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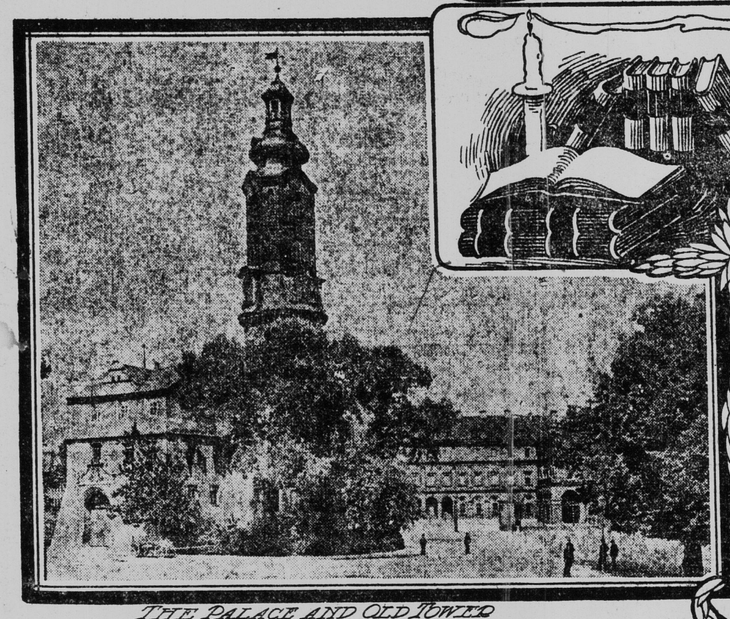
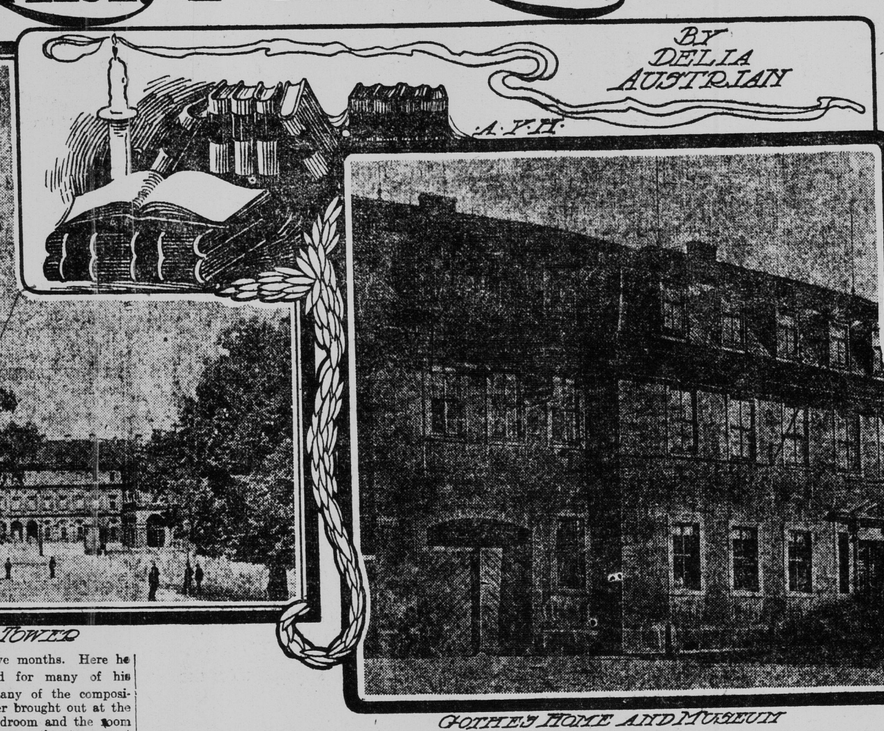
POOR DOCUMENT

