

#### THREE-FOLD GAIN.

Intelligent Labor Provides Itself Sooner on later With Tools.

LABOR GAIN .- 'In all labor there is profit.' All gain is preceded by productive effort, and hence the converse of the Bible proverb is true : 'In all profit there has been labor.' No gain is possible without antecedent exception. 'By the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.'

Wealth-as a term-is the victim of strange definitions. Marshall, an economist of repute and supposed to be precise as becometh a scientist, coolly jumbles mental faculties manual skill, and land. with the results of productive labor, and this mixty-maxty compound he dubs-Wealth. In rhetoric loose expression is excusable; in science it is unpardonable. Wealth should be distinguished on the one hand from the natural or acquired taculties of its producer so as to discriminate between labor and its product, and on the other hand it should be kept distinct from the common fund of material, not of man's production, but of God's creation, known in political economy as Land. If we say -and stick to what we say-that wealth is the result of productive labor expended on land, we need not confuse either ourselves or others.

> When labor uses no tool and exerts itself on land that has no exchange value. the Whole product is wages in the politico economic sense. In place of using the term Wages-which is certain, sooner or later, to be narrowed by student (and for that matter by professors, too) into signifying daily or weekly pay for manual labor-let us use the term "Labor-gain," to designate that reward which comes to labor apart from the gain accruing from the use of certain tools and apart from any advantage it enjoys in loca'ion.

Labor-gain is one, and an indispensable factor in the sum of human wealth.

TOOLS-GAIN .- Intelligent labor provides itself sooner or later with tools, and its productive powers increase in ratio of the efficiency of the tools employed. But all tools are produced by labor, and hence

Change the term to Toolgain and our in stinctive antipathy vanishes. We respect and prize nature's benevolent reward.

Again, take rent. Talk about appro priating rent to public purposes and the uninstructed mind at once conceives of robbery and confiscation and stands aghast at what it deems the villany of the propusal. But talk of community-gain, recognize it as the creation solely of the community and therefore its justly-earned proparty, and the conditions that authorize the mis-appropriation of this community-gain to private parties for their personal advantages, are sure to be reprobated by those

who remained at home."

The Secret of Power.

the commercial room, the railway carriage,

and the home, but your lips refuse to utter

the message of the heart. Yes, and worse

than all, you are constantly being over-

come by besetting sins, which carry you

whi her you would not. There is lament-

able lack of power amongst us. Not many

can roll back the tide of battle from the

gates, nor wield the weapons, which were

I learned a lesson about this the other

day in my Firewood Factory, where we

provide employment for men and boys.

child's play to the saints of olden times.

SUGGESTIONS TO CHURCH GOERS

who love truth and justice.

How the Church Services Might be Made

Powerful and Effective. A correspondent writes PROGRESS as follows:

Noticing the article in PROGRESS of June 13th, "Upon staying away from church." and the suggestion that some one ought to bring forward a possible remedy. I venture to throw out a few hints, which I believe if acted upon would have some effect at least in bringing about the desired end.

We use circular saw cutting through the First of all, I firmly believe that it is the beams of solid timber. Until recently this duty of the church today to imitate in so saw was worked by a crank, turned by far as possible the church of the apostles twelve to fifteen men. But it was slow, both in faith and practice. Then Paul told hard and expensive work. At last we were the christians to desire earnestly spiritual driven to something more expeditious and gifts, and took great care to enumerate the bought a gas engine. And now, the saw, different mani'estations of the Holy Spirit driven by the engine, does, in two or three as found in 2 cor. 12 chap., from the 8th hours, as much work as it did formerly in a verse to the 12th. Some of these gifts, day, and at less than a tenth of the cost. such as faith, "the word of wisdom," It is the same saw; but the difference lies "the word of knowledge," the church of in the power that drives it. It used to be today expect to receive and practice, but driven by hand power, now it is driven by what about the other gifts also mentioned. an equivalent for steam, and the only thing such as "gifts of healings," by the same we need to do is to keep the connecting spirit "prophecy" divers kinds of band tight. tongues, etc., Are we to believe

