



Weekly Monitor,
PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.
SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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Yearly advertisements charged offener than once a month, will be changed 25 cents extra per square for each additional alteration.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory
the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of
Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES
in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

ALEXANDER FORBES,
Tin Pedlar, of Windsor,
has rented Beckwith's Shop, near Railway Station, and is prepared to supply the public with all kinds of

Tinware, Groceries, etc.
Produce, Wool-picking, Cotton Rags, Colored and White, Lead, Brass, Copper & Pewter

taken in exchange. Liberal prices given.
Bridgetown, May 14th, 1878. 3m 117

Established 1814.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Will offer at their
New Warehouse, Prince Wm. St.,
On or about the 15th MARCH, a perfectly
New and Extensive Stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS
in all the Departments.

ALSO:
A Very Large Stock of
Groceries,
To which they would call the attention of the Trade.

Special Inducements offered to CASH purchasers.

GILBERT'S LANE DYE WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dyeing to make them look as good as new. Carpets, Fashions, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemen's Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c., &c., dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.
May '78 A. L. LAW.

Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
Time Table,
COMMERCIAL
Tuesday, 3rd June, 1878.

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Miles.	Express Daily.	Miles.	Express Daily.
0	Windsor—leave..... 9 30	0	St. John—leave..... 8 00
7	Hantsport..... 9 52	0	Annapolis—leave..... 6 15
15	Grand Pre..... 10 15	6	Round Hill..... 6 40
18	Wolville..... 10 25	14	Bridgetown..... 7 05
20	Port Williams..... 10 31	22	Lawrencetown..... 7 39
25	Kentville—arrive..... 10 45	28	Middleton..... 8 05
	Do—leave..... 11 00	31	Wolville..... 8 17
		37	Kingston..... 8 35
		42	Aylesford..... 9 02
		47	Berwick..... 9 29
		50	Waterloo..... 9 45
		59	Kentville—arrive..... 10 25
			Do—leave..... 6 15
			Port Williams..... 6 25
			Grand Pre..... 6 55
			Wolville..... 7 21
			Hantsport..... 7 45
			Annapolis—arrive..... 7 45
			St. John by Steamer 8 00

Poetry.
REGRET AND RESOLVE.
BY H. CLAY LUKERS.

A little span of time, another year
Has quickly passed away
Beyond the veil, that blank and drear,
Obscures each fleeting day;
A twelfth-month gone, yet dread and fast
My eyes completely blind—
Can but weep—my lot is cast—
To grim despair resigned.

No blithesome joys are mine. No more
Will hope illumine my path;
All foul and dark, the iron door
Of fate is closed in wrath—
Well be it so, 'twas thus before—
I'll go and take my bath!

OH WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?
WITH VARIATIONS.
BY PHILIP THOMPSON.

The farmer looks over his broad field of hay,
Rejoicing its progress to see,
And gleefully chants the appropriate lay,
"Oh what shall the harvest be?"

The horse-doctor comes on his horse to attend,
And finds a big lump on his knee;
He remarks as he strikes the excrescence to end,
"A wart shall the harvest be."

The thief plies his art in some crowded resort,
With the contents of pockets make free,
Says in clenching a time-piece of elegant sort,
"A watch shall the harvest be."

The saccot in search of a garment hirsute
(To atone for his sin seeketh he.)
Exclaims as he starts on the pious pursuit,
"Oh what shall the harvest be?"

Select Literature.
The Armenian Leper.

Towards the close of one of those long bright sultry days which succeed each other with such unvarying sameness during the summer of Asia Minor, a caravan consisting of a string of some thirty or forty camels defiled slowly through the beautiful vale of St. Anne. This magnificent valley at the entrance of which lies the city of Smyrna, in all the pride of her Oriental beauty, is of vast extent, and remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation. It stretches many miles into the interior of the country, closed in on all sides by lofty mountains.

