

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, RETURNED GOODS, SUBSIDIARIES, SCHOOL ORDERS, WARRANTS, etc.

To the Democrats of Huntingdon County

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual place of holding primary meetings...

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales, by G. Miller, Sheriff. List of Letters, by Wm. Colou, P. M. Registrar's Notices, by H. Glazier, Registrar.

We publish this week, the usual annual call for the Democratic County Convention.

The "People's Party" are abundantly supplied with candidates; twenty or more for Sheriff, about a dozen for Treasurer, and a liberal number for the lesser offices.

"Your Money or Your Place."

A writer in the Washington States, a Democratic paper, asserts that General George Washington Bowman, the reputed editor of Mr. Buchanan's organ, the Constitution, has, for sometime, been engaged in levying forced contributions of six dollars from each and every subordinate holding office in the various departments at Washington, the money to be applied to the sustenance of that disgraced Federal paper!

The editor of the States, in his issue of the 28th ult., says:—"We understand that the levies realized from the Post-Office Department yesterday by Brigadier-General George Washington Bowman, amounted to about one thousand dollars. This is certainly a very good day's work."

Mr. Senator Brown, in his late speech at the barbecue in Mississippi, given in his honor, stated his position in regard to the Charleston Convention to be as follows. We do not see that he is read out of the party by the organ of the President for this frank expression of opinion:

"The Democratic party was being Abolitionized. It refused to acknowledge the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. He proclaimed that the only hope of the Southern Democracy was to make a fight in the Charleston Convention—to go there determined to have their views incorporated in the creed of the party, or burst the concern in a row. There is no doubt, as they had heretofore controlled the party on all great questions, that the Northern Free-soil element would yield in graceful submission again.—If it did not, why, then apply the torch to the great temple of Democracy, and blow the concern to flinders?"

THE WHEAT CROP IN LANCASTER CO.—The wheat crop throughout Lancaster county, we are told, will this year be the heaviest and best ever produced. A writer in the Daily Express says, "there was more grain harvested on the 4th of July, 1859, than ever in one day before. The day itself was the best effort of Almighty perfection. The wheat crop the best that ever grew here—more acres—more bushels to the acre—more pounds to the bushel. The weather cool and moist, gave time and liquid for perfect filling of the heads—agriculture having reached a higher point than ever before."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

YELLOW SPRINGS, June 25, 1859. FRIEND LEWIS:—Knowing your willingness to assist those who are entitled to our sympathy, I make no other apology for asking you to publish this, than to assure you, that by so doing you will confer a favor on one altogether worthy. My object is to call the attention of your readers to a book, published some time ago, by Miss Mary Rankin, of Canoe Valley, Blair County, entitled "The Daughter of Affliction." I have just returned from a visit to this talented, though seemingly unfortunate lady. For twenty years she has been an invalid—ten of which she was never able to rise from her bed. When quite young, she received an injury from having a white thorn run in her foot, and since that time, she has suffered from nearly every disease that human flesh is heir to, so that she can, with great propriety, appropriate to herself the title of the "Daughter of Affliction."

Her book is an auto-biography, in which she shows how she has been sustained by divine grace under all her afflictions, and written in a style which proves the authoress to possess excellent qualifications. She is undoubtedly entitled to a liberal patronage from a Christian public—relying for her own and a widowed mother's support on the sale of her work. Let all who enjoy the blessing of health, and are allowed to roam at pleasure wherever they will, remember their afflicted fellow-being, who is confined year after year to her room. Any person purchasing one of these books, will receive full value for their money, and, at the same time, be rendering a benefit to one who deserves to be patronized. Now, I wish it to be understood, that in writing this article, I am actuated by no pecuniary motives, but do it as an act of justice to one who has labored hard to prepare a book for the public, and is of a retiring and unassuming disposition. Truly Yours, R. B. B.

