FARM AND GARDEN.

Poultry Items.

Bran and shorts moistened with water or buttermilk should constitute the morning feed of every flock of laying hens.

Nothing affords a woman more satisfaction than administering to the wants of a slender pocket-book. With a flock of fowls intelligently cared for she has a power in her hand.

The best drug for poultry is carbolic acid. Get a pint of the crudest for fifty cents, put one ounce in one gallon of water, and sprinkle it with a broom all over the chicken-house and its furniture ce a month.

Ducklings—the young quacks—that are not allowed to run to ponds where frogs and tad-pools abound, must have meat. Unl-ke chickens, milk will not suffice. The duck will not thrive on an entire vegetable diet.

Sitting hens should not be fed while on the nest. They need all the exercise they are likely to get. Too con tant sitting makes them of bird disposition and difficult to manage when they come off with brood. Eggs will stand a wide range of temperature without injury.

Winter Food for Swine.

Now, while we would not be under-stood as saying that pumpkins, any more than mangelwurtzels or other root crops, are equal to corn as winter food for hogs, yet we do say th t when fed to growing hogs, along with corn, either of such crops is better than all corn for the complete development of the animal. They are the next best sub titute for grass—the best we get can in winter—and should be more extensively raised. Not that when fe i alo e at any season of the year they can be made to take the place of corn, for they contain to little of the fat and fiesh forming constituents to make a complete ration of the animal; but as winter food for growing hogs they are grand adjuncts to vrain feed of they are grand adjuncts to grain feed of any kind, as well as a most excellent corrective of the bowels. The stomach of a pig under six months old has not the digest ve capacity to assimilate har-monious development of form. As well monious development of form. As well might we expect yearling calves, wintered on straw, to develop into proper form. They may live on it and grow plenty of paunch, and that is all, but there is not nutriment enough in such food to keep up the animal heat, without which there can be no complete de elopment of form. Like pigs confined to grass or vegetable diet there is bulk enough and to spare in food, but it is not composed of such constituents as will meet the demands of nature in the full development of the carcas: full development of the carcas.

On the other hand, pigs as well as calves fed on grass alone have their di-

gestive organs so diarranged by the over production of fat as to prevent the full development of the system. We say full development of the system. We say such food is too heating, and so it is when fed alone; but that is no reason why we should jump at conclusions and denounce it while running wild over pumpkins, mange wurt els, or anything else. They both have their place in judicious feeding, and in the winter time, when there is no grass to be had, stock require along with their corn food something more succulent and easy to direct. thing more succulent and easy to digest. To illustrate: A ton of corn in the ear contains but 228 pounds of water and 568 pounds of nitrogenous, albuminous, and fatty matter, while a ton of pumpkins contains as much as 1,890 pounds kins contains as much as 1,800 pounds of the former and only twenty-eight pounds the three latter. A ton of oats contains only 260 pounds of water and 610 pounds of nitrogenous, albuminous, and fatty matter, while a ton of mangel-wurtzels contains 1,770 pounds of the former and only thirty-two pounds of the three latter. It is evident, then, that we cannot profitably feed pumpkins or mangel-wurtzels alone, but their chief value is as a complement to grain food. In other words, we cannot make fat at muscle as cheaply with pumpkins and muscle as cheaply with pumpkins and mangels as with corn and oats. But as corn is too heating and constipating a food when fed by itself, and pumpkins and mangles too washy, science and common sense both tell us to feed enough of each if we would have a complete size. each if we would have a complete ration It is from such a course of feeding tha It is from such a course of feeding that the best results come, whether for health or profitable growth. Pumpkins may be planted in the corn-field as late as the first of June, and the yellow or cow pumpkin is the best for hogs.—Baltimora American.

Farm and Garden Notes

A dust of sulphur while the dew is on said to be effective against the striped

to tops bends the tops over near the ground.

By cutting all the grass they can eat and feeding to the pigs, the latter will grow rap.dly.

Keep no more animals than can be comfortably accommodated—the excess is more loss than profit.

Onion seed sown now and protected with litter during the winter, will give

early onions next spring.

Budding is in season whenever matured buds may be had and the bark peels readily from the stock.

Somebody says set fence and gate-corner posts in water-lime and gravel, to insure solidity and durability.

It is well said, that a week of expo-sure to the hot sun, will injure the horserake, mower and reaper more than a whole season's use.

