OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. A LOVELY DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Now," said Lea's mother, her pretty young face all bright with pleasure and excitement, "the day has me at last when I can devote myself to arranging my room. The floor is quite dry, and I shall have my pretty new rug spread down, and then hang the curtains and pictures, and move in the couch, table, and chairs. Oh, you will be so astonished when you come home this afternoon, Lea! You have no idea how lovely it is going to be."
And then she gave Lea a little hug and ran off upstairs to begin her pleasant

Lea was almost as interested in the Lea was almost as interested in the little dressing-room as his mother herself. It had always been used as a kind of closet and storeroom, but his father had suddenly made up his mind that it would make a lovely little room for her, and had had a window cut in the side, or rather had had the side cut into a great window, had a hardwood floor, hung the walls with lovely paper, and now, at last, after many delays, all was ready for the finishing touches—the moving in of the furniture and so

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TORONTO.

· I am so glad that I can get it in order to-day!" she exclaimed gleefully, as Leo joined her presently; "it will be so nice having it all ready tomorrow so nice having it all ready tomorrow—Sunday. See, Lea, I am going to put my desk across this corner, my dressing-table here, and the couch over against the wall. As soon as Nora has finished the breakfast dishes, I shall have her dust over the floor for the last time, wash the windows and wipe all the paint, and then the rest will be at I can accomplish comfortably before it is time to dress for father and You will come home in good dinner. You will come home in good time for that, too, won't you, dear? Try not to be late."

Try not to be late."
It was Saturday, and Lea was going to spend it in town with two of his friends. They were going to several places of interest and expected to have

fine time. Leaving his mother in her little room. Lea went off to his own to make himself ready for his start, and he had just finished and was coming back to say goodbye to her when Nora appeared with a telegram to his mother. It was from his father, asking her to follow him to town at once, as he had found some business which needed her immediate

"If you go you will not have your room over Sunday!" exclaimed Lea,

room over sorrowfully.

No, but that cannot be helped. I am very glad now that I did not let him know that I was going to arrange the know that I was going to arrange such a him know that I was going to arrange it to-day; it would have been such a disappointment for him to be obliged to disappoint me. But I must hurry now if I am to catch the next train. Are

you going now on this one?"
"N-o," replied Lea, in an absentminded manner. Then, coming back to
the subject: "No, I am to meet the
fellows at the one just after this. So I will go down with you and wait them there. Say, mammy, couldn't I do it for you—the business, I mean?" "Not unless you are willing to forge

my name," she replied, laughing.
"But, come, dear; we have only time to get to the station."

So Lea went with her, found her a place in the train, and jumped off just as the cars started. The next would not leave for half an hour, and so he strolled up the road to meet the other oys, who were sure to be coming along

a bit of difference, and I'll go with you next time.'

Of course the boys protested that it did make a difference, but Lea had made up his mind and was not to be moved. He parted with them at the bend of the road, and went trudging back home, his generous heart already full of plans for the arrangement of the room. (I Um alad she tald me where room, "I'm glad she told me where the fu niture was to go," he thought; "and I can guess about the rest of the

things. Nora had finished her work when he returned, and he told her what his mother wished her to do in the new room. It was lunch time when her part was finished, and after a hasty meal Lea took the rest into his own hands. put each article of furniture in its place, hung the curtains, arranged the covers on the little tables, brought in the lamp and ornaments, and proceeded to hang the pictures. He worked hard, glancing constantly at the clock, and the whistle of the train was heard he put on the finishing touch—a glass of roses which he had run down to

the greenhouse to buy.

Happy! I do not think that even when he received his pony or his great dog had Lea been so happy. He stood in his mother's room, waiting for the opening of the front door. How his heart beat as he heard his parents coming up the stairs! He turned away from the door of the dressing-room and was looking out of the window when was looking out of the window when

they entered the bedroom.
"Well, dear, have you had a happy day?" his mother asked, as he turned and came to meet them. "You are a good hard." good boy to come home before us.
Why—" And then she stopped in astonishment, for first her eye had caught sight of the open door into the dressing room, and then of the room itself. When she left in the morning it ieg on the hearth, and there were flowers upon the desk. No matter if their melancholy, behind their own front the table covers hung trailing at one side, if the pictures were at all angles, if the roses were stuffed, the leaves thick on the stems, into the glass! It was that Lea had thought of doing it Now it was had been bare and empty. Now it was fully furnished, a bright fire was burn-

for her; that he had given up his holi-day (as he must have done), that he had spent his strength and time and loving thought that she should not be disappointed, had sent the tears rushing up into her pretty brown eyes and sent her across the room to take her big boy into her arms and say such words of thanks and praise as more than repaid Lea for any sacrifice that he had made.