SAINT LOUIS, June 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking you would like to have some news from our Western country, in reference to our future prospects, crops, etc., and as I have had the pleasure of reading your paper of date 22nd inst., and was born and raised in your country, and used to read your paper with great interest, I take this opportunity of saying that business has been very poor in our city since the panic of 1857. There has been a great deal of suffering in this western country in consequence of the failure of crops for the two years back. I am credibly informed that in the northern part of Iowa, the people are in a destitute condition, and God only knows what will become of them until after harvest. In our own State, there has been a great deal of suffering, but not so much as in other States north of us and adjoining. In the northern part of Illinois, they have lost at least one-half of their stock by starvation. Some farmers have lost all, some one-half and others, more or less, in consequence of not having provender to feed them. We are beginning to look up, and from present appearances, this western country will be blessed with one of the best crops of all kinds of grain they have ever had; and I think this growing crop will put every body on their feet again, and we shall have a thriving business for the next ten or twelve years. Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin pay their attention more to the raising of wheat, corn, and potatoes; our State, Missouri, raises hemp and tobacco, hence the difference in the condition of the western States. It is not often that hemp and tobacco fail. Saint Louis is improving very rapidly, and there is a great deal of wealth in this city.—I came here in the year 1845, when it was comparative small, and have lived here ever since, and have seen it grow from a city of from about fifty thousand to the neighborhood of two hundred thousand. It is astonishing to see the emigration to this city, though there is one consolation; there is room for all who may wish to come. Rents are very high; a house of six rooms, including the kitchen, will rent from six to seven hundred dollars per year, providing it be a desirable location, and has all the modern improvements. Wholesale store houses rent from one to six thousand dollars. It requires a man to make a great deal of money to make both ends meet, as provisions of all kinds are high. All kinds of fresh meat sell in market at from 12 1/2 to 15 cents per pound, and vegetables and everything else in proportion, hence you see the expense we are under. Respectfully Yours, A. B. M. THOMPSON.

MONMOUTH, WARREN CO., ILL., June 30, 1859.

EDITOR GLOBE:—After a long silence, I have again found time to write a few lines to let your readers hear from this region, and first, as to the weather. We have a very favorable season, so far, for the growing crops; the wheat is doing pretty well, though it will not be an extra crop under any circumstance.—As much of the wheat sown was damaged, and did not come up well, it stands in general, thin on the ground, and owing to the failure of last season, seed was scarce, and there was less sown than usual, but if it fills well, there will be a fair crop. As yet, there is much uneasiness felt as to the result, since last year it promised very well till within a few days of harvest, and then was almost totally blighted—a few days more will tell the tale. The corn is doing very well; there is a good stand, generally, and it has been pretty favorable for tending it. Times are dull yet, though the prospect is better than it was

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE, July 8, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—The festivities of our National Anniversary being now over, I shall attempt to give you a sketch of the doings which that day of renown witnessed, in our vicinity. As previously arranged, a procession was formed in the village at ten o'clock, A. M., and marched, with national banners waving, and the aspiring notes of martial music swelling on the free mountain breezes, to the grove in which the celebration was to be held. Here all found pleasant seats beneath the green foliage, and the appointed exercises were begun. Music was announced, and the melody was tuned by gentle fingers to notes of melting harmony, while, through the quivering leaflets, happy and tuneful voices sent

some time ago, and if our crops does any ways well, hard times will disappear—after awhile, at least. The Pike's Peak fever took a few of our citizens, and, after carrying them off to the outside bounds of civilization, it left them to make their way home the best way they could. Some got back depleted in purse considerably, while a few pushed on, determined to see the Elephant in full, at Pike's Peak, and if not satisfied then, to make their way through to California.

Our town has been considerably excited once or twice, within the last month, with mad dogs, as yet, no damage has been done to anything but the canines. A number of them fell victims to the marshal of our goodly city. The Masons had a turn-out on the 24th of June, on the occasion of the dedication of a new Hall, lately fitted up. The Order here, is in a good condition, and bids fair to live and flourish, despite the Anti-Masonic excitement that chilled it so completely in Pennsylvania, "when we were boys." The Good Templars, however, are the most popular Order here just now, as they take in the women; they have a Lodge of over 150 members, and have had quite a good effort in drying up the flow of corn whiskey in this place.

But I must close this scrawl, and will try and give you an occasional letter in the future, if you desire it, though my time is so much occupied, I cannot promise to do so very often. Yours, &c., J. P.

