Gettysburg Compiler.

Tuesday Evening, June 10, 1884.

A MISTAKE OFTEN MADE.—Boys and young men, says the Huntingdon *Globe*, sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able always "to get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity is assured. This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, soon or late, to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give away. Young people cannot give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every phase of double-dealing and dishonesty, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth.

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, the New York *Tribune's* London correspondent, has found out, after much interviewing of great ladies and consulting with acknowledged authorities on the momentous question, that one may say either gown, dress or frock, when alluding to woman's outer gear, without being voted either old-fashioned, vulgar or slangy.

AN exchange says a superstitious subscriber who found a spider in a copy of his paper, writes to know if we consider it a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looking over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising, so that he could spin his web across the store door and be free from disturbance.

A BALTIMORE man has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $25 for lying in a horse trade. Judge Stewart said it was the first time in all his experience that he ever knew a man to be convicted of making false representations in a horse trade, but he expressed the hope that "others would take warning, and be more truthful in their dealings."

WITHIN an almost unused graveyard at Lebanon, O., is a stained and moldy sarcophagus of stone, enclosed by a rude fence of barbed wire. It encloses the remains of Eliza H. Clay, the daughter of Henry Clay, who died in 1825, when only 12 years of age, while her parents were traveling with her from Lexington to Washington, D. C. About a year ago Clayton Drake, an eccentric old bachelor, played the part of Old Mortality in cleaning up the old tomb and retouching the inscription, but he has since committed suicide and there is no one to care for it now.

WHILE hunting in Brazil a Spanish gentleman came across a snake 60 feet long. It had just finished eating a deer, but had not been able to swallow the horns, and they were still sticking out of the snake's mouth. The gentleman said it was a common thing in South America for snakes to eat deer, and when the antlers refused to go down into the stomach, the snakes would go and lie in the sun and let the acids from their stomach work on the horns and dissolve them. This monster snake was very likely performing this act when the hunting party came on him. They advanced cautiously and were about to fire, when the snake sprang forward and struck the guide in the breast with the stag's horns and crushed him into a jelly. Before the snake could repeat this playful little pastime, a bullet from one of the guns of the party killed him. He was coiled up and carried by the party to the nearest town and shipped to Rio, where he is still on exhibition. The antlers are yet in his mouth.

THE largest real diamond in the world, belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo, is still uncut and weighs 367 carats. It has no rival nearer than the Orloff diamond of 193 carats. It has never been brought to Europe, though the Governor of Batavia once offered the Rajah $150,000 for it, as well as two large war brigs, with their guns and ammunition, and a considerable quantity of powder and shot.

THERE are many visitors to the grave of Mrs. Benedict Arnold in the old cemetery in New Haven. Arnold was a druggist in New Haven at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and his old shop is still standing, as well as his house, which is of stone and much better preserved; it is at the end of the long bridge across the Quinnipiac river, and surrounded by rose bushes and climbing plants.

A DAY or two ago, while Mrs. Mellinger, of Harrisburg, was out getting milk, she heard some sounds from the piano in the parlor and supposed one of the children was playing. Entering the house, to her astonishment, she saw that a pet Maltese cat had mounted the piano stool, and sitting erect, was tapping the piano keys with its fore feet. The animal seemed to enjoy it very much.

A NEW outdoor game for ladies and gentlemen, called enchantment, is becoming fashionable in England. It is played with small, light hoops, thrown with wands, something after the manner of grace hoops, though the wand is of a novel construction, involving a peculiar method of casting the hoop. A moderately large piece of ground is suitable.

"EVERY language has a cemetery," says Colonel Ingersoll. "Every now and then a word dies and a tombstone is erected, and across it is written 'obsolete.' New words are continually being born. A thought is married to a sound, and a child-word is born. And there comes a time when the word gets old and wrinkled and expressionless, and is carried mournfully to the grave."

IN Beecher's church there is no ritual. There is no Christian symbol. There is bare, chilly nakedness, as if the Lord's house had been stripped. Bare walls, a plain, dingy exterior, ceilings, windows—wood work almost rude in its plainness—not a concession to grace, beauty, art or religious association and suggestion.

A BRISTOL, Bucks county girl, was insulted by a rough, when she turned upon him and struck several rapid, hard hits upon his face, causing a free flow of blood from his nose. The hits were in true pugilistic style, and straight from the shoulder.

A PAPER boat building concern at Green Island, N. Y., has commenced the manufacture of paper coffins. The paper as prepared by them is indestructible, as proven by tests. The cost of the paper casket is but slightly in excess of the price of wood; they are more elegant in construction, are lighter, handsomer in every way and in every respect far superior to the mere cumbrous wooden casket.

CHARLES AGUERO, the Cuban revolutionary leader, is only thirty, of medium height and very dark. He belongs to a wealthy family in Puerto Principe. He has been in arms against Spanish authority in Cuba almost continuously since he was fourteen.

ANCIENT MONEY.