Calves should grow spring and summer to be worth keeping through the winter. Never stint their growth, if it

Do not plow land when it is too wet.

If it unfortunately becomes cloddy, run
a heavy roller over it, or a "crusher," and
harrow it thoroughly before sowing it with grain There are few things so important on

the farm as sowing good seed. A few cents saved in using seed which can not be relied on often causes considerable positive loss.

Two or three cats kept in the barn summer and winter may keep it free from rats, but they will not trouble the rodents much if pampered and petted about the kitchen stove.

Every farmer should prevent the kill-ag of birds on his place. Boys with cheap shotguns pepper away at every-thing with wings; and when the birds are dead the insects eat up the farmer's

the northern part of the St

To prevent wet from penetrating boots take half a pound of tallow or mutton suet, four ounces of lard and two ounces of new beeswax and olive oil, dissolve over the fire, mixing well, and apply to the leather.

Whoso overstocketh the range, writes a far Western man, the same shall come to want and prowl for a job, for it is so that the trampling of many hoofs destroyeth the range and rendereth it unsafe for the winter.

The farmers know well that thousands of dollars are lost every year by planting bad seed corn. Take time by the forelock and look up good seed corn in time keep it through the winter where the germs may not be injured by frost.

germs may not be injured by frost.

If you have a stable, make it as dark as you can, and shut it up during the lay, and put the cows in it at night. and you will find that very few flies will foliow them. If you have no stable, build a shed in a shady, cool spot, on purpose for milking. It will pay for a single summer.

summer.

One of the first requirements in successful bean culture is to have the lands as free as possible from weeds. Foul land is the cause of more fa lures in raising this crop than any fault of the soil or climate. When our farmers get into more careful and thorough ways of farming, and fewer weeds are grown, tiese special crops will be more successful.

To clean and dry seed—Such as tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, or any kind that the seed is held in or floats in a glutinous matter, cut and press out

a glutinous matter, cut and press out into a pail or crock; metal vessel not good for that u.e. Let stand in warm place till fermentation takes place, say twenty-four hours; wash in three or four waters, pour off gently, leaving seed at bottom of vessel. Spread out on thin cloth or sieve to dry.

Every living, active part of a plant contains a certain amount of water. From many juicy parts 90 per cent. of water can be expeled by drying; many green leaves hold from 75 to 80, while from seeds which we call "dry" it is sometimes possible to drive out 10 per cent. Part of this water is so intimately combined with the plant structure that if it is once expelled it cannot be again if it is once expelled it cannot be again taken up in such a manner as to restore the plant to its former condition.

Make the rose bed in the fall, digging Make, the rose bed in the fall, digging it deep, manure it well and thoroughly incorporating the manure with the soil. You can scarcely have the soil too rich for roses. Early in the spring dig it over and mix more rotten manure with the soil. In selecting plants of roses secure those having an abundance of rosts, rather than great size of tops. Set your plants about fifteen inches each way, firm the roots well in the ground, give a good the roots well in the ground, give a good soaking of water and they will soon start into growth.

Oxen are better adapted to slow, heavy work, especially on rough land, than are horses. They serve equally well for common farm labor and are more easily raised. Oxen become more valuable as they gain in size and weight, and may be sold for beef when no longer fit for work. Horses work faster and are therework. Horses work laster and are therefore more profitable on farms that are easily tilled. A good plan, and one practiced by many, is to keep a yoke of oxen for slow, heavy work and save the horses for labor better suited to them.

horses for labor better suited to them.

Virginia creeper grows best from the seedlings. Cuttings seem to take a year or two to get properly rooted. A wheelbarrow load of compost when the plant is set is a good persuader. A pail of slops every other day, with a tablespoonful of lawn dressing, follows it up well. The roots should be protected by coarse litter the first few winters, or a slow spring growth is the result. The wistaria needs protection by evergreen boughs, or by tying up in straw to endure the winter in most sections of New England. Otherwise its buds are killed, England. Otherwise its buds are killed, and no bloom is the result.

and no bloom is the result.

