

The Church: Her Glory and Walk

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TEXT—Ephesians (whole Epistle).



The great theme of the Epistle to the Ephesians is the Church—its heavenly calling, its earthly life. After the greeting and salutation the Epistle sets before us its two great divisions: the glorious calling of the Church, chapters 1-3; and the earthly life of the Church, chapters 4-6.

Under the first main division presented to us, the conception of the Church in the mind of God, as an invisible organism which only God can see; in the second main division, the Church as a visible organization, such as the world can see. The bringing together of these two thoughts is the sum total of the message of this book.

Under the conception of the Church we have presented to use first from the divine side, the Church as it was in the mind of God, just as the plans and specifications of a building are in the mind of the architect before a single stone is laid (1:3-14). Second, from the human side: the conception of the Church as it should be in the mind of the Church itself (1:15-23). This division takes the form of a prayer to the Father that the Church may consciously realize and appreciate this divine conception. The object of the prayer is threefold: That believers may know what is the hope of their calling; what the riches of the glory of God's inheritance in his saints; and what the exceeding greatness of his power in those who believe, which power is illustrated in the resurrection and exaltation of Jesus Christ.

Having briefly considered the conception of the Church, let us now glance for a moment at its construction, the account of which we find in chapter 2:1-22. Note here the description of the material out of which the Church is formed, and how this material is described (2:1-12); dead in sin, children of wrath, ruled by Satan, fulfilling the desires of the flesh, without Christ and hopeless, afar off from God, and strangers to the covenant of promise.

The Church is now conceived of as a spiritual structure (2:20-22). Jesus Christ, the apostles and prophets are its chief corner-stone and foundation. Each believer is a living stone in the living temple; each aggregation of believers also constitutes a dwelling place of the Spirit.

The next great point to be considered is the Constituency of the Church, which is set forth in chapter 3:1-21. In this chapter are set forth the personal relations existing between the writer and his readers. In the same connection is declared the kind of people out of which the Church is constructed, not, however, as to the individual, as in chapter 2, but with regard to the two great divisions of mankind: Jew and Gentile.

The second division of the book, namely, the earthly walk of the Church (chapters 4-6), is presented to us in the following fourfold way:

First—There is the walk of the Church, which should be a united walk (4:1-16).

The graces that maintain unity are described as meekness, lowliness, long-suffering, forbearance, love (4:1-5). Then those fundamental unities on which the unity is based are described: one body, one Spirit, one calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God who is over all, through all, in all (4:4-6). The fact is further emphasized that the unity which should characterize the Church is not monotonous, but consists in a diversity of gifts (4:7-11). Here are described the various gifts and offices in the possession of the membership of the Church, all of which are bestowed by the Divine Spirit. The end and aim of these gifts is set forth in 4:13-16—they are all to be used for the building up of the body of Christ.

Second—God would have the world see not only a united Church, but also an unblameable membership (4:17-5:21), so he portrays to us vividly the walk of the individual believer, which should be characterized by purity, and consistent with his profession in Christ. The old life is described; then the new life, first in general, second then in detail is set before us in glowing terms.

Third—God would have the world see an ideal family life (5:22-6:9). The walk of the Christian family should be one of reciprocal love and willing service for each other. Here are set before us the relation of husband and wife; parents and children; masters and servants.

Fourth—The dynamic power for the realization of these ideals is described in 6:10-18. The Christian must put on the whole armor of God, which is here delineated piece by piece. Thus armed, victory is certain.

The Epistle concludes with a request for prayer by the apostle and with final salutations, 6:19-24.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Capital Is Taking on the Attributes of a Metropolis



WASHINGTON.—"I used to think that Washington was the quietest big city in the world," sighed a "good old times" person, "and I loved it on that account. But now—" The sigh and the shake of the head were eloquent.

If memory serves, it was Mrs. Adams, wife of the president, who complained of Washington as a wilderness. The streets, she said, were composed of mud that covered the hubs of the wheels of her carriage. Probably, with such a paving there was practically no noise of traffic—like noise no traffic.