"But somehow it doesn't look just right," said Lea, with a puzzled ex-pression on his face and his head to one side, as he stood a few moments later looking about the little room, his cheeks red and his eyes shining with pleasure and excitement. "It doesn't ook as your places generally do, though I put everything just where you said you wanted it. What's the matter, Mammy ?

His mother laughed. "Just down and watch, 'she said, and Lea did watch in growing wonder while she moved the couch a few inches, pulled the desk across the corner, straightened the table covers and pictures, stripped the leaves from the rose stems so that the slender green things showed through the clear glass and water, and

tied back the curtains gracefully.
"Why, it hasn't taken you ten minutes," exclaimed Lea, "but it looks like another place."
"Yes, it took me but ten minutes

but it took you all day. I shall not soon forget that; and every time that I look about my little room I shall remember that my boy's hands arranged it all for me, and I shall enjoy it as I never should have enjoyed it had I done it for myself. It has been a lovely disappointment.' A lovely disappointment, then,"

laughed Lea, to cover something just the opposite to laugh with which he

was struggling.

But that was not all. That evening, as he was going up to bed, his father called him into the library, where he was sitting alone.
"Lea," he said, "you've given me

more real pleasure to-day than if you had taken the first prize in school. To see you thoughtful of your mother and willing to deny yourself for her sake has given me a feeling of pride in you, and has made me respect you very much. A boy who is thoughtful of and good to his mother is never apt to go far wrong. God bless my boy, and give him this safeguard ever!"

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

The high road to success has never been a smooth or even course. One must be prepared for a perplexed and torturous path, and many apparent fail-ures before the goal is reached. He who turns back at the first obstacle will certainly never achieve his end.

Must Not use Tobacco
Officials of the Chicago and North-Western railroad have begun a cam-Western railroad have begin a cam-paign against the use of tobacco in any form by the employes of the passenger department while on duty.

The management also has decided to

put an end to loose pecuniary practices. An assignment of wages by an employe is prohibited and will be cause for his dismissal.

Rules of the most stringent kind are

announced against the use of intoxi-cants, or the frequenting of places ing employes to immediate dismissal.

boys, who were sure to be coming along presently.

"Poor mother!" he thought to himself. "She has been counting on this all the week, and was going to surprise to be company of nobodies, and association with such characters produces noblieve that I could do it for her. I believe that I could do it for her. I believe that I could if I wasn't going to word the brow of the hill—in three minutes he must decide. No, Nora could not do it! She wouldn't know where to put a thing.

"I am not going, after all, fellows. There's something I have to attend to at home. I'm sorry, but it won't make a bit of difference, and I'll go with you be of the dime novel stamp, about the be of the dime novel stamp, about the be of the dime novel stamp, about the with great divinking saloon to spend one's leisure that theer loss of power dated from the that they neglected their physical wimbel that they neglected their physical wimbel that there loss of power dated from the that they neglected their physical wimbel that they neglected their physical wimbel that there loss of power dated from eight and rinking saloon to spend one's leisure time. There you will be sure to find a sprinking saloon to spend one's leisure to find a sprinking saloon to spend one's leisure time. There you will be sure to find a sprinking saloon to spend one of lever to find a secondary of nobodies, and association with such characters produces no bodies in others. You need not drink until you become other strong drink until you become other drinking saloon to spend one's leisure time. There you will be sure to find a books. If you do read anything it will be of the dime novel stamp, about the be of the dime novel stamp, about the wonderful and impossible hair-breadth adventures of rascals of various degree. Thus go on and keep your stomach full and your head empty, playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be thoroughbred nobody, unless you should turn out a professional gambler or thief, either of which is worse even or thief, either of which is worse even

than a nobody.

There are a great many young men nanging about saloons or street corners, just ready to graduate and to be no podies—a nuisance to themselves, to their friends, and to the community gen-

erally.