It is not a question as to our abilities that the modern church should only look or qualifications, but of the power behind for a very few of these manifestations us. If that is nothing more than human, of the spirit, which St. Paul says we ought it is not surprising that the results are earnestly to covet ! If we really live in the miserably poor. But if we link ourselves spirit should we not expect to have also to the Eternal Power of God, nothing will be impossible to us. "All things aro posthe same outward signs of the spirit. The church in those days met not so sible to him that believeth." The much to hear a good sermon as to commune one with the other and with God, seeking of Faith is in good use. Apart from the to be filled with the spirit and fitted vine the branch can do nothing. for God's work, but now, nothing short of an eloquent sermon will suit the intellectual taste of the majority of our Sunday hearers. And they expect the pastor to put forth an extra effort to please them on each succeeding Sunday. The religion of Jesus Christ is not made up of fine sermons or intellectual hearers now any more than in the days of the apostles, for unless we become as little children we shall in no wise enter into the kingdom, and until the churches are strip. ped of all worldliness the Holy Spirit cannot be poured out upon them. It is useless to expect such a thing. As well might we expect God to reign in a man's heart who is wilfully living in sin. While there is such a mixing up of the things of God and the things of the world nothing better than the present state of affairs can be expected. Were the Holy Spirit to be poured out upon our churches there would be at once a change in the cold formal from hidden springs. routine of church services. Ministers and people should not be content to remain inside with the few, but would go out into the highways and hedges and compel those who had no interest in the gospel to listen to their message." Why should they do this, you ask? Because the love of God would constrain them so to do, there very souls would be on fire of the Holy Ghost. Ah, the great need of the present day is that people should see Jesus Christ in the lives of His professed followers. Surely, surely the blood of the many will He require at our hands, for we as a church are ailing in this respect to give out a "certain sound," and alas, alas, how few are 'preparing for the battle.'

FROM SLAVERY TO A THRONE. Majesty's subjects. Therefore I think I am In Five Years He Rose to the Head of a Kingdom.

PROGRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

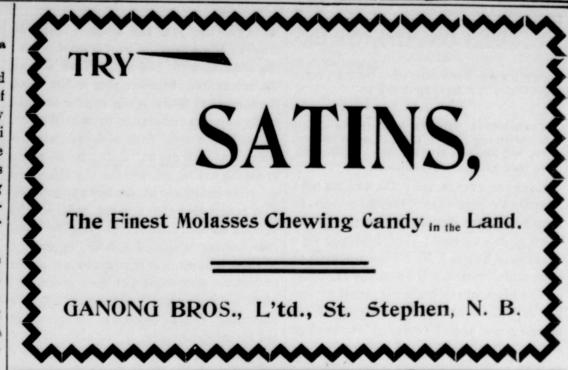
As showing the sort of life that men lead I think I may say without fear of contrain the Soudan, the following story is of diction that, taking the army generally, timely interest. It was told by one, Hady throughout the world, scattered all over Arfan, a caravan (rader between Tripoli the world, that if you were to take haphazand Bornu, who recently arrived at the ard, any 1,000 men of our army and comformer place from the interior, and was pare them with any 1,000 of our brothers questioned by a correspondent concerting or uncles you would find that 1,000 men the career in Central Africa south of Barchosen from the army were more sober bary of Rabah, once a slave of Zobehr and much better behaved than the brathren Pasba.

"I left Tripoli for Bornu about five years ago with a caravan of merchandise, and arrived at Kuka, then the capital, Do you not sometimes moin over your where I stayed about two years, trading want of power? You stand face to face peacefully, under the rule of Ahsem, the with devil-tormented people, but you can-Sultan of Bornu, until the approach of Ranot cast the devil out. You feel that you bah, the s'ave of Zobehr Pasha. ought to confess Christ in the workshop,

"When Rabah separated from Zobehr Pasha in Darfur, he went to Cuti, south of Wadsi, about twenty five days' journey from Darfur. The Sultan of Cuti. named Senussi, submitted and became a vassal of Rabah, who married one of the Sultan's daughters and gave another to his son. Shortly afterward M. Crampel, the French explorer, arrived with his followers and was made prisoner and all his goods seized. Senussi presented them all to Rabah, together with 150 Martini rifles which M. Crampel had with him. M. Crampel and many of his men died of fever, and only six remained, who were employed by Rabah in his army.

Rabab remained two years in Cuti, whence he went to Baghirmi, which after five months' fighting, he subjugated, compelling the Sultan, Gawranga, to flee the kingdom. Near the frontier of Bagbirmi he met a party of the people of Bornu, who discontented with Absem's role, invited him to invade their country. This Rabah did, and crossed the frontier toward Logun with 8,000 to 9,000 men, 370 of whom were armed with Martini or Winchester rifles, 2,500 with double-barrelled lowling pieces, and the rest with lances. swords, bows and arrows, &c.