It is a historical fact, and one worthy of note, that precisely as the nations of the world have risen from a state of barbarism to a state of refinement, the current money has also improved either in quality or designs, or both. And we find that when the emperors of Rome were in the zenith of their power, the coinage was, for those days, handsome and artistic in design; many fine pieces in the British Museum of the reigns of Julius Cæsar, Claudius, and Augustus attest this. But on the decline of the Roman power, and during that subsequent period known as the dark ages, when ignorance and superstition hung as a pall over the whole of Europe, the coinage degenerated into mere shapeless lumps of metal, with oftentimes nothing but a rudely punched hole for a design.

The earliest account of the precious metals, either as wealth or money, is found in Genesis xiii, 2, where it is stated that Abraham returned from Egypt rich in cattle, silver, and gold; and the earliest record of a commercial transaction, where the precious metals were given as a consideration for a commodity, is the purchase of the field of Macpelah, wh n four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant, were weighed in Ephron. Here we see that the money was not counted but weighed, the precious metal being cut into a block, and stamped or marked with the weight. The shekel was the Hebrew unit of weight, and was equal to about half an ounce avoirdupois, which was the weight of the earliest known coin of that name, the shekel of Simon Maccabæus. Its value was between fifty and sixty cents. The golden shekel was but half this weight, and worth about $4. In the Bible we read of the sacred and the royal shekel, supposed by some authorities to have been two separate standards—as our Troy and avoirdupois weight—the proportion between which was as five to three in favor of the sacred shekel. The talent, a measure used by nearly all the nations of antiquity, was a term originally used by the ancient Greeks to denote a balance for weighing, and in this way came to represent a certain quantity, just as the English pound sterling formerly meant a pound of gold. But it would appear that the talent was never coined, it being used simply as a money of account. The oldest talent was the Babylonian, and it may be safely assumed that the Hebrew talent was almost identical with it, and was worth, in round numbers, about $1,600.

The wife of Midas, the legendary king of Phrygia, has been accredited with being the originator of the first coins, but better authority ascribes it to the Lydians, about 1200 B. C., and was probably of electrum, seeing that several of the oldest specimens extant are of that metal. And the Chinese claim an antiquity as great for their small copper coin, the cash. While most of the nations of antiquity had coins of silver and gold, Rome, for 400 years after its foundation, had none but copper and brass. The Roman unit of weight, the *libra*, was a pound weight of either of the two metals just mentioned, was oblong, and was cast, not stamped, in the form of a brick. Gold and silver were not coined in Rome till about 250 B. C., and it was not until the time of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 49, that the former came into extensive circulation in the realm. When Cæsar invaded Britain he found a currency of brass and iron, which was measured by weight, in use among the natives; and during the reign of Augustus a mint was established near what is now the town of Colchester, in Essex, and here have occurred some of the richest "finds" of Roman coins in England. Under Claudius the Roman coinage superceded that of the natives, but on the abandonment of the island in the fifth century, it would appear to have gradually fallen into disuse.

The Norman kings had a curious practice of coining silver pennies so deeply marked by a cross that they were readily broken into half-pence and farthings, and, as might have been expected, spurious fractions of the penny soon appeared. But all this time the circulation of the precious metals, as money, was confined almost entirely to the cities and the centres of buying and selling. Elsewhere a system of barter existed, or else the nult of value was something peculiar to the people among whom it originated. Thus, among the Hebrews, cattle and grain found great favor; in ancient Greece and Rome cattle were also used as money—hence our word *pecuniary*, from *pecunia*, which in turn from *pecus*, cattle. In Greece, before the introduction of coined money, there was a unit of value called a *drachma*, meaning a handful, composed of six iron or copper nails; and the Jews had also "Jewel money." Under the Cæsars, land, or the documents representing land, were made money; the Carthaginians had leather money; and so recently as the Norman conquest there were in Britain two kinds of money in use, known as "living" and "dead" money; the first consisting of slaves and cattle, and the latter of metal or some other inanimate commodity. At all times and in all semi-civilized nations iron has been highly considered as a standard of value, from the readiness with which it could be converted into weapons for battle or the chase. In India cakes of tea, and in China pieces of silk pass as currency; and curiously enough at a great fair held annually at Novgorod, in Russia, the price of tea is first fixed, and all other commodities are gauged by this standard.

Among the primitive peoples of the Anglean continent it might be said that they had used in turn nearly every product of the three natural kingdoms for money. Almost every mineral, shells and skins were, and are still to a great extent, used. Among the early European settlers it New England the Indian wampum was used as money, and, ludicrous to relate, was even counterfeited. And at the same time, among the same people, musket balls passed current at a farthing apiece, and were taken in sums of not more than one shilling. At the present day ivory and cedars are the money of the interior tribes of Africa, and in the South Sea Islands ass' heads are the one thing sought for. In New England and Virginia, up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, codfish and tobacco were the principal moneys of account; and in 1632 the accounts of the New Netherlands were kept in wampums and beaver skins.

