

AN ITINERANT'S JOURNEY.  
BY W. W. P.

Soon after passing the Missouri River, we enter the town of Mandan, and are now 474 miles west of St. Paul's. Around here are many points of interest, dating from prehistoric times. From the car window many mounds can be seen. In these mounds can be found stone weapons, arrow-heads, household implements, pottery, trinkets and bones of men and animals. There is here certainly a fine field for archaeological and ethnological research. The strangest part is that the Indians deny all knowledge of these mounds, simply saying they are spirit mounds, and they know nothing of them.

We now leave the beautiful rolling prairies, and, entering a long cut on a down grade, we presently emerge upon a region, the startling appearance of which will keep the vision alert. Now the region known as the "Bad Lands," or "Pyramid Park," comes into view. Here we see how the mighty forces of fire and water, fiercely battling together, have wrought a scene of strange confusion. Mounds from 50 to 150 feet in height with rounded summits and steep sides, variegated by broad horizontal bands of color, stand closely crowded together. The black and brown stripes are said to be due to veins of impure lignites, from the burning of which are derived the shades of red, while the raw clay varies from a dazzling white to a dark gray. The mounds are of every conceivable form, and are composed of different varieties of argillaceous limestone, friable sandstone, and lignite lying in successive strata. The coloring is very rich. Some of the mounds have bases of yellow, intermediate girdles of pure white, and tops of deepest red; while others are blue, brown and gray. Many of them in the hazy distance seem like ocean billows stiffened and at rest. After passing through this strange and weird scene, we enter Montana.

Montana embraces nearly as large an area as Dakota. It averages 250 miles from north to south, and 570 from east to west. The main height of Montana above the ocean level is about 4000 feet; the greatest elevation among the mountain peaks being 11,000, and the lowest, at the Missouri River, 2000 feet. The water shed between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans—the main chain of the Rocky Mountains—traverses the western portion of Montana. The principal business carried on here is mining and sheep raising. It seems to be especially well adapted for the latter, having an abundance of bunch grass, which is said to be very nutritious. The usual way of managing a herd of cattle in Montana is simply to brand them and turn them loose. Under this careless mode of managing, some are liable to be lost or stolen. A more careful system is to employ herdsmen—one man for every 2000 head of cattle. Every Spring at "the round up" a number of extra men must be employed for several weeks. No human being dare go among the cattle on foot. If he did he would be gored or trampled to death in an instant. They are accustomed to horsemen, of whom there are in wholesale terror, but the sight of a person on foot instantly causes a rush towards him, and unless he finds a refuge death is certain. The average cost of raising a steer, is (not counting interest on capital invested) about one dollar per year; so that a four year old steer, ready for market, costs about four dollars. We also observed a few large bands of horses and were informed that the breeding of these animals is beginning to receive more attention.

It was interesting, at times, to watch the antics of the "Cow-boys" of *whale* if not of *good* reputation. Seated upon their wiry ponies, picturesquely garbed in their sombrero, gray shirts, and buck-skin breeches, armed with rifle, revolver, bowie-knife and raw-hide whip, they would sometimes try to speed their horses with ours, only to be beaten every time. But this letter is now too long.

In Montana we passed through quite a number of towns, or "cities," all looking decidedly "newish." The most important was Helena. It is the capital of the Territory, and has a population of 7000. It is beautifully situated at the eastern foot of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. In fact, Helena is surrounded by mountains, rising one above another, until the more distant are lost among the clouds, forming a view of striking beauty and grandeur. About twenty miles after leaving Helena we cross the main range of the Rocky Mountains at the Mullen Pass. Here we pass through a tunnel, 3,850 feet in length, and 5,547 feet above the level of the ocean. But the rise is so gradual that the traveller is not at all conscious that he is climbing over the "Rockies," and he can with difficulty realize that he is not at the time running over the broad prairies of Dakota. Occasionally he catches glimpses of gigantic cliffs and opening ravines, through which come leaping down torrents, fed by the melting snow, and is by them reminded of his whereabouts.