"Arrived at Logun, Rabah invited the Sultan Salah, to a conference, then reacherously siezed him and put him in irons, and entered the town (a walled one) without resistance. He made Logun his headquarters, and advanced toward Kuka th 2,000 men. On hearing of his ap proach, Ahsem, sent his General, Mohammed Taher, against him with 12,000 men. They fought at Jillay, a place between Logun and Kuka. Taher attacked Rabab. and was defeated with great loss of life. "Absem then assembled another army of 50,000 men and met Rabah at a place between Jillay and Kuka. This time Rabah attacked, and the battle, which lasted from 3 P. M. to sunset, resulted in Ahsem's defeat. Absem fell back upon Kuka. followed by Ribah, who, however halted at N'Gournu, two hours' distance from Kuka. and challenged Absem by letter to fight him on the next day near Kuka. Absem, on receipt of the challenge, fled to the westward from Kuka with his followers and several of the Tripolitan traders, remained at Kuka, which Rabah entered unopposed on the following morning. "After twenty days Rabah ordered al the Kuba people, including the Tripoli merchants, with myself, and our goods, to follow him to Dekwa, which he made his capital, and where he now is. Some time after our arrival at Dekwa, where we all settled down, news came that Ahsem had been deposed at Gaidem, and his nephew, Kiari, son of Bubakkar, Ahsem's brother, proclaimed in his stead. "Two months atterward Kiari intercept ing a letter written by Ahsem to Rabah asking the latter to reinstate him as Sultan, ont a party of men to murder his uncle. Eight months later Rabah, hearing of Kiari's advance to Duchi, with 50,000 men men, left his chief, Aba Buker, in command at Dekwa, and advanced against Kiari with 90,000 men. Kiari, on arriving at Duchi, found Rabah already encamped there. He attacked him and dispersed his force, making prisoners Rabah's family, with his followers, and capturing his stores and treasure. Rabab escaped. The fight was very severe. Kiari was wounded in the face, and at night Rabah rallied his men and attacked Kiari next morning, and after a bloody battle of five hours duration defeated and took him prisoner and recovered his family, followers, and treasure. Kiari was beheaded two days later. Rabah then returned to Dekwa with all his prisoners. In this battle at Duchi, Kiari, as Sultan, not being supposed to enter the fight, put one of his slaves in his stead, clad in the Sultan's robes, and himselt led his men into battle, showing great courage. "Shortly after my arrival at Dekwa. tbrough the malice of a discharged servant, Rabah accused me of having in my possession gold dust which had belonged to Ahsem's vizier. I told him I had bought of powder to match, would be a most use- it at Kuku from Capt. Montell, the French explorer, who went from Senegal to Tripoli. He said he would believe a liar, but not me, and that, as I was a slave, all my possessions days, and would have beheaded me if my friend El H'diri of Tripoli had not appeased him. The losses of the Tripoli traders in Bornu amounted to about \$500,000,



Schrieff Abdallab, and way informed that tection of deer being given the unfortunate answered : 'If what you say is true, I tear to go.'

"I believed Schrieff Abdallah to an emissary of Zobehr Pasha and the bearer of letters from him to Rabah. All the peop'e though so, too, and also that Zobehr Pasha counselled Rabah to abandan the dervishes' cause and remain under his orders. We met at Masau an English explorer coming from | tied up, not even to save the deer."

Zinder, and spoke with bim and questioned him. He said: 'You will know all about ne in a year's time; my people are Yko.' This Englishman gave a letter to one of the Tripold traders, Ahmet Zammit, to be delivered at Tripoli, but this Zammit has not yet arrived.

"Regarding Rabab, he is a tall, spare negro between 65 and 70, of simple tastes, and dresses like one of the dervishes whose cause he espouses telling every one to believe in nobody but the mahdi. He corresponds with the dervishes, and while I was at Dekwa dervish emissaries arrived with presents, but were unable to return, owing to the roads being unsafe.

