say two or three acres, in good time. The balance he could clear up during the summer at his leisure, and thus he would have five acres ready for grain the following spring. My informant puts it at five acres, for he knows from experience that this is about as much as one man can accomplish in the year. The settler, if a man of family, should see his way to make provision for his family for eighteen months without depending on his farm, for he cannot expect much from it till the second year. This would cost a man with family at least \$200. The second year he would require a yoke of oxen, which would cause an outlay of \$80 or so. It would not be advisable to get oxen the first spring, because the expense of keeping them over the winter would be greater than the expense of hiring the first summer. Then to be comfortable he would need a cow. The cost of one here would be about \$30, and at least \$100 for incidental expenses, which, altogether in round numbers, would amount to \$500, the figure I heretofore set down as necessary for a good start in the beginning. A man having this amount and willing to work, need not be afraid to come to Muskoka. But I have known men with large families who came here years ago without a dollar and now in good circumstances, so no one need be discouraged. They had to undergo some hard trials and overcome obstacles which many less determined would consider unsurmountable, but with perseverance and industry they have succeeded in making for themselves and families homes which would favorably compare with those of places of greater pretensions than the wild district of Muskoka.

T. F. FLEMING, Priest.