The picturesque procession having wound through the last deep ravine, at the steady undulating pace of the uttering camel, at last emerged into the open country, and came to a halt. It was here that the travellers, who had availed themselves of the protection of the caravan so long as their path was the same with their appointed course, were to separate from their companions, and choose each his track over the wide desolate plain that lay before them. These were chiefly Europeans; and amongst the number were two young Englishmen, who, having heard that somewhere in this direction the remains of a temple had been lately found, had set out in quest of it, although with only an indefinite idea as to the locality of the ruins.

The tinkling of the camel bells were scarcely lost in the distance before the adventurers began to bethink themselves of the admonitions they had received from their companions. The night had fallen so suddenly, that it seemed as though the darkness had been absolutely hurled down upon the earth from the depths of the dark blue sky. No indications of the ruins they sought presented themselves; and what was more, the Smyrniotes had not left them in ignorance that no human habitation existed within a distance of very many miles.

For a time they wandered recklessly on, thinking they would find a couch quite soft enough among the low aromatic shrubs which clothed the desert where they were roaming; but soon the idea of quitting their saddles at all was tacitly given up notwithstanding the fatigue of their jaded horses; for on all sides, now far off, now so near that they started involuntarily, rose the ominous howling of the beasts of prey, whose numbers render the vicinity of Ephesus so dangerous. They were now greatly at a loss how to proceed, or in what manner to pass the night till the returning day should enable them to shape their course in safety, when suddenly they perceived a faintly-twinkling light gleaming on the plain a short distance in front of them.

Greatly surprised at a sight so unexpected in this dreary solitude, they gladly hurried towards it, and soon distinguished in the dim starlight the dark outline of a heap of ruins, where broken arches and prostrate columns lay mingling together. They had no doubt that this was the temple they were in search of; but the light which now appeared to burn steadily in the interior was not so easily accounted for. Advancing to the spot they dismounted; and having fastened their horses to a pillar, proceeded to explore the

ruins, which were of considerable extent, on foot. Guided by the mysterious ray, which brightened as they approached, they at length reached a large rudely-constructed aperture, through which they could perceive a small lamp placed in a niche in the wall, which strongly illuminated a very singular chamber. The broken pillars, with large stones brought from some other part of the temple, had been disposed as to form a circular wall, whilst the roof had originally been a part of that of the temple itself; a window and door facing each other had been fashioned with considerable skill; and a couch, composed of the long leaves of the Indian corn, carefully dried, showed that it was the habitation of a human being. Directly facing them, the occupant of this strange apartment himself was seated, intently engaged on some absorbing employment, whilst a large book lay open at his side. He was a man seemingly of some fifty years of age, with a mild and pleasing countenance, which was stamped with a peculiar calm and peaceful expression. His dress was that worn by the Armenians of the lower orders; and his long beard and flowing hair rendered his appearance strikingly picturesque.

The intruders gazed at him for a few minutes, and then advancing, were about to enter the apartment to crave hospitality for the night. At the sound of their footsteps, the solitary man suddenly started from the ground, and as soon as his eye fell on the strangers, careless of the customary forms of Eastern politeness, he held out his hands as though to ward them off, and exclaimed, "Stand back! At your peril come no further!" He spoke in Italian; and the Englishmen, half-smiling at the idea that he probably took them for robbers, answered in the same language, "You need not fear; we will not injure you." A smile, in which there was intense melancholy, passed over the lips of the solitary.

"You will not injure me, I will believe," he answered, in a low voice; "but I should harm you."

"How?" exclaimed the strangers, instinctively grasping their pistols.

"Not willingly," continued he. "There is no danger for you, if you do not touch me; and if you require food and shelter, as I imagine you do, most gladly will I afford you both. It has been my privilege to prepare a resting-place for travellers benighted like yourselves upon the plain, and it is my greatest joy when they avail themselves of it."