The contrast between the eastern and western side of the Rockies is remarkable. On the western slope, they have a pleasant pastoral beauty,

while the eastern is magnificently savage and sombre. The Northern Pacific passes over a narrow strip of Northern Idaho, but we saw nothing here worthy of note except it be Lake Pend d'Oreille. This beautiful lake may be likened to a broad and winding valley among the mountains, filled to the brim with gathered waters. Reaching the lake, the railroad crosses the mouth of Pack River on a trestle one mile and a half in length, and then skirts the northern shore for upwards of twenty miles. The view of the lake from the car window, with its beautiful islands and its arms reaching into the mountain range, is simply superb.

When passing through Idaho, we had a very narrow escape for our life. Our car was boarded, not by a painted savage with battle axe and poisoned arrows thirsting for the blood of the white man; but by an educated savage in the person of Col. Bob Ingersoll, with his battle axe of sarcasm in one hand, and a bundle of the poisoned arrows of infidelity in the other. Of the two kinds of savage, perhaps the last is more to be dreaded. The first is a rabid life only; the last, of everything that makes life worth living, and also of our hope beyond the grave. But at this time "the Colonel" was evidently disposed to be peaceable. From the wonderful dulcet notes that escaped through his nasal organ, it was apparent he had not rested well the night before; we doubt if he ever does rest well. Some gentlemen present, evidently admirers of "the Colonel," from the pleased expression in their countenances, seemed to regard him as the champion snorer of America. We doubt if he is even entitled to this honor!

We know an old friend of ours "down East," that we would be willing to match against him any day. Colonel "Bob" has evidence of a very little of the esthetic about him. He has a large head, but a much larger stomach. He may have fine feelings, but he keeps them hidden. His main object is very apparent—to look well after number one. He is hired by a stage manager named Maquire, to make this tour on the Pacific coast, and gets \$10,000 and expenses. When the train arrived at Spokane Falls, the man with the mighty stomach left us, carrying with him his axe and arrows. We should judge that Ingersoll was undertaking the hardest task of his life in his endeavour to injure Christianity much in Idaho and Montana. But we must close for the present. W. W. P.

Victoria, B. C.

GOSPEL STUDIES.

THE PHARISEES: MARK 2: 18 to 3: 5

To understand these verses, it is necessary to remember the character of those who came to our Lord with sharp questions, viz., the Pharisees and Scribes. The Pharisees were the leading Jews of that time. Originally they were a pious people; now they were mere formalists, governed by traditions, making a great show of religion in outward ceremonies, but very proud and haughty, unjust and covetous, superstitious and hypocritical. Mat. 6: 1-8; 23: 27.

The Scribes were Writers, and highly educated Doctors of the Law and expounders of the Scriptures. Hence the disciples asked Christ, "Why, then, etc." See Mat. 17: 10; Mark 12: 35; Luke 20: 1, 2; 23: 10. It was their superstitious faith in forms and humanly devised ordinances which caused the Pharisees to put questions to Christ on fasting and on the observance of the Sabbath, and which he condescended to answer so clearly and satisfactorily.

As to fasting, Christ does not say His disciples are never to fast. Oh no! They are not to fast now, while he is with them, because it is a season of light and joy. Fasting was then more appropriate than fasting—beauty than ashes! Fasting was the result of sorrow, when He should be taken away!

He then tells them, through the metaphor of old clothes and old bottles of skin, that His religion is no patchwork upon theirs, which they had turned into outward form and ceremonies; whereas His was the way of pardon, love, and peace, making all new by changing the heart. A patch of the new would not mend the old, but would speedily disintegrate it.