Boys, are you going to train in the

The Uses of Bereavement. Many a son has become a man the ay he saw his father's form lowered into the grave, and turned away to take up the mantle that had fallen at his up the mantle that had ranch at his feet—the care of his mother and the management of the business. Many a man has grown almost instantly into beautiful gentleness and thought-into beautiful gentleness and thought-into beautiful gentleness and thought-into the taking away. fulness in the day when the taking away of the mother of his little children compelled him to be to them both father and mother. Heretofore he had left all this care to his wife. He had never this care to his wife. He had never done more than play with his baby when it was happy and gleeful. Now he has to be nurse to it, soothing it when it cries, walking the floor with it at night, crooning lullabies to hush it to sleep. Yes, it is hard, but it brings out in the father beautiful qualities of manly char-

acter never suspected in him before.

Thus it is that the breaking of the home is oftimes the very making of the lives of those on whom sorrow falls, as woos out gentle, thoughtful service, and sublime strength.

Cheerfulness in the Home. It is so very easy not to be cheerful at home that people whom nobody suspects elsewhere of giving way to moods are as depressing in their melancholy, behind their own front doors as a London for in January. The

a courteous bow, and his greeting matches the little act of everyday politeness; but, when he has turned his own latchkey, too often he is suddenly metamorphosed. The change is extraordinary and swift. Somehow the man collapses,—or slumps, for I cannot think of a better word,—is dispirited, cross, fault-finding, and melancholy. It is a black fiend, that demon of the low mood, that perches on one's shoul-der, veils his countenance with gloom, and acts as a wet blanket on the mirth of children, and the joy of the children's mother. Talk of a sunshiny wife,—a sunshiny husband is as much a necessity in the average household, as much a factor in the average successful home living, as she can ever be. A man having been out of doors and away from the "trivial round, the common task," of sweeping, dusting, baking, brewing,

cooking, and contriving, should come home like a fresh breeze, bringing a waft of gladness with him, waking the shouts of boys and the laughter of girls, and adding to the wholesome store of family joy. This, thank heaven, is what family joy. This, thank heaven, is what most men do! The chronic fault-finder and the inveteroate and ever-chilling hypochondriac are expectional among men.-M. E. Sangster in Success.

Step in Anywherc. During one of the great battles of the civil war a recruit who had lost his company in the tamult of strife, approached General Sheridan and timidly asked where he would "step in. "'Step in?' thundered Sheridan, in a voice that frightened the already terri-fled recruit almost as much as the roar of cannonading and musketry, "Step in anywhere; there's fighting all along the

An accident occurred recently that they were capable of doing.
"Give us a lift!" one of them shouted

to a bystander.
"Where shall I take hold?" asked the man addressed, unmindful of the fact that both men were exerting every muscle to control the machine and that

there was not a second to lose.
"Grab hold anywhere!" yelled the But another had already seen the

ity for the instant action, and rendered the necessary assistance.

It may be that we are in a field where we are unaccustomed to work and are timidly asking where we shall "step in." We may find our answer in the

words of Sheridan: "Step in anywhere; there's fighting along the line. Importance of Physical Training.

At the present time there is a great anifestation of interest in physical training throughout the entire country. Societies and individuals are taking it up; magazines and newspapers devote much space to it and even at Washing-ton they are endeavoring to establish ton they are endeavoring to establish a department of physical culture. This lively interest is most encouraging, and the results will be far-reaching. If this feeling is sustained, and people follow it as they should, we will have a nation that will excel every other in feats of announced against the use of liftoxicants, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, subjecting offending employes to immediate dismissal.

To be a Nobody.

One of the easiest things in this world is to be a nobody. And one of the surest ways to do this is to go to a drinking saloon to spend one's leisure of the surest ways to find the surest ways to find the surest that they neglected their physical ways to find the surest that they neglected their physical ways and strength, and will produce intellectual giants such as the world has never seen before. Other nations have risen and fallen—have been powerful and then dropped into decay. But if you will investigate, you will find that their loss of power dated from the time that they neglected their physical powers.

with gymnasia that include every variety of apparatus for development of special portions of the body as well as the drill several times a week for gen eral growth and improvement. These are most valuable but are beyond the reach of a great army who for lack time or opportunity cannot attend. But in this day of "new" though been proven that apparatus is not neces-sary—or even desirable. And as for going to a gymnasium, you need go no further than your own room. Just before retiring, when there is no tight clothing to hamper you, give ten min-utes to exercise. The results will more than justify your efforts, you will re ceive returns on your investment of a few minutes' time that will delight you. Of course you must exercise wisely. Do not let your enthusiasm induce you to overdo. You must begin easily, and gradually; as you become accustom

to such work, increase the amount. Regularity is of great importance, also, but when you have gotten into the spirit of it, your exercise will be a a pleasure, and you would not omit it for any consideration.—Frederick W. Stone, in the Rosary Magazine.