The Englishmen looked at one another; for the manners and language of the solitary were by no means in accordance with the meanness of his dress and appearance. But he gave them no time for reflection, taking the lamp from the wall, he gathered his garments closely around him, and passing them at as great a distance as he could, said, "Follow me; for at your peril you must not enter here!" They obeyed; and leading them to the door of a room somewhat similar to that he had quitted, stood aside, and signed to them to enter.

It was furnished with several couches of dried leaves, covered with panther skins; and in the centre stood a small table, roughly constructed of uneven wood. When the travellers completed their survey, they found that their singular host had disappeared, leaving the lamp on the threshold; but in a few minutes he reappeared, carrying several vases of fresh water, and a large basket filled with grapes and other fruits, just gathered—a circumstance which also seemed somewhat unaccountable in the midst of a desert plain. These he placed at the door, and requested them to lift the provisions themselves on the table. As he stooped, the light of the lamp shone full in his face, and the strangers suddenly started with an involuntary feeling of loathing, as they became aware of the strange and deadly whiteness that characterized it. The solitary perceived and understood the movement; he crossed his arms on his breast (an attitude indicative in the East of entire submission), and said, calmly, "Even so; I am a leper!" The travellers had been long Enough in the East to be aware of the virulent nature of this dreadful disease, and of the unfeigned certainty of its communication by contagion, though the touch by which it is conveyed were only from the garment of the afflicted person. They now, therefore, understood and appreciated the generous precautions of their unhappy host, and complied with his request to sit down and partake of the repast he had provided, whilst he himself sat on the ground at the door, in order to supply any wants which might occur to them.

Whilst availing themselves gladly of the refreshments they so much required, the travellers continued to look with deep interest on the sufferer, seemingly so patient under such a grievous trial; and but for the dread of re-awakening his sorrows, they would have inquired into the details of a history that could not fail to be most striking. He was himself, however, the first to open the subject.

"You now understand," he said, "why it is that I live among these solitary ruins; an outcast and an exile, not from my country only, but from all mankind. My disease is the incurable leprosy, for which there is no hope till its power over the mortal body shall be replaced by the corruption of the grave itself. Living, I shall never know the friendly pressure of a fellow-creature's hand; and dying, my fainting head must not even make its

last resting-place on the bosom of a stranger!"

"What a fate!" exclaimed the Englishmen with the accent of pity.

"What a blessed—what a noble fate!" exclaimed the leper, enthusiastically, "if I thereby fulfil the purpose of my creation, as ordained by the All-Wise, whose purpose alone it is to draw out good from evil! In grief, you look surprised to hear the poor forlorn leper speaking thus; but you are young, and your eyes are yet glittered with this world's perishable joys. If you please, I will tell you the story of my life, and so accomplish a part of the end for which I suffer, if it teach you hereafter, when adversity shall stand upon your threshold, to open wide the door, and welcome to your heart and home that destroyer of all selfish peace and blind security of our mortal condition, whilst a large book lay open at his side. He was a man seemingly of some fifty years of age, with a mild and pleasing countenance, which was stamped with a peculiar calm and peaceful expression. His dress was that worn by the Armenians of the lower orders; and his long beard and flowing hair rendered his appearance strikingly picturesque.

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BRIDGETOWN Marble Works.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN
are now manufacturing
Monuments & Gravestones
Of Italian and American Marbles.

ALSO:
Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Granite, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad.

Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.
SAMUEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of SAMUEL T. NEILLY, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
L. S. MORSE, Executors.
BIRTON D. NEILLY, Executors.
Bridgetown, April 30th, 1878. 6m 126

Word to the Wise!
Just received at
Moir's Musical Warehouse
from the first makers and largest Exporters in England, Germany, America and Canada,
\$5,000 worth of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
consisting of—
First Class Grand, Square and Cottage
PIANOS,
First Class Palace and Uxbridge
ORGANS;
FIRST CLASS GOTHIC ORGANS,
Made especially for Churches, Schools, Lodges, Public Halls, etc. Persons wishing Organs for the above purposes will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

The arrangement of the Action, and the Scroll and the Free-Work in the back of the case is such that the tone, which is of great power, is thrown out of the back towards the auditorium of the building in which it may be placed.