As to the observance of the Sabbath, our Lord showed that the Sabbath had been made for man; and Christ, not man, was the Lord of the Sabbath; and He had healed the man with the withered hand, on that holy day, as a work of mercy—a type of spiritual restitution. Let every reader search the Scriptures, and implicitly believe what they reveal; and let all remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy, merciful and spiritual!—Hon. Judge Young, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

The Rev. G. W. Olver publishes a letter from Dr. Wenyon, of the Wesleyan mission to China, adding that "similar troubles have compelled our missionaries to retire from Teh Ngan, in the Wuchang District. Mr. Bell is at Hankow; but the Ten Ngan property has been

destroyed by the mob." Dr. Wenyon writes from Fatsan, Canton, Sept. 9th. Our work of preaching the Gospel in this part of China is practically put a stop to for the present. For some time past we have noticed a growing ill-feeling towards foreigners, and the issue of an official proclamation about ten days ago, offering high rewards for the heads of French officers and soldiers brought matters to a crisis. A riot broke out in Fatsan on Monday last, which ended in the dismantling and partial destruction of both our chapels in Fatsan—viz., the London Mission chapel and our own. The mob then proposed to attack our residences, and when I heard of this at the hospital, a mile and a-half away from home, I lost no time in hurrying to the protection of my wife and children, who were quite alone, Mr. Bridie being absent at Macao. The mob was collecting round our house; but the soldiers sent by the mandarins soon arrived, a Chinese gunboat anchored before our river door, and so the mob was dispersed. Early next morning my family, accompanied by my hospital assistant, Mr. Anderson, and guarded by soldiers from the gunboat, went down to Canton. I had so many patients in the hospital I was afraid to go down to Canton myself lest the Consul should not allow me to return. The hospital has not been molested, but our homes have still to be guarded by soldiers. In my daily journey to the hospital I meet with various kinds of treatment. In streets where I am known the people are generally polite enough, but in other streets threats to kill are frequent. The nature of my work, however, is sufficiently understood by large numbers of the people to allow me to stay here without any great personal risk.

The riot has not been confined to Fatsan. Our mission has lost no property elsewhere, but many chapels belonging to other missions in different parts of this province have been destroyed; our native Christians also are being sorely persecuted, their goods are being stolen, their houses broken up; in several cases they have been brutally beaten, and in one case the daughter of a Christian, a girl 13 years of age, has been stolen away, probably to be sold as a slave. In Fatsan we have now no place of worship, but on Sunday last the native Christians, of both the London Mission and our own, met together in the hospital. We did not sing, fearing that the sound might attract the mob, but prayer was offered, the Scripture was read, and an appropriate sermon was preached by our native preacher.

There are no other missionaries in the country just now, which is fortunate. The presence of a foreigner, unless he is well known, excites the people, for among the masses there is no discrimination, and every foreigner is supposed to be a Frenchman and a spy.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica lies between lat. 17° 45' and 18° 30' N.—nearly 5,000 miles away from us. Its length is about 145 miles, its area 425,000 square miles, to which the Caribs and Turks islands (annexed in 1872) add probably somewhat over 200 square miles. The population in 1871 was 506,151, distributed as follows: 13,101 white, 101,345 coloured, and 391,707 black. The last are slaves, and descendants of slaves who were liberated in 1833. A few thousand coolies imported from Calcutta give still further variety to the population.

In the year of which we have already taken statistics, 1871, the imports amounted to \$6,655,000, and exports to \$6,245,000, while the public debt was \$388,000. The heavier items of export are sugar, rum, coffee, spices, dye stuffs, and honey. The products include too the usual tropical fruits, and the forests are rich with such woods as mahogany, cedar, ironwood, and lignum vitae, the bread-fruit tree being also found. There is a large number of churches, about as follows: Episcopal 95; Wesleyan, 18; Methodists, 80; United Methodist, 15; Jamaica Baptists, 60; Presbyterian, 30; various 58. Much interest has always been shown in education, and a large proportion of the children attend the public schools.