"Kuka is now deserted, and Dekwa has become the capital of Bornu. Rebab has three sons The two eldest, Fardalla and Mohammed-Nyebba, are in the army ; the third is a child. He has one daughter, muried to Maalam Khaytoo, a Fellati. His intention is to conquer Kanu and Kinder. He has 2.000 cavalry, but little ammunition ; his troops are not paid, but live by plunder. All ivory, ostrich feathers and gold dust belong by right to Rabah prisoners and slaves are divided among the troops, who are drilled like Europeans, and are reviewed every Monday and Friday by himself.

they had come to Hibbah by steamer by beasts," one sportsman said yesterday. " the west coast. I told him how I had been | can remember the time when it was nothing treated by Rabah; that I being a Turk he | to see four or five deer about any pond up had no right to treat me so, as the Turks in the big woods, but last year I went from bad behaved well to Zobehr Pasha when he one pond to another. Where I had seen was imprisoned and had allowed him a two or three there were none, where a year'y pension. I asked him: 'Why, if dozen had been in sight there was one or Rabah is so bad, do you go to him?' He | two. More stupid work on the part of business men, who look for future profits, than that of the balkers of necessary deer protection in the Adirondacks I never saw. Maine is a great game country. There are moose, caribou and deer there enough to last a good while, and they will last-no. body says they are decreasing. They do not use deer dogs there-deer dogs get shot; but here, we can't get the deer dogs

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### THINK BEFORE YOU ANSWER.

What is heat? What is cold? "Anybody can tell the difference between heat and cold," you answer; "One can tell when he is hot and when he is cold by his feelings." Don't be too sure of that.

You are at'acked, let us say, by intermittent fever-or fever and ague as it is often called. It begins with severe shivering all over the body. Your teeth chatter, and maybe the loose silver jungles in your pocket. You complain of being intensely cold, and want the bedclothes piled on top of you. Your friends wrap you up till you look like a mummy. Still you shiver and chatter. Yes, and if the thermometer showed 150 degrees of heat in your room it wouldn't help you a bit. For you are not cold at all; you are in a fever even. then, You are really warmer than you were b fore the attack came on. "That's curious." It is, and it proves that heat or cold is not always the same as our sense of

it. BTE 7.7.8 Take this case, for (xample; A lady, Mrs. Ann Weaver, says this : "I was always cold, even in summer time." That she felt so we have no doubt, yet one of those little thermometers used by physicians would probably have shown that the heat of her body was unnaturally great. She needed no artificial warmth. Now let us see what the matter was. In the autumn of 1889, she says, "I got one cold on the top of another, and at Christmas of the same year I was attacked with influenzs. This left me in a low weak condition. I felt tired and weary all the timeas much so in the morning as when I went to bed." On this we make another point: Her fatigue and weariness were not natural, not real. If they had been, rest would have overcome them. What were they, then ? Wait a bit. We must probe deeper into the mystery. Mrs. Weaver goes on to say: "My appetite was poor, and after eating I was full and blown out. No matter how simple and plain the food was it gave me so much distress that I got to be afraid to eat. Even a drop of milk would nearly kill me. In my stomach there was constant pain as if something were gaawing me, and also a pain in my back between my shoulder blades. Sometimes I craved for food, yet when it was put before me I could not touch it.' [One word of comment on this: The sensation of hunger, although we locate it in our stomach, is really of the whole body. The nerves, bones, and muscles hunger as much as the stomach does. But the latter receives or rejects the food on behalf of all the rest. Hence, when it is out of order they can get nothing. Do you see? Letters are not for the postmen only, but for us all. Yet when the postmen strike work, nobody gets letters "I was statved," says Mrs. Weaver. "I had a dreadful pain in my head, with a feeling of a heavy weight on my head. Later on I had rheumatism all over me-my elbows, ankles and feet being so painful I could hardly bear it. I lost the use of my hands and would drop things when trying to lift them. For months I had to be fed by others. I lost flesh and went thin almost as a skeleton. At night I was distracted with pain and got but little rest. I was so weak I could scarce'y drag one foot after the other. As I went about the house I supported myself by the furniture. For four months I lay in bed, being lifted in and out when necessary. "In this way I continued for nearly two years. A doctor attended me, but, getting worse, I procured a letter from Mr. Blaney, of the Vine Tavern, and was an out-door patient at the Barnsley Hospital for ten months. I spent pounds in medicines and rubbing bottles to no purpose. " In October, 1891, I met Mr. Holland, of Pogmoor, who told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I began taking it, and soon all pain left me; I gradually recovered my strength and have since enjoyed good health. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Weaver, 17, Back Denton Road, Kingstone Place, Barnsley, Yorkshire, October 19th 1893.' Mrs. Weaver's original and only complaint was indigestion and dyspepsia. The blood poisons produced by this made her get one cold on top of another, and laid her open to the attack of influenza, and atterwards caused the rheumatism which so long agonised and crippled her. The chills