A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE

BY DELIA AUSTRIAN



THE PALACE AND OLD TOWER



GOETHE'S HOME AND MUSEUM

DOWAIT HOUSE IN THE PALACE PARK

Just as thousands of tourists visit Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play and hasten to Bayreuth for Wagnerian festivals so each year nearly the same number visit Weimar, the Athens of modern Europe. Ever since the two greatest German poets made this place sacred with their memories, scholars and writers no less than musicians have found it a worthy retreat. Dickens and Thackeray spent some time here and George Eliot and Madame de Stael sought Weimar as a place of inspiration. Amalia Winter in her charming Weimar album describes the many brilliant English and Russians who came to take tea with Goethe's daughter-in-law, and spent the evening listening to the reading of German and English poetry. An Englishman of that day wrote in his diary these words in memory of Goethe and the days he made golden: "Sad heart why do you awaken in me memories of those golden days that flew bye so quickly. In the classic town on the Ilm noted for its culture, life in the open air and pleasure. Weimar, oh, your name and its associations haunt me now." There are still plenty of associations to delight the thousands of travellers who spend several happy days amidst these literary haunts.

Weimar is an attractive place in itself, it rests in a valley surrounded by mountains and splendid woods of the Thuringen forests. The air is refreshed by a small river which wanders gently and romantically about the meadows, and woods and again rushes on so forcibly it must be held back by a dam. The town is adorned with a beautiful park and some splendid monuments and some very attractive homes. The Hotel Erbprinz is one of the show places because of its historic associations. This hotel was formerly a large inn and was for many months at a time the home of Germany's greatest poets, musicians and painters. When Franz Liszt first came to Weimar this was his only home for five months. Here he practised and played for many of his friends and wrote many of the compositions which were later brought out at the opera house. His bedroom and the room occupied by Goethe are the two most popular rooms in the house and guests bid high to say they lived in the Liszt and Goethe rooms. There is nothing especially noteworthy in its furnishing except the beautiful writing desk at which the great musician and composer wrote. The top is shaped like a Greek temple decorated with mirrors and marquetry wood. The rest of the furniture is limited to a wooden bed, a small table, washstand a large round table and an oblong table with gilt trimmings.

But the furnishing of the room is very fine to that which the Schiller room knew. The small dimensions, the single bed, the plain writing desk and the one chair tell better than words the struggle and hardships which followed this great and talented poet all his days. Very different from the comfortable quarters Goethe enjoyed. Goethe's room was far more spacious and better furnished. His room had two large windows with a balcony commanding a splendid view of the old Castle walls with their strange carvings, a small house opposite with a strange sun-dial and the large market square. Goethe's bed is especially interesting because it is built in the wall and has linen curtains hung before it. The most elaborate piece of furniture is the writing desk, an exact duplicate of the one Liszt used. It is the desk on which he is supposed to have written many of his most ardent love letters and parts of his Faust. Though many noted guests have dined and spent some hours in this inn, two other names have made the place historic. Napoleon lived here some weeks when he once paid a visit to Weimar. In the rooms is a large empire table on which he is supposed to have written many important state letters. The great painter Mentzel also lived here a long time and painted some of his greatest masterpieces.

There is the same terrace overlooking the garden where Goethe gave a dinner to Prince Augustus; Liszt and others. It is here whispered that he often paid for Schiller's supper when his friend was short of money. Liszt also gave some famous dinners here, played for his guests and discussed his compositions at length. A stone's throw from the hotel is the royal park, a beautiful wooded place cut by the Ilm murmuring with waterfalls and spanned with rustic bridges. In the summertime the park is crowded with mothers giving their children an airing and men resting and enjoying the beauty of the surrounding after their day of hard toil. They may well rest here for a more beautiful park is difficult to imagine. Here is seen a wonderful canopy of green made by the over-arching of beautiful trees. Behind the trees is seen the frame of the rushing waters made gladder by the laughter and prattle of happy children. Blending with this modern note are interesting views. Going down a steep hill one comes upon Shakespeare's monument. Anything more beautiful can not be imagined. The poet is represented as a young man resting on a rock and looking out on the world with a happy air of contentment. At his feet are strewn manuscripts, a jester's doll and a wreath of roses. His expression is so alive he looks, as though he were ready to play Orlando or Benedict.