The climate of the island is said to be very equable and salubrious. Cholera and yellow fever are somewhat too well known in certain seasons on the coast; but the interior and more elevated portions of the island are recommended to sufferers from tubercular troubles. The soil would not seem to promise special fertility, in that the north being principally chalky marl, and in the south what is called Jamaica buck mould. The latter is very favorable to growth of sugar cane, and indeed the climate renders all productive, yielding two and even three abundant crops of maize. The surface is well watered by very numerous streams and grazing farms are successfully operated. Alligators are rather common; the snakes are not venomous; but there are scorpions and centipedes, which are poisonous, though, in general, easily avoided.

It is said that silver and copper mines were worked by the Spaniards. No mining is now done, though lead is known to be abundant, and it is thought that iron and antimony ores, and possibly gold, exist.

April, May, September, October and November are the rainy seasons and, between times, the island is occasionally visited by violent hurricanes. Serious earthquakes have sometimes visited the island. One in 1692, rent the surface, in various places, swallowing up many people and houses. Some of the buildings, which were engulfed with their inmates, to a depth of 50 feet in the sea, were still standing as late as 1835.—*Isador.*

BREVITIES.

If men knew as much at forty years of age as they thought they knew at twenty, there would be more statesmen in the country.—*Texas Siftings.*

The eye of the master will do more work than both of his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave your purse open.

Impress upon the children from early infancy that actions have results, and that they cannot escape consequences even by being sorry when they have acted wrongly.

There is only one sentiment that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—in which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing.

A Negro witness in Macon, Ga., testifying in a bicycle case, gave this as the result of his observations: "If you ride slow you turn over yourself; if you ride fast you turn over somebody else."

"I shall find another channel for my article," wrote the author of a rejected contribution. "That's right," was the answer of a courteous country editor. "The British Channel would be an excellent place for it."

In a cemetery a little white stone marked the grave of a dear little girl, and on the stone were chiselled these words: "A child of whom her playmates said, 'It was easier to be good when she was with us.'" I used to think, and I do now, that it was one of the most beautiful epitaphs I ever heard.

An English scientist has discovered that there is three cents worth of gold in every ton of sea-water. There is not much, to be sure, but a young man would acquire wealth more rapidly by extracting the gold from sea-water than by purchasing tickets in a Southern lottery.—*Norristown Herald.*

"This book is of no value whatever," said the literary editor to the managing editor of a provincial daily. "But so get so much advertising from the publisher that I dislike to cut it up. What shall I do?" "Well, you might say that the binding is remarkably handsome," was the reply.—*Boston Globe.*

Speaking of the time he was wounded, ex Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, said the other day, the ball did not hurt him until after he was almost jolted to death in an ambulance. "Does the old wound hurt you much now?" inquired a sympathetic listener. "Bless you, no," replied Uncle Dick, "except every four years when I want to run for office."—*Chicago News.*

There is inestimable blessing in a cheerful spirit. When the soul throws its windows wide open, letting in the sunshine, and presenting to all who see it the evidence of its gladness, it is not only happy, but it has an unspeakable power of doing good. To all the other beatitudes may be added, "Blessed are the joy makers."

A correspondent asks, "What is the salary of the President of the United States?" Fifty thousand dollars; but then, my dear sir, you can't have the place. There are too many applicants already. And we forgot to mention that while the salary is only \$50,000, it takes \$250,000 more or less, to get the situation.—*Boston Transcript.*

"My dear, look down below," said a grandiose, as he stood on the bridge with his wife, and gazed at a tug hauling a long line of barges. "Such is life—the tug is like a man, working and toiling, while the barges, like women, are—" "I know," interrupted Mrs. G., acridly; "the tug does all the blowing and the barges bear all the burden."

"Before I became a scribbler, I had more money than brains, but now I have more brains than money," said the orator of the press club. "How is it with those who have neither?" inquired one of the audience. "If the gentleman desires to relate his experience I will cheerfully give way," was the response.