tools are really only an extension of labor's powers, like improved mental or manual skill. They are "labor's telescope-arms, multiple-fingers and seven-league boots." and therefore if it were not for a peculiarity or phenomenon inhering in some of labor's tools, all the products of labor when using tools would be Labor-gains.

The peculiarity referred to may be indicated by a concrete example. Labor lassoes or corralls a stallion and a mare. breaks in the team and uses them as tools, thus lightening and extending operations. So far, the trained animals are labor products, and the gain resulting from their use is labor-gain. But in the course of time a gain accrues, not the product of labor, and yet the property of labor by virtue of its ownership of the animals; a foal is dropped, and there are three horses in place of two. The miracle of creation is renewed and labor is enriched beyond its own powers of production. What name shall we give to this gift of nature? It certainly is not labor-gain, as labor could not produe it. Let us call it Tool-gain ; a special reward on diligent and intelligent labor.

COMMUNITY-GAIN .- Again, labor, at first alone, finds itself blessed with neighbors. As these increase, the natural division of labor that accompanies the presence of numbers lightens the labors of each or makes them more profitable. A distinct advantage is noted from living in close neighborhood. Whereas the land on which labor worked, a lonesome being, then yielded, let us say 1,000, like exertion when numbers divide the labors will produce 1,000 with greatly reduced effort. It is a privilege to live in close neighborhood and the privilege is recognized by a willingness to pay for it. Land when labor was alone had no exchanged value, now it has that value created solely by the coming together of people. A third species of gain is thus evolved. What shall we call it ? Not labor gain, for individual labor can no more create it than it can create a toal. The community has created this gain and it is right to call it, and to respect it, as Community-gain.

We have now : Labor-gain ; Tool-gain ; Community-gain.

And the sum of these everywhere constitutes human wealth. Labor antecedes and accompanies them always, but faithful, peaceful labor receives unearned reward, laborers.

lection of terms to designate the three eulcating temperance throughout the

#### LORD WOLSELEY

ays Nearly all the Crime in England Arises From Intemperance.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, speaking the first week in June at West Hartlepool, Eng., after a grand review of volunteers, said : " I believe amongst the many good things that have sprung from the volunteer service a great deal may be said upon the subject o temperance. It is a point to which I myself have attached great importance all through my life, because I believe if you were to inquire very closely into all the crime of England-certainly the misdemeanors which are called crimes in first from nature and second from fellow- the army-it nearly all arises from intemperance. I believe the volunteer move-An unfortunate though reasonable se- ment has been a great motive power in in-

matter is to see that the connecting band But where can I find the power of God?

Jesus Christ is the reservoir in which the Power of God is stored. "It pleased the Father that in Him should all falness dwell." All power is His. He would not receive it from the devil on the mountain of temptation, but He laid to it on the mountain of Association. Listen to His majestic word, "All power is given me in heaven and on earth." In that august moment He united in Himself the power, which he had as the Son of man, with the power He had with the Father before the world was. And now all power resides in Him for evermore, not for Himself only, but for us.

How may 1 get this power for myself? By faith. Each time you are face to face with some difficulty, or temptaticn, or service, lift up your heart to the living Saviour, draw upon Him. let Him feel that you are depending upon Him for the word to say, and the strength to say it. And immediately there will be a welling up of power within your heart, as lakes are filled

United Interest.

"No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending

his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets at home ! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his month of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared."-Call.

## A REVOLVER FOR GAME WANTED.

Usee to Which a Weapon of the Desired Type Could Be Put by Hunters.

E. S. Parmenter of Pueblo, Col., asks Shooting and fishing why there is no revolver suitable for hunting on the market. He says that out in Colorado a properly constructed revolver, with a bullet that is not too heavy or too blunt, and a charge ful weapon for shooting the small game found there.