MILLERSVILLE, LANCASTER CO., July 7, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—There appears to be a time for everything. The great Governor of the Universe has so wisely arranged his affairs, that they may be suited to the avocations of man. He has given him a day and a night, the former being the time to work, and the latter the time to rest. He has also given him a seed time and a harvest, a summer and a winter. This morning, as I was sitting in my room, pouring over a mathematical problem, my train of reasoning was broken by the sound of whetting of scythes, and the rattling of machinery. I looked in the direction from whence the noise came, and soon my attention was directed to some seven or eight Lancaster county farmers, who were busily engaged in cutting the "golden grain."

I thought of the old proverb "There is a time for everything," and that now was the time set apart for gathering the rich harvest, and the sturdy farmer was at his post performing the duties of his noble profession. But I must proceed to something else. We have had some very pleasant weather here for several weeks, which afforded the farmers a good opportunity for making their hay—the most of them are done, as it does not take them quite as long to cut their grass and make their hay in this neighborhood, as it does some places. The farmers here have several advantages in many respects, the land being comparatively level, and the farms are not generally very large, hence they can farm their land better and keep everything in perfect order. When they go into a field with the reaping or mowing machine, they need not be afraid of running against a stone or stump; as for the former, they are all carefully gathered and hauled off the fields, and the latter are taken out of root, therefore they have every opportunity of using machinery in cutting their crops. Most of the farmers do not use the scythe at all, in cutting their grass—the mowing machines have taken their place.

The "old hoes" are seldom used by many, except for the purpose of trimming out the fence corners, and perhaps it would be well enough to state here, that this does not require quite as much time and hard labor as it does in some places where it is almost impossible to see the fences for briars, thorn bushes, &c. I think that I have never seen a better wheat crop than what there is in this neighborhood; in short, I have not seen any poor grain since I came to Lancaster county; it stands thick and is well filled. They do not raise as good rye here as they do in Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, owing, probably, to the quality of the soil and its elevation, as rye generally does better on high shale land. As for the corn and oats, they look fine, and bid fair for an abundant crop. Fruit is not very plenty, except cherries, and we have been eating cherry pies for the last few weeks, and only yesterday, I had the exquisite pleasure of receiving from some unknown friend, a box, containing about eight quarts of the choicest cherries—would that I knew the sent them—students love such presents. The peaches appear to be doing no good; there is some kind of an insect destroying the trees in this neighborhood; the leaves curl and look quite yellow, and the peaches have all fallen off. There are some apples, though, I am told, they are much scarcer than they have been for three years.

The Fourth was ushered in at Millersville by the Millersville brass band parading through the town at 2 o'clock in the morning, and filling the air with their sweet strains. The band also paraded at 9 o'clock, and its music was highly commended by all. At 1 o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed by the students of the Normal School, and preceded by the band, marched to a grove where a platform was erected for the occasion, and the day was spent in waiting. It is hardly necessary to state, that where youth and beauty meet, the time could not but pass pleasantly away. DELTA.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

VIENNA, June 25.—The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolenzo, Solferino and Carriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Quiddizzola and Cas-Ciof-fredo, but were driven back by the enemy.—A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 A. M. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroic defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening. VIENNA, June 25.—The Austrian correspondence contains the following: "The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday, came upon the superior force of the enemy in the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca. The London Times says that the Austri-

ans have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed. A message from Carriana announces that on the day of the battle, the Emperor Napoleon was constantly in the hottest of the fire, and that General Lavey, while in company with him, and his horses killed. The Monitor says that the battle will take the name of the battle of Solferino. The official Austrian Correspondence of the 27th June, contains the following: "The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna on account of important business. The command in chief of the army, which is preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Hess." Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma, on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm. Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French. A dispatch from Berne says that 3000 Piedmontese, with 700 volunteers, had arrived at "Tirano," and advanced to Borimo, at the foot of the Stelvio pass. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on. Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal. Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy. A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about 45 miles northeast of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June. The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian army, not a man of them having served less than eight years. The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate and three steamers in the port of Malamico, to prevent the passage of the French Squadron.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