Other Men's Brains. In a recent speech, Mr. Carnegie suggested the following as an appropri-ate epitaph for his tomb-stone: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him much cleverer men than himself—

Andrew Carnegie."

The great majority of men who succeed in a large way do so because of their ability to surround themselves with able and shrewd associates. Andrew Carnegie.' Americans, especially, seem to have an instinctive genius for estimating and

measuring men.

No man can be a leader of a great enterprise, can stand at the head of a great undertaking, unless he knows men, unless he knows how to measure

ing men. He said that he had rarel made a mistake in picking out a man for a responsible position, and that, after he had placed him, he gave him to understand that his whole reputation was at stake, and that he should hold him absolutely responsible for the success or failure of the enterprise. He said that, after he had selected and placed his men, it took comparatively little oversight or ability to manage them successfully, and that the results

are very satisfactory.

Not everyone, however, can place men properly. Many able men have totally failed in great undertakings, not because they have not worked hard, but because they have not known men; they have not read human nature correctly. They have put men at the head of departments, or in posts of responsibility, who lacked executive ability and the qualities of leadership.

It does not follow that, because a man succeeds in doing one thing, that he can do something else successfully.

Many men wrongly think that, because a man can write a book, or a good lead-ing article, he can manage men. There is nothing in common in the require-ments of the two tasks. The leader must have executive grasp; he must be an organizer; he must have systematic plans; he must work by programme, or everything will be in confusion.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

HOW FAITH DIFFERS FROM KNOWLEDGE.

(Rev. T. B. Scannell, D. D., Dublin Review, October, 1901.)

A clear distinction between faith and knowledge must be ever kept before the mind. Knowledge, as defined by a An accident occurred recently that very forcibly brought Sheridan's words to mind. A heavy piece of machinery was being moved into a building by means of a block tackle. Suddenly one of the ropes parted and the machine began to slide backward. The two men who had charge of the work sprang to stay in progress, but it was more than they were capable of doing. never reach an adequate conception of His essence. Faith, on the other hand, is an intellectual assent caused by nothing else than authority, whether human faction caused by authority in the will, and the consequent volition to believe; but the will is passive until the intel-lect exhibits the credible proposition, together with the authority of him who demands faith in it; and the intellect itself previously investigates the claim to authority which is presented to it with as great an impartiality as it uses in any other of its operations. As far as mere intellect and will are con-cerned, we believe revealed truth in much the same way that we believe the statements of our fellow-men. What is needed is the credibility of the pro-position and the certainty of both the knowledge and veracity of the speaker. The distinction lies in the fact that the divine origin of revelation is absolutely veracious, and that divine faith is necessitated as a "gift," because the propositions emanating from such an authority are, for the most part, supra-

intelligence. The whole question is taken to a new and non-theological ground, the appeal is carried to another court, when reaundertakes to weigh, to sift, to judge the claim which divine authority makes upon her obedience. If the inllect is satisfied that there is such an authority, then, if it reveals furnished with the necessary credentials, reason with the necessary createntials, reason will recognize these, and supposing the revealed doctrine to be a metaphysical possibility (i. e., not involving self-contradiction) will assent to its truth under the guidance and influence of will.

It is conceivable that the will could

incline the intellect to accept as true a statement neither self-evident nor capable of proof, provided there be nothing able of proof. cline the intellect to accept as true a contrary to reason contained in it, and that the authority with which it is othed be sufficient. Thus, on human authority I may believe that people whom I have never seen exist, or that mathematical proposition is capable f proof. That the number of the stars even, or that the principle of contraliction is false, no human authority is sufficient to establish: not the first, for uman authority is not enough for statement, nor the second, which is manifest contradiction of reason.

ust so, substituting divine for human s a qualification of authority, may inellect give a real assent to articles of aith, which it cannot hope to under stand or verify; to truths which it can-not discover for itself, but which come it from without; to mysteries, the full import of which is hidden in the impenetrable abyss of the knowledge of

When We Pray.