Where the grouse are so tame that one may approach within twenty-tive feet of were his. I defied his power and he seized them, and where edible squirrels sit upon all my possessions-namely, thirty cantars their haunches allowing one to come as near of ostrich feathers and 200 metreals of to them as an Eastern staate chipmunk, a gold dust. He kept me in chains for eight shotgun gives no sport, a shotgun or rifle or the revolver shooting the present popu-lar charges tears the game too much. With many hunters a three-pound 22-calibre target pistol finds favor, but a single shot is fitty-two of them perished by the sword or not enough. The possibilites of a revolver by illness, and after passing twenty-one for game at short range are great. The months at Dekwa I at last got Rabah's factors of wealth resulted in the employ-ment by economists of wages—in lieu of a good volunteer unless he is a sober man. Serve admirably is of 38 or 44 calibre as a Moharem the 10th last year (July 3, 1895), deer killer on an Adirondock water run-way. A number of deer have been killed Tibboo, Kawar, and Murzouk, taking nine with revolvers in the Adirondacks, but few months to do the journey. hunters have used them on small game. Doc "Ten days after leaving Dekwa I arone of the things that the volunteer move-ment has done for England has been to deal within a 32-calibre centre-fire revolver, Soudan, where I found seventy slave portby Zobehr Pasha. I asked the chief,

"I saw five girls about eight years of age sold for a Maria Theresa dollar. Those of fifteen to sixteen bring \$6 each. I once saw two boys and two girls, prisoners who had escaped and been recaptured, killed, cut up, roasted and eaten by the soldiers. 'Rabah has no relations with Sheikh of Senussi at Kuira or with the Sultan of Wadai, who decline all communication with him. He interferes no more with Baghirmi. the Sultan of which, Gawranga, return:d to his kingdom. Rabah's wealth is put down at \$500,000, equally divided between Dekwa and Logun. He has besides his wife 700 concubines. He sends his own caravans of ivory, feathers, and natron to Hibbs and Adamawa, and they bring him back powder, guns, and goods. Hibba is an English place, and a steamer goes thence to Adamawa. He sends his goods to Adamawa via Mandova, and to Hibba via Buchi. He has no cannon.

"If an expedition were organized against Rabah I would willingly take part in it, as he is most unjust and has ruined Bornu. Twenty-five hundred troeps, advancing from Hibba, thirty days from Bornu and twelve days from Adamawa, could easily overthrow him. He is detested and feared in the countries beyond his sway, by the people of which he is regarded as an adventurer and a revolutionist."-London Daily News.

# DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Sportsmen Not Particularly Enthusiasti Over the Prospects for the Fall.

Sportsmen are not particularly enthusiastic about the deer hunting prospects up in the Adirondacks this fall. The killing last fall was not so heavy as usual, probably because there were fewer deer in the woods than ever before, and now, in spite of the decreasing number of deer one sportsman says that "fifteen days of horrors are in store for us," reterring to the fifteen days of dogging deer to be allowed. Although fifteen days were sheared from the hounding season of last year, no fewer deer will be killed this fall, because, as " Mussett." a well known Forest and Stream writer. put it a while ago, "every runway will be guarded, and every woods road will have its sentinels, and every stream, pond and lake will have men beside them and on them waiting for the dogdriven deer." It is not improbable that more deer will be killed this fall than last, because there will be so many shooters that a deer that escapes one will only run to another in its mad efforts to get beyond the roar of rifles.

"The hotel keepers will see the day inside of five years when they will regret their share in preventing the proper pro-



labor-gain ; interest, rant are used in other, And I believe myself when you think of it. wider or narrower senses than those in that a great deal of the intemperance in which they are used by economists and an England arises from idleness. Well, now, endless series of explanations, mis-under- one of the things that the volunteer moveings and wranglings results. Take interest. On being mentioned, the give occupation, healthy occupation and employment to first impulse is to call it usury, the second doors, and occupation and employment to several deer have also tallen before its one of the slaves told me he had been sent is to curse it, and the third is to abolish it. | to mind also to a very large section of Her | muzzle-

she felt, " even in summer," came from the stomach poisons acting on the nerves through the blood. For that sort of "cold," fires and blankets are of no use. When Seigel's Syrup had righted the digestion and turned out the poisons, nature did the rest; but the Syrup had to pave the way. Vastly better for Mrs. Weaver had she met Mr. Holland, of Pogmoor, in the autumn of 1880; but very fortunate that she met him when she did.