Thirty-five Thousand Austrians placed Hors de Combat—Five French Generals wounded—Another battle expected—The Austrian reserve on their way to Italy—Anticipated attack on Venice—Heroism of the Sardinians. The following telegrams contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June: NAPOLÉON TO THE EMPRESS. CARRIANA, June 25, 1.30 P. M.—It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night, I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel had been appointed Marshal of France. CARRIANA, June 26, 11.30 A. M.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body. They have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goita. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and 3 flags. Gen. Niel and his corps d'armee had covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy after having contended with great fury against superior forces. The Paris Presse says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 hors du combat, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation. The following is the order of the day, published by the Emperor Napoleon, after the battle of Solferino: "CARRIANA, June 25.—Soldiers! The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have bravely defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried.—Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannon, and 6000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people." No circumstantial account of the battle has reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegrams that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive. There were rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

NEW MARBLE YARD

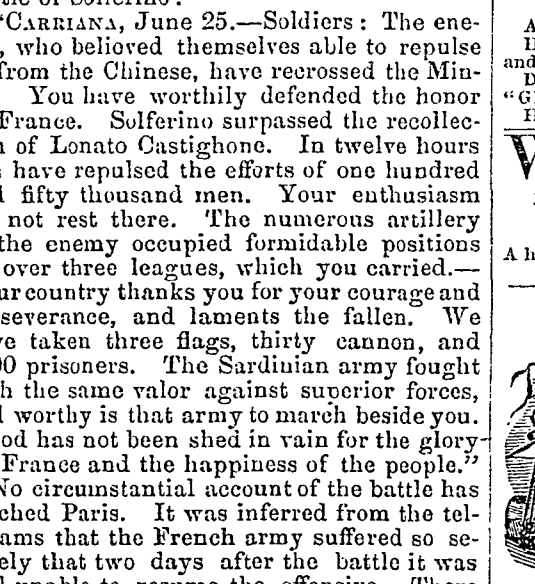
IN HUNTINGDON. ON MITCHELL STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN. JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has prepared a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to furnish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner. TOM'S STONES, BUREAU AND STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Huntingdon, May 3, 1859—ly.

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c. &c. LEVI WESTBROOK, Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough of Lewis, gentlemen, old and young, may not fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, and at the lowest possible prices. LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS. Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys. His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES. A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, BILIOUS, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in one or more of their acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is not one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public confidence. It is a fact that the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent your resorting to articles that have secured the honor of a physicians' prescription? Why should you discard it? Judges, usually consider men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice warp your reason, to the extent of making you reject it, if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters. These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. May 11, 1859—ly.

WOSTENHOLM'S Celebrated IXL

Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. Travelers and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. (April 6, '59.)

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor. My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect no less than the most reasonable and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST. Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors. The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. (April 13, '59.)

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA. Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular article, or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house. M. GUTMAN & CO. April 29, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, CHEAP CORNER. BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, SOLETTES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c. His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—pauze prices—which will be very low. His entire stock of goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so will do well to call and examine. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows: Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express and Mail Train en route to Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HERRINGDON, where Passengers take Stages for BLOOM RUN, BEFORD, SULLYVILLE, Fulton county. Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to OZZINGTON and Station. Morning Train leaves HERRINGDON at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 1.15 P. M. Evening Train leaves HERRINGDON at 7.00 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8.15 P. M., connecting with Fast Line Eastward on Penna. Railroad. These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent. JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent. April 13, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA. OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers. BRIDGES' Speller and Readers. SANDER'S do do do SWANSON'S do do do WEBB'S do do do Smith's and Ballou's Grammar. Warren's Physical Geography. Mitchell's, Mottish and McNally's Geographies & Atlases. Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries. Quackenbush' First Lessons in Composition. Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Swan's and Colburn's Arithmetics. Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys. Davies' Algebra. Parker's Philosophy. Upland's Mental Philosophy. Willard's History of the United States. Beecher's Grammar. Payson, Dutton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers. Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection. Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry. Davies' Legendre's Geometry. Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping. Book-keeping by Single Entry, by HANFORD & PAYSON. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, by HANFORD & PAYSON. Other books will be added and furnished to order. A full list of School Stationery always on hand. Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for confidential correspondence, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

POCKET MAPS

OF THE WESTERN STATES, for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.