"The city protects its citizens from unnecessary noises," said Maj. Sylvester, "but as Washington each year takes on more and more the attributes of a metropolis the number of necessary noises increases."

Just then a man blustered into the outer office and demanded a copy of the police regulations.

"I want," he said, "to find out what we've got to submit to and what we haven't. A crowd of boys congregates in the alley back of our house. They yell and howl there and play ball, and they cut up the brooms that they find in the alley entrances and use them for bats."

"What will you do about that?" the correspondent asked Maj. Sylvester.

"It must go through the courts."

"But the policeman on that beat—shouldn't he have done something?"

"We'll investigate that. There are regulations forbidding ball playing and disorderly conduct on the city thoroughfares."

Meanwhile the irate gentleman had followed a quiet-spoken individual who had asked him to "come with me and make a statement."

Then there is the tragic story of the apartment house resident—the cliff dweller of civilization. One of those, wooing a greatly desired morning nap, is awakened in the young hours of the morning by the milkman. The milkman has been awake these many hours, and has absorbed all that exhilaration which, so we are told, may be extracted from the dawn. Having absorbed said exhilaration, the milkman proceeds to exude it again for the benefit of all whom it may concern—whether the beneficiaries desire it or not.

Then comes the ice man, clatter, clatter, into the alley. Certain horses must be addressed in loud and mandatory tones—else they will not stand just right. A swarm of boys must deliver ice in all directions, and call across intervening space for instructions. But, at last, they, too, go.

Fewer Strong Men Found

RECRUITS in the army are deteriorating in physical standards since the days of the Civil war, according to Captain Harold W. Jones and other officers of the army medical corps. During a recent investigation measurements of 500 recruits were examined, and it was found that the percentage of strong men enlisted is by far the lowest at the present day, only 33 per cent, as against 57 per cent, in 1875.

The men considered weak at the present time are 43 per cent. As against 10 per cent, in 1875. Attention is called to the fact that the percentage of foreign-born recruits has fallen from more than 60 per cent to about nine per cent. It is suggested that many of the recruits obtained years ago were hardy German and Irish emigrants of stocky build, which may account for the great difference in the percentage of strong men.

"We must take the figures cautiously," says that officer. "As I have said, I think there is no doubt that we are getting a different type of man in the service today from what we got years ago; he may be just as good and he may have more brains, but

Among Recruits of Today



he does not seem to have as much brawn.

"Whether the present-day recruit would last as well under the old conditions of hard frontier service with sanitary conditions far inferior to those of the present time is hard to say, but I think it doubtful if he would."

"The high percentage of strong men in 1875 to 1879 may be due to the fact that the recruiting, at least in this part of the country, was not very active then and the army could pick its men, accepting only the hardest and best. Finally, I believe further investigation along the lines suggested in this paper in other parts of the country might tell us whether our standard is really deteriorating or not."

They Knew President Wilson as Boy "Tommy"



IN the throng of visitors at the executive offices the other day President Wilson found two friends of his boyhood days, the Misses Elizabeth M. and Ellen D. Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C. The two sisters, well advanced in age, were ushered into the outer offices just as the president, according to his usual custom, began shaking hands with the friends of congressmen.

"There he is now," said one of the sisters; "I knew I could tell him, but how old he has gotten. We used to call him Tommy. I am afraid I'll call him that yet."

"You mustn't do that," interrupted

ed the other. "It's Mr. President now."

"You know the first time I ever saw him," said Miss Ellen, "was riding a bicycle."

"It was the first time I ever saw a bicycle, too," rejoined her sister.

The two sisters told one of the secretaries how their brother, as a family physician for the Wilsons, was summoned to attend the mother of the future president.

"Tommy came over," said Miss Ellen, "to get me to stay with his mother. He stayed around and was a very helpful boy. I said at that time Tommy would make a fine husband for somebody some day. How proud his father would be if he could see him now."

Just then the president came over, the two women introduced themselves, and President Wilson said he remembered them quite well. He expressed his regret that Mrs. Wilson and the members of his family were not home to greet them, and the two sisters went forth beaming with satisfaction.