To become acquainted with the people of the town one should visit Weimar during the week of Schutzenfest, a hunter's festival which lasts eight days, In this week of gayety is much drinking, merrymaking and target shooting. Though target shooting is now considered as a sport, these sturdy Saxons show by their strength and skill that they have not forgotten the early method of warfare in which their forefathers excelled.

But there is much to see in Weimar one cannot afford to let one's imagination run riot with fancies. A good starting point is the Schiller house. Schiller lived on the second floor and the apartment is very homely. It consists of a living-room, dining-room and bed-chamber. The living room is the most elaborately furnished. It has cupboards which served for the keeping of books and dishes. In one corner of the room is a spinet and a guitar. In a cabinet on the other side are seen dishes, rings, letters, snuff-boxes and walking sticks, used by the poet. The single wooden bedstead in which Schiller breathed his last is placed in the workroom. It is piled high with ribbons which adorned wreaths sent by all nations when he died. As one gazes on those faded ribbons ones eyes fill with tears and the lips whisper: "They came too late. Why did not the world help and appreciate this wonderful genius when his soul needed their sympathy and protection." Not far from the Schiller house is the library of which Goethe was director for many years. The building showed that he was almost as good an architect as poet. Not satisfied with the appearance of the place he remodeled the hall so that the pictures, busts and books would be in good light without being hidden one by the other. There are busts of many of the men who made Weimar known to the world. In this number are seen Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Weiland, Karl August, Lavater, Napoleon and Madame de Stael. To one side is a large room overlooking the garden where Goethe worked many years and is supposed to have planned and written the greatest part of his Faust.

More interesting still is the Goethe summer-house, a single frame dwelling surrounded by a lovely garden and wood. He lived here for eight years before moving to the larger house. The home is much the same as when he lived there. On the first floor is the dining-room furnished with wooden chairs and table. It is here Schiller and he often ate together and discussed poetry by the hour. Their discussions were only to be interrupted by a visit from Prince Carl August. Above stairs are seen several simple bedrooms and workrooms. The cupboards served as places to keep the dishes and books. The most elaborate furnishings are the white curtains which were embroidered by Frau von Stein, one of Goethe's sweethearts. These are now covered because so many of the tourists insisted on cutting off pieces and taking them away as souvenirs. The garden is set out in terraces and is full of beautiful trees. There is a large stone where Goethe and Frau Stein sat together talking by the hour. A bronze slab contains the love verses she wrote to him while sitting there one afternoon. Across the road is a house where Frau von Stein is supposed to have had an apartment.

Close to the garden hedge runs the road to Ober-Weimar, on the other side is a meadow and a path lined with trees. A bridge leads to the Gartenhaus where Prince Karl August lived during the summer and amused himself telegraphing to Goethe.

Goethe's summer house was exceedingly simple compared with the place he lived in later. The entrance hall is large and imposing and decorated with several statues brought from Greece. A broad flight of steps lead to the many living rooms. The walls are hung with many rare portraits including a splendid likeness of Schiller and the poet Wieland; but the most interesting are all of Goethe's many sweethearts including Madame Schroete and Frau von Stein. Just as valuable are the rare collections of Venetian glass, Majolica and terra cotta Goethe gathered when travelling in Italy and Greece. But this rare collection includes personal gifts given to the poet; including a laurel wreath of gold, rings, seals, snuff-boxes, coins, rare plate and a piano, a gift of Mendelssohn. A flight of steps open into a wing. Beyond are his workrooms filled with splendid collections of woods, minerals and zoological specimens, showing what a wonderful knowledge of science he had. There are also cabinets filled with scales, bottles and test-tubes.