Dr. Genzmer holds that the various senses in infants are developed by degrees after their birth. The sense of touch is present at birth, but the capacity to feel pain is not clearly indicated until four or five weeks later. Hearing is perceptible in the first or second day of life, and light though perceived immediately after birth, results in complete visual power only after four or five weeks, and colors are not clearly distinguished until after as many months. Smell and taste seem not to exist in newborn infants.

From England's

Distant shores comes additional testimony as to the wonderful merit of the only sure pop corn cure—Putnam's Fatless Corn Extractor. "Office of the Chemist and Druggist 42 Cannon St., London, Eng. A friend travelling in the States and Canada used Putnam's Corn Extractor, and within a few days the corns vanished and I now ask you to send me a few bottles, S. Brett." After referring the letter to our English Agent, we received intimation that Mr. Brett had ordered three dozen for distribution among his friends. See that you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

There are 1,908 students in the Prussian universities, and 414 preparing for the university.

Consumptives should try Allen's Lung Balm; it can be had of any Druggist. See Adv.

No student in Tulane University is permitted to pursue more than four studies.

NEW YORK TO THE FRONT. Mrs. Wm. Wisco, of New York city, writes: "Fusel Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism, fever and chronic rheumatism and was cured. Send me 2 doz bottles by express at once as my friends suffering from same trouble want it."

People who don't want to keep rheumatism, neuralgia, erysipelas, lumbago, toothache, carache, hoarseness, croup, inflammation of the lungs or bowels, colic or cramps, should keep Minard's Liniment constantly in the house, and use it freely internally and externally.

The wages of cotton spinners of Oldham have been reduced to 5 per cent. owing to the depression in the cotton trade.

A western paper says that "by this time a down easter has got their houses heated up and have laid in a supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It would be a wise thing for people hereabouts to lay in the Anodyne. It is the most valuable liniment in the world.

Horse and cattle powders if unadulterated are of immense advantage, but the large packs now sold are trash, only one kind now known in this country are absolutely pure and those are Sheridan's.

SURE TO CONQUER. The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

One family has made all the paper used for Bank of England notes. Its manufacture has been the inheritance of a dozen generations.

A VALUABLE PATENT. The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitters, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringing the blessed boon of health to so many homes.

A PERFECT BEAUTY. Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These requirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair clear skin and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James F. Moyer, carriage man of Myerstown, Pa., testifies to the great healing power of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

A HAPPY THOUGHT. Diamond Dyes are perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must work for it; if you want pleasure you must earn it,—but if you want nice soft hands you have only to use Estey's Fragrant Philoderma.

Do you feel languid and dull, and have no appetite, then your system is out of order and requires a good bracing medicine. Take a few bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

Estey's Fragrant Philoderma is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless preparation in the market for the skin. For general use it is simply invaluable and far superior to Glycerine or any greasy compound. It is much better than Violet Powder for chafing in Infants.

THIRD.—How often we hear one say, "I feel so tired and languid and yet have done nothing to cause such a feeling." The trouble is that their system is out of order and requires a good bracing Blood stimulant. To such we would recommend Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic. All Druggists sell it.

BY THE USE OF HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and Tonic Diller Pills the blood is purified, and a healthy skin is the result. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night by your rest by the pain of a sick child suffering and crying with pain of a colic? Try Mrs. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR INFANTS. IT WILL RELIEVE THE PAIN IMMEDIATELY. Depend upon it. It is a safe and certain remedy for colic, wind, flatulency, and diarrhoea, regulates the bowels, reduces inflammation, soothes the nerves, and gives tone and energy to the weak system. Mrs. Wislow's Soothing Syrup is the most valuable medicine for infants in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents per bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back or chest, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, It will relieve the most agonizing Pain in the Head and Heart, its soothing power is wonderful. Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and the most valuable strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Croup, in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, and harmless in all cases. IT releases the Blood and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Urter is cleaned of all disease, and the Bowels more freely and healthily. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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