In fact, to conclude, it has been ably said that "anything which freely circulates from hand to hand, as a common, accepting medium of exchange in any country, is such country money, even though it cease to be such; or to possess any value on passing into another country."

THE Moravians have just been celebrating their 427th anniversary. This leaves the Edenburgh tercentenary far in the rear. The Moravians claim to be the oldest Protestant sect in Christendom. They are able to go back to the year 1457.

MRS. ADA READ, who was elected Justice of the Peace at Livermore Borough, Westmoreland county, for a joke, has filed her bond, taken out her commission and proposes to serve. Women never could appreciate humor.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES

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AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Distress after Eating, Belching of Food, Etc.

This purely vegetable preparation surpasses any medicine recommended for the above diseases. Give it a trial. Price, 25 cts. 75 cents.

☞ For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Throat Affections, use Dr LAG'S SWISS BALSAM. It never fails. Contains no morphine or opium.

For sale by J. P. Brenneman, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa. Dec. 10, 1883. ly

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable, the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure of the Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases it has shown that it has been fully maintained its efficacy has been fully manifested, considering the most inveterate and confirmed that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to. Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membranous walls of the lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more obserivable, but rather dry; then it becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the checks flushed and chilliness succeeds. The Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammation from the lungs to the stomach, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time relieves the fever. Having now stopped the sale and extinguished articles, which are often during a nature so as to bring a stranger of destroying the patient when the medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the desire before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.

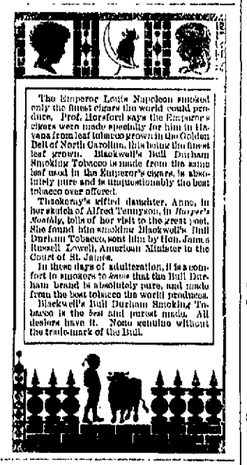
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LOTH, Props., Burlington, Vt.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

Per sale by Dr. J. P. Brenneman. Jan. 2-1y



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June 10, 1884. ly

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has ever won itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Microscopists and Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, accompanied with such pain that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. By the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. P. LARKIN."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1883.

SALT RHEUM. Clement Abbottsen, of the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before he removed to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form. By liberal use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he was entirely cured by it, and has since remained perfectly well. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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THE farm of the late SAMUEL F. NEELY, deceased, containing 102 ACRES, more or less, and adjoining New Oxford, also will be sold at public sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

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Dec. 12, 1883. tf Gettysburg, Pa.

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Write direct to the Manufacturers and find out just how low you can get one for cash.

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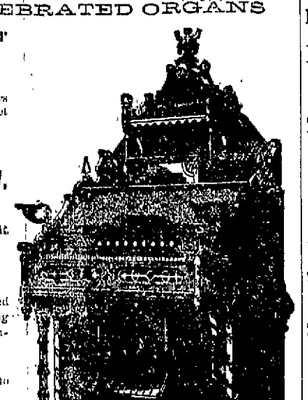

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Every Instrument Guaranteed for 5 years, and should anything get wrong we will repair it without cost.

Do not delay, but write at once to the Factory. Address the

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Feb. 19, 1884. 6m

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CARLISLE CARPET HOUSE,

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Largest, Cheapest and Best

—ASSORTMENT OF—

Carpets. Oil Cloths. Wall Papers,

Window Shades, Looking Glasses, and general House Furnishing Goods, ever brought to Carlisle, all at prices lower than ever. As we are the only EXCLUSIVE Carpet House in the Valley, we are prepared to offer you prices and advantages not found elsewhere. We deal direct with manufacturers—get FIRST prices—buying for CASH get special discounts, hence can offer special prices. We will now quote a few only.

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From 20 cents up to the finest. BODY BRUSSELS, full and complete lines of all the best makes—of Ingrains, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Halls, Stairs, &c.

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All widths, cut to fit any sized room or hall, without extra cost, 25 cents up.

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Of every shade and style, from the cheapest 8 cent paper to the finest goods. We can show you over 800 patterns in this department. And last but not least, our

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At all prices from 25 cents up to $1.00. We give this portion of our business special attention. All our goods are made under the supervision of an efficient foreman, all our material selected with care, goods made all widths, in a word would say we will give you A No. 1 Homemade Carpet cheaper and better than if you made it yourself. Come and see us—everybody invited. No trouble to show goods. Respectfully yours,

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GOOD CARPET RAGS Wanted at all times; highest price paid either in MONEY or exchange for goods. Also, Wool taken in exchange. May 6, '81. 2m

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Relieved and cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, without operation or the injury trusses inflict, or hindrance from labor, and with security from strangulation or danger of mortification. Situation easy and perfect. Call or send for circulars. Any one who has a rupture and desires to get rid of it, should not delay a day longer than they can help, but call at once. Dr. Sherman's office is at 251 Broadway, N. Y., where he can be consulted—Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Branch office 302 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. May 27.

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