The most ostentatious room is his workroom, only lighted by two small windows. In the middle is a large work table and two chairs, one was for him, the other was used by his secretary. Under the table is the wastebasket into which he threw his handkerchief when he got excited. The only other furnishing is a high writing desk on which rests a creamy glass bust of Napoleon. The bedroom used by the poet is even smaller. In his old age the chief luxury in which he indulged was to eat his breakfast in a large armchair. On a stand are seen the bottle and spoon from which the poet took his medicine in his last illness.

Above stairs is a series of rooms which were later occupied by Goethe's only son. The walls are hung with many portraits of Schiller and his father. In one small room is a large picture of Goethe seated in an armchair and looking towards a window. His daughter-in-law kneels weeping before him. The room is flooded with light symbolizing the poet's last words, "Light, more light."

But the traveller is unwilling to say good-bye to Weimar until he visits the resting place of these great men. A short walk leads to a cemetery. In a plain tomb are a number of bronze caskets, two are distinguished from the others because they are covered with beautiful wreaths. On one casket lies a wreath of gold inscribed with the words: "Wolfgang Goethe;" on the other a silver wreath bears the words "Friedrich Schiller." These two friends, brother poets so true to each other in life now rest side by side. This friendship is beautifully expressed in the large bronze statue erected to their memory. The young poet Schiller holds some parchment in his hand and his eyes are seen gazing upward in inspiration. His other hand touches the laurel wreath which Goethe holds as he looks out on the world confident of his genius.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 71, Windsor, Ont.

A Canadian club has been organized at St. Thomas.

The Calgary voters' lists for 1907 give the city a voting population of 5,335.

THE SCHOOLS

(Toronto News)

Correspondence schools in the United States and Canada have found a profitable field among the workmen of this country. Hundreds of young men working in machine shops, foundries, railway shops, or in other centres of industry are spending their leisure time and their spare cash in order to learn something about the trade in which they are engaged. They are wise to do so. While teaching by correspondence is not an ideal system, still these lessons are eminently practical and cannot fail to benefit an earnest student. As the field of such institutions must be chiefly among those men whose circumstances did not permit them to remain in school after the age of fourteen, the lessons provided by the correspondence schools are entirely technical or industrial. The frank object is to enable the student to secure more remunerative employment and to make him more valuable to his employer. Therefore, for example, courses in mechanical drawing, hydraulics, surveying, textiles and textile machinery, mechanics, electricity, mathematics, telegraphy and stenography are provided. The very success of the correspondence school is a proof that technical education is a vital requirement of these days. Manufacturing is not what it was twenty-five years ago. Improved machinery has worked marvelous changes. Now a man can work in a machine shop for ten years and come out no more a machinist than when he went in. Perhaps for those ten years he has simply watched a machine which punched three rivet holes in a steel plate of a certain shape and size. The chances are that he is "on piece work," and is so busy that he has no time to ascertain what his neighbor is doing, and why. Such a man could never take charge of a shop. A foreman must know what the factory makes and how to make it most economically. Therefore, when a foreman is needed, the employer is forced to go abroad. That is the situation in many Canadian factories. It is the natural outcome of our modernized industrial system, and in many respects it is unsatisfactory. The workmen feel that they have no chance to improve their positions, the employers feel the lack of skilled labor. No wonder that workmen turn naturally to the correspondence school as the only available means of technical instruction. But in Germany the government has established facilities for technical education far surpassing the system of learning by mail. In Britain also polytechnic schools have been established by government aid. There is a great need for something of the kind in Canada. It is not necessary to slavishly imitate Great Britain, Germany or the United States. Conditions here are unique. Indeed, neither labor men nor employers presume to lay down a definite programme of procedure. But they say that the whole question should be the subject of earnest government inquiry. Here is the situation: employers and employes feel deeply the need of technical education. The trade and commerce of the country will languish unless facilities for such education are provided. Let the federal department of trade and commerce investigate. Something better than skin deep instruction by mail is desirable in the interest of the industrial army of Canada.