What do we ask when we pray for ouls our own as well as our neighbors? First, that they may know that they are tempted; for out of ignorance that the tempter was at hand how many sad falls have occurred! The unsuspecting soul is often by that very fact already

Next we pray that the tempted souls may know the means of their deliver-ance—what weapons to save the eyes from being dazzled and the heart from being deceived, and to beat back the nsidious tempter. We pray that they may take up the weapons commanded and counselled by God—watchfulness and prayer, mortification and humility, resistance prompt and aggressive.

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ABOUT JUDASES IN THE CHURCH.

Father Sutton C. P. "Question Box," n Catholic Standard and Times.

Q. "Why, you ask, do non-Catholics make such an attack against the Church when they find in history some men who are not worthy Church officials? Why for this reason do they say the Catholic Church cannot be the Church of God ?'

A. Because they are like those who attack God and cry out against Him, since He allows sin to exist in the world and souls to damn themselves. They think the sanctity of God should not allow these things to exist. So the non-Catholic thinks that the sanctity of God should not allow sin to exist among the officials of His Church on earth. And just as men turn from God because there is a hell, so also many non-Cath-olics turn from the Church and say it is not the Church of God because God has not destroyed the official before he had

a chance to sin, or at least so confirmed him in grace that he could not sin.

This method when applied to to the Church is just as false as when applied to God. Just as God exists with sin on earth, so does the Church of God exist with sin among its officials. The right-thinking man does not condemn God and deny His existence sin and hell, so neither should the right thinking non-Catholic condemn the or divine. And, moreover, divine faith—the theological virtue and the true Church because of the existence or divine. And, moreover, divine faith—the theological virtue and the basis of the Christian Religion—is a gift of God. It is not innate. It is not, strictly speaking, acquired. It is given. There must be, of course, a capacity for it in the intellect, a satisfaction caused by authority in the will. Christ. Let the right-thinking non-Catholic study the question of such a Church without considering the sins of officials just as he studies the exist-ence and attributes of God without being hampered by the question of the existence of sin among men. Is this not fair and just to the cause of truth?

Q. "Could not God do this without Q. "Could not God do this without naking us free and bringing in the pos-

sibility of sin? No. Without freedom there is no such service. It also brings with it the possibility of refusing the service, and hence the possibility of sin.

IMITATION OF CHRIST. That it is Sweet to Serve God, Despising

This World. How can I ever forget Thee, who

hast vouchsafed to remember me, even after I was corrupted and was lost? Thou hast beyond all hope shown mercy to Thy servant, and beyond all my desert bestowed Thy grace and

friendship on me.

What return shall I make to Thee for this favor? for it is not granted to all

to forsake all things, to renounce the world and embrace a monastic life.

Can it be much to serve Thee, Whom the whole creation is bound to serve

It ought not to seem much to me to serve Thee; but this seems rather great and wonderful to me, that Thou youchsafest to receive one so wretched and unworthy into Thy service, and to associate him to Thy beloved ser-

Though Thou rather servest me than I Thee.

Lo, heaven and earth, which Thou hast created for the service of man, are ready at Thy beck, and daily do whatever Thou hast commanded them.

And this is yet but little; for Thou hast also appointed the Angels for the

ervice of man.
But what is above all this is that Thou Thyself hast vouchsafed to serve man, and hast promised that Thou wilt give

him Thyself. What shall I give Thee for so many housand favors? Would that I could thousand favors? Would that I could serve Thee all the days of my life!
Would that I were able, if it were

but for one day, to serve Thee worthi-Indeed Thou art worthy of all ser-

vice, of all honor and of eternal praise.

Although the medicine business should, above all, be carried on with the utmost conscientiousness and sense of responsibility, the unfortunate fact is that in no other is there so much humbug and deception. The anxieties of the sick and their relatives are traded upon in the most shameful manner; impossible oursease promised, many preparable cures are promised; many prepara-tions are absolutely worthless, and some are positively dangerous to health.

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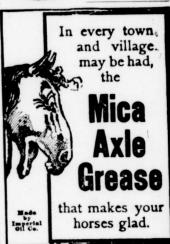
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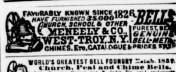
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