Prices of Pianos, - from \$200 to \$500.
do Organs, - from \$100 to \$350.

We simply invite an inspection. Great Bargains will be given. A portion of purchase taken in Trade if required.

GEORGE MOIR,
South Farmington, Wiltot, April, 1878.

NEW SPRING GOODS
Ex "Nova Scotia"
SEVENTEEN PACKAGES
CONTAINING:
22 26 and 28 doz. Worsted
Coatings, New Patterns:
Scotch Tweeds,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Black Britishes,
Fancy Prints, Spring Styles,
Regatta Shirtings, Spring Styles,
Scotch Yarns, Rumia Crashes,
Alambra & Honeycomb Quilts.

Also, Four Packages containing a large assortment of
Buttons, Coat Binding, Hecretes
Braids, Combs, Needles, etc.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

Thos. R. Jones & Co.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

VISITING CARDS.
Neatly executed at the office of this paper.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND in favour of JACOB SPINNEY, dated in September last, past, due the last of December next ensuing, for the sum of twenty-six dollars. Not having received value, I shall resist payment of the same.
JAMES T. BROWN,
Torbork, Nov. 22nd, 1877. n33 1f

Three Trips a Week.
ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX!
STEAMER "EMPRESS"
For Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, and Intermediate Stations, and with Stages for Yarmouth and Liverpool, N. S.

Until further notice steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock returning TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, connecting at Annapolis with Express Trains for Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and Intermediate Stations.

FARE.—St. John to Halifax, 1st class...\$5.00
do do do 2nd class... 3.50
do do do Annapolis... 2.00
do do do Digby... 1.50

Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class)... 7.50

Return tickets to Clergman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

SMALL & HATHWAY,
11 Dock street.
St. John, N. B., April 2nd 77.

STEAMER EMPRESS
AND THE
WINDSOR & ANnapolis RAILWAY.

Passengers for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and Intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates.

A careful agent in attendance at Warehouse, Reed's Point, between 7 a. m., and 4 p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing.

For Way Bill, rates, etc., apply to
SMALL & HATHWAY,
ap18 Agents, 29 Dock Street.

MAGISTRATES' NOTICE!
A new lot of Magistrates' Blanks just printed.

LANGUAGE OF THE HAIR.

All our features have their language—eyes, nose and mouth. And now some one discovers even the hair has its own indications.

Curly hair denotes quick temper.

Frizzly hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair was ready to fight its neighbor denotes coarseness.

Black hair indicates persistent resolution in accomplishing an object, also a strong predilection to revenge wrongs and insults, rest and fancied.

Brown hair denotes fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, sagacity for business, reliability in friendship, as the hair is fine.

Very fine hair indicates evenness of disposition, readiness to forgive with a desire to add to the happiness of others.

Persons with fine light brown hair inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered and are given to resentment and revenge.

Light brown hair, inclined to redness with a frocked skin, is said to be a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and disposition to do something mean by a friend who can no longer be used to advantage.

All of which may be news for fortune-tellers.

The little republic of Switzerland has an army of 120,000, organized in eight divisions. There are 94,000 infantry, 16,500 artillery, 3,500 engineers, 2,700 sanitary forces, and 2000 cavalry. Besides this, which is called the elite army, there is a landwehr of 92,000 men. What Switzerland does with all this military force does not appear.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy for Scrophulous, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; or Loss of Memory, Debility, and Languor, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Headache, Tremulous Old Age, and After many other diseases that lead to Impotency or Consumption and a Premature Grave. See Price, 50 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address
Wm. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

For Sale by all Druggists, W. W. Chesley, Bridgetown, and Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawyer, Bridgetown, Agents.