"BRICK'S TASTELESS"
REGISTERED

What it is — It is an extract of fresh cod livers, containing all the virtues of pure Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, combined with Phosphorus in the form of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, nutritious Extract of Malt and the Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

What it does — It will promptly relieve, and if its use is continued, permanently cure chronic bronchitis, all pulmonary affections, croup, hoarseness, nervous disorders due to an exhausted condition of the system, prostration following fevers, debility at change of life, or constitutional weakness at any age, and all blood disorders.

What we do — We positively guarantee "Brick's Tasteless" to do exactly what we claim it will do as printed on the label of the bottle, or any advertising matter, and every druggist who sells "Brick's Tasteless" is authorized to refund to his customer the full purchase price if one bottle does not show a decided improvement, which improvement will result in a complete cure if additional bottles are taken.

We therefore request you to try a bottle of "Brick's Tasteless" on our recommendation, and if no improvement is shown after taking it, return the empty bottle to the druggist from whom you purchased it and he will refund your money.

Can we be fairer?

Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle $1.00

F. A. LAURENCE M. P. TO THE N. S. BENCH

He is Appointed Puisne Judge of Supreme Court — Judge Townshend Now Chief Justice

Ottawa, Nov. 1—Hon. Charles James Townshend, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, has been appointed chief justice of the court in the place of Chief Justice Weatherbe, who resigned some time ago.

Judge Townshend was elevated to the bench from the house of commons to which he was elected as a Conservative in 1884 after a very active and prominent part in provincial politics. In 1885 he seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne and was congratulated by Sir John Macdonald. In 1887 he was appointed to the bench. Judge Townshend is the senior member of the court.

Frederick A. Laurence, K. C., M. P., of Colchester (N. S.), has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the place of Justice Townshend, promoted. Mr. Laurence represented Colchester in the Nova Scotia assembly from 1886 to 1901, when he entered the House of Commons. For ten years he was speaker of the legislature assembly. This leaves three vacancies for the commons, one in Colchester and one in Labelle and the third in Nicolet.

The executive committee of the Royal Arcanum of the maritime provinces will meet in the Royal Hotel next Wednesday at 2.30 p. m. In the evening Grand Regent McQueen and staff will pay an official visit to St. John Council when a special meeting will be held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the granting of the charter of the order. This function will, after the special exercises, take the form of a smoking concert and rally with refreshments. Visiting members from different portions of the province will be present.

The Yarmouth Times says it is understood the barkentine Hillside, owned by the estate of W. L. Lovitt, and at present at Yarmouth, has been sold to Mobile parties subject to inspection. It is understood that Capt. Rafuse will continue in command.

DON'T
Lose Heart

Though you have suffered long from digestive troubles and have found no cure. There is yet one remedy you have *not* tried, or you would not now suffer, and that is MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. This great medicine restores natural action to the organs of digestion, the stomach, liver and bowels, and so cannot fail to cure all digestive troubles.

MOTHER
Seigel's
SYRUP

"For 30 years I was a victim to dyspepsia, distress followed every meal, and I suffered much from sleeplessness and headache. My breath was offensive, and vomiting by no means unusual. Sometimes I had dizzy sensations, and rheumatism tothered me considerably. But Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me in a few months." From Mr. Jacques Loiselle, Merchant, Upton, Bagot Co., Quebec. June 21st, 1907.

WILL
CURE YOU
OF BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION AND ALL DIGESTIVE ILLS.

Price 60 cts. per bottle. Sold Everywhere. A. J. White & Co., Montreal

BIG SMELTER FOR TORONTO

Probability of Large Establishment in Queen City.