The peach 'curl' fungus grows within the tissue of the young peach leaf. The fungus does not confine itself to the leaves, but works in the young stems, causing them to take on strange shapes and unnatural colors, and to finally wither or turn brown, and at last to die. This peat, though somewhat different in its manner of growth is a close relative of the black knot, so destructive to plum and cherry trees. The only remedy for the "curl" is the knife. All the branches with their leaves, which are affected, should be cut and burned. This disease is propagated by means of small disease is propagated by means of small sores that are found in the leaves later in the season. By burning they are destroyed. Those who have had plum orstroted. Those who have had plum of-chards ruined by the black knot know something of the way in which the fun-gus can destroy valuable furtrees. The peach "curl" belongs to the same de-

A Distinction Without a Difference.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

The fine legal distinction an ingenious lawyer is capable of drawing is well illustrated by a horse case recently decided in New Hampshire.

The defendant in the suit was the owner of a horse which "had a vici us disposition and a constant inclination to in ure mankind." In short, it was "a notorious kicker." On one occasion, when the plaintiff was passing in front of it, the beast "reared, squealed, struck foreward with his fore feet, hit the plaintiff on the knee and did the injury complained of to the oint."

For this in ury an action for damages

plaintiff on the knee and did the in jury complained of to the oint."

For this in ury an action for damages was brught. It is a well-known general principal that the owner is liable for injuries done by a vicious animal which he knows to be vicious. The defendant in this case did not deny that he knew his hore to be, a lively kicker, but he pleaded ignorance of the animal's propensity to indulge in such demonstrations with his fore feet. Thereupon his lawyer advanced the theory that while his client might be liable for any kicking done by the horse with his hind feet, he could not be held responsible for the injury caused in this instance unless it could be shown that he knew the animal would "kick with its forward feet in a manner similar to that in which the plaintiff was struck."

The cuestion thus raised was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which promptly swept away the subtle distinction by declaring that "the law recognized no such absurdity."—New York Herald.

Three hundred million dollars is a low estimate of the direct cost to the people of this country of fires that occur in a

DANGEROUS DRUGS. How to Control Effectually All Such Hor-rible Habits.

Hew to Central Edectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester N. P. Post-Express
A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here, he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said: "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, out this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public, and the sales are constantly uncreasing, while our newspaper adver ising is con at ly diminishing. Why, high scientific and med cal authorities now publicly concele that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases, and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of thes."

"Alundance! Unly a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens. of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc., habits, told me that a num er of eminent scientific medical men had be en e-perimenting for years, testing and analy ling all known remedies for the kinneys and Iver; for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and stimulants destroys those organs, and stimulants destroys those organs and stimulants destroys the company of the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall. M. D., Protiesor of Surgery in the Colege of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocain. They think they have no such habit about them—so many reople are unconscious victi as of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call ma aria and other diseases, when in real it is to demand a surgery and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific, He also says that moderation."

"Who is a surgery of the sease of the human system ori

An Escape From a Shark.

A very rem rhable story, of whose truth, however, there is not the slightest doubt, is told in the last number of the London L net. It is an account by F. Ensor, Senior Surgeon at the Provincial Hospital, Port Eli abe h, of a man whose leg was completely bitten off by a shark who had the stump immediately ampu who hal the stump immediately amputated and who recovered. The sub ect of the story had been having a swim in the sea at 'A. M., and came out, in ending to take one more header from the jetty. He plunged in, and 'on rising to the surface felt a sharp pain in the th gh, and before he could cry out received another horrid crunch, and down he went in the jaws of a huge shark. He struggle I for a moment, and felt twisted about and shaken, then free, and with an instinctive effort as he rose to the surface, made a supreme attempt to reach an instructive enore as ne rose to the sur-face, made a supreme attempt to leach the landing stairs which were close by." Fortunately there were some people on the etty who pulled him out and did their best to stop the bleeding with towels, etc., while they sent for a doctor. He was carried to the Provincial Hospital, and the stump was immediately amputated under chloroform, and in a few days he recovered and was a ne in a few days he recovered and was a ue to get about with cru che. "It is very rarely, I ima ine," says Mr. En-or, "that a human being who has once been in the terrible jaws of a shark has been saved, and more rarely still saved by 'urgical aid." A month after the accident the only trouble from which the patient suffered was pain in the absent foot, but this the brain, ty and by, would cease to remember. to remember.

A uniform and natural result is produced by using Buckingahm's Dye for the Whisk

When politics are getting hot
And rife are campaign lies.
Concerning plot and counterplot,
Of most gigantic size,
The papers sell like hot cakes then
And all far-seeing business men
Resolve to advertise.

—Boston Courier.

Miss Downer is the regular pastor of the Methodist church at Kewanee. Ill.

Mr. Ed. P. Wells, Thetis P. O., Stevens Co., Wash. Terr., was entirely cured of rheu matism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He says: "I consider it a wonderful remedy and will always speak a g od word for it."

Architect Edmond Legendre, 419 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal. states that having suffered for a long time with a necouply, and failing to obtain any relief from doctors and the numerous preprations he took, he became alarmed. Tried Red Star Cough Cure, and one bottle entirely cured him.

A Holstein calf in Lake county, Cal., weighed 441 pounds on the day he was six months old. During the last three months his gain was two and one-fourth pounds per day, and the average gain from birth was two pounds per day.

Why Will You Die?

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for the cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Gottre, Cusumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Deblifty, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure coadition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers, and heads of families throughout the land, endor-ing SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

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Money Makers Money Makers

Money Makers

don't let golden opportunities pass unimproved; there are times in the lives of men where more money can be made rapidly and easily, than otherwise can be earned by years of labr. Write Hallett & Co., Portland. Maine, who will send you. Free, full particulars about work that you can do, and ive at home, wherever you are located; at a profit of at least from \$5 to \$25 daily. Some have made over \$50 in a single day. All is new. You are started free. Capital not required. Either sex; all ages.

The French say Talleyrand was the only one who could give a perfect dinner with thirsty guests.

Stop that Cough that tickling in the threat! Stop that Consumptive Condition! You can be cured! You can't afford to wait!
Dr. Kilmer's Cough Cure [Consumption Oil] will do it quickly and permanently. 25

When fowls are kept in a yard it is best dig up a small corner occasionally to let the hunt for worms.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle Better lose a jest than a friend

Something About Catarrh.

A great many people are afflicted with Catarrh who do not know what alls thems and a great many more continue sufferer; who might be cured.

Thickening of the membrane which lines the masal passages, thus making breathing difficult: a discharge from the aostrils, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, m advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the threat, are a few of the prominent symptoms of Catarrh.

Deafness, inflamed eyes, neuralgic pains, sore throat and a loss of sense of smell, are very often caused by Catarrh.

All these troubles are cured by Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Relief is had immediately after beginning its use, but it is important that it be continued without intermission until the catarrhal virus is expolled from the system and healthy secretions replace the diseased action of the mucous membrane. Manifestly it is unreasonable to expect a cure in a short time of a di ease that has been progressing for months or years.

This question of time is provided for in the putting up of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. It is so concentrated that a very small dose is sufficient for a long treatment, consequently the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect nor reason for it but forgetfulness.

A cold in the head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times the cost.

The following letters are specimens of those received every day, testifying to the worth of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh:

Alleghery, Pa, Sept. 16, 1885.

P.so's remedy for Catarrh is doing wonders for me letters it will cure any case of Catarrh, if used according to directions.

Mrs. F. JOHNSON,

49 E. Diamond St.

SPRING HILL, W. Va., Oct. 20, 1885. Enclosed find one dollar for two packages of Piso's Romedy for Catarrh. The sample package received in June, gave perfect satis-faction. GILL. MESSER.

HAEFORD MLLS, N. Y., Aug. S, 1885.
I have used a little over half a package of Pi o's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than any of the different medicines. I have used. I feel confident that it will cure me.
I can and do recommend it to others who are troubled with the disease.

BRY A. DAMON.

REV. A. DAMON

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MILO B. STEVENS & CO.

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AND FEVER CURED

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WOMEN

CONSUMPTION OIL Every ingredient is from Veget educts that grow in sight of every suffe T has no Morphine, Optum or injurous Drugs

The no Morphine, Oplans or Injurous Brug.

Every dose oce right to the spot.

In Spring, Summer, Autumn and the Mucous Membranes

Membranes

Description of the spot of the sp Nose, Threat, Eronchal Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.
What Biseases Invade the Lungs? Scrofula, Catarrh-poisons, Micro-organisms, Humors, and Blood Impurities.
What are the Primary Causes?
Colds, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation, Catarrh or Hay-Fever, Asthma, Pneumonia, Malaria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Croup.

It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Catarrh-dropping. Is your Expectoration or Sputa Frothy Blood-Stained Catarrhal Pus (Matter) Fellowist Muco-purulent? It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Heotic-Feyer, and Beath from Consumption. 25c, 50c, \$1.00—6 bottles \$5.00.

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