Toronto, Nov. 1—The Moose Mountain Company's application for a site on Ashbridges Marsh has been reported on by Commissioner of Industries Thompson. He says it is the intention of the syndicate to immediately proceed with the erection of a smelter capable of treating 1,400 tons of ore per day, to be followed as quickly as they reclaim the land by establishment of industries such as rail mills, plate mills, structural iron and steel works and eventually the building of railway cars. Available space in Ashbridges Bay, including Simcoe Park, after deducting ground necessary for dockage along the water front, is approximately 826 acres. To operate the proposed works would necessitate the syndicate acquiring the whole of this property. It would be necessary to give a deed of about 450 acres of land as soon as the smelter is in operation.

TWO TRAINMEN DEAD IN WRECK

C.P.R. Freight Crashes Through 20 Foot Trestle Near Eastham, Quebec.

Richford, Vt., Nov. 1—In the plunge of an engine and eight cars of a freight train through a twenty foot trestle on the Canadian Pacific railroad at Eastham (Que.), today, two of the trainmen were killed, according to a despatch received here tonight from the scene of the wreck. The victims were:

Roland Draper, engineer, of Sutton Junction (Que.)

Hugh McKinney, fireman, of Richford.

The rest of the crew escaped by jumping when they felt the trestle sway beneath the weight of the heavily-loaded train. At the time the despatch from Eastham was filed the bodies of Draper and McKinney had not been recovered from the mud in which they were buried by the debris of the wreck.

The train was bound from Halifax (N. S.), for Sutton Junction and was proceeding slowly over the trestle near Eastham, where it spans a deep gully at the bottom of which is a small but very muddy brook. When the train was well on the bridge the structure began to sway heavily. The brakemen at once perceived the danger and leaping from car-top to car-top, they reached the caboose and jumped to the ground just as the trestle crashed to the muddy bottom of the gully. Engineer Draper and Fireman McKinney had no time to jump and were carried down with their machine. Eight cars of the freight piled in after them and made the work of reaching their bodies one of great difficulty. Traffic on that branch will be held up probably for several days.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 1—The Boston express over the Central New England railroad narrowly escaped being hauled over a fifty foot embankment into a dam this afternoon by the breaking of a journal on the tender of the locomotive, as the train was rounding a curve between West Winsted and Winsted. No one was hurt.

Although the rails twisted, neither the engine nor any of the coaches left them. Passenger trains were stalled on either side of the wreck.

As a result of the accident the Halifax express tonight will have to go to Montreal via Newport (Vt.), and thence to Lennoxville over the Boston and Maine.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Money-Saving Sale
—OF—
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, SHAKER FLANNELS, &c.

Friday, Saturday and Monday

we propose turning the above mentioned articles into cash, and in order to do so have forgotten cost and offer them to you at a BIG MONEY-SAVING PRICE.

White Wool Blankets, size 54x74; $2.75 Blankets for **$2.29.**

White Wool Blankets, size 60x80; $3.95 Blankets for **$2.49.**

White Wool Blankets, size 64x84; $4.25 Blankets for **$3.69.**

Comfortables, covered with best quality sateen, floral pattern. $3.00 Comfortables for **$2.47**; $3.25 Comfortables for **$2.58**; $3.25 Comfortables, light covered sateen, reversible, floral pattern, for **$2.39.**

These are all filled with best quality batting—no shoddy—and cannot be equalled anywhere for the money.

Shaker Flannel Bargains. — 1,200 yards good quality Shaker in variety of striped patterns, worth 12c. yard. This sale only **8 1-2c. yd.**

If you want an extra quality for Shirtings, Gowns, &c., we have one of the best at 15c. per yard. Good firm make.

This Sale is Positively for Cash and for 3 Days Only—FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY. TAKE THE HINT.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES,
elegant patterns, **$1.13, $1.38, $1.63 and $2.25 Each.**

E. O. PARSONS,
West End.

YOUR AD. HERE
Would be read by thousands every evening