She Proves to Husband Her Wifely Devotion

REPRESENTATIVE Clayton of Alabama dropped in on Postmaster-General Burleson the other day and found him sweltering over some unpronounceable postoffice addresses. He came to the rescue by telling of some of his own experiences.

"One of my good friends and supporters in all my races for congress," Judge Clayton averred, "had the unique name of Doremus Erasmus Cadwalader Riddlesperger. One night," continued the judge, "I went to a country dance not far from my home and among the dancers was a Mr. Pinkney Commlion, who had for his fair partner Miss Mahaly Maholy-brack."

Mr. Burleson seemed to doubt the veracity of the Alabama member.

"That's not all," continued the judge. "A young colored woman, smiling and jolly-looking, came to our house one day bearing a fat little infant of the female sex. The proud mother on being asked the name of her offspring replied:



"You know dat I loves ma husband, I sho' am awful fond of dat man, and so I called our baby a name to show how much my love is fo' its father. I named it Truly Thine Own."

Most Graceful Mounting of Plumes



GOOD ostrich feathers require the investment of more money than almost any other millinery trimming, but they last much longer. They are always in fashion and they stand cleaning and dyeing so that the life of a good feather extends over several years. A handsome pair of plumes is shown here. They are the only trimming required on a shape, and it is a mistake to use any other with them, unless it is a little band and bow of ribbon about the crown. This will serve to conceal the mounting of the feathers.

As will be seen in the picture, the plumes are mounted at the back of the hat, with one falling toward the front and the other standing almost upright. They are placed back to back.

By buying a readymade velvet shape the owner of a plume, or of two or three, may mount them herself by going about it in the right way. It is usual to first sew the wire stem of each plume to a little square or disk of buckram. This should be about the size of a half dollar. The stems must be sewed securely to the buckram with a strong linen thread. When the needle is thrust through the buckram first, leave several inches of the thread free. After many stitches are made (holding the plume securely to the buckram), this free end is used to tie with the remainder of the thread.

The piece of buckram fastened in this way to the stems of the plumes make it possible to mount them gracefully. When sewing the buckram to the shape an end of thread is left free

for tying. This is necessary because plumes sway in the wind and will pull stitches that are not tied, loose, and one is liable to lose a plume. Whenever a plume is fastened to the hat it should be tied rather than sewed, but several stitches are needed as well as the tied thread, to hold the plume securely.

Do not make the mistake of drawing the plume tightly against the hat. Let it fall naturally. Then, to keep it in position, tie the thread about the rib and then attach it (the thread), to the hat, leaving the thread sufficiently long to give the plume a little play. The whole object is to fasten the plume in place, but in such a way as to make the fastening unnoticeable.

It is a feature of this reason's millinery that a pair of plumes back to back, or one curling within the other, is mounted at the same point on the hat.

One or two plumes are seen more often than a great number. For the season demands that the lines of shape must be preserved, not lost, by too abundant trimming.

White plumes clean and dye satisfactorily. In buying black plumes, a good quality may be depended on for many seasons' wear. But one must select glossy and deep black ones, for the color of these will not grow less rich with wear. Very good plumes are not much affected by moisture. If they become damp hold them over the stove or a radiator, and shake them until thoroughly dry.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

BASKETS FOR THE HOME-MADE CANDIES EASY TO FASHION

NOW that it has become difficult to buy really good candy without paying an extravagant price, those who know how to make the delicious home-made candies can be certain of making the most palatable of gifts for friends who haven't time or ability to make them. It is too early to make up candies for the holidays, but one may prepare in advance pretty boxes or baskets in which to place them when they are made.

Secure at the ten cent store or wherever you can find them the bright

the basket. Light green and light blue, or colors corresponding with those in the basket, are prettiest. Red and green are fine, if the basket is in the natural wood or bamboo color.

These little baskets may be gilded with gold paint and made very attractive. After the candy has been eaten the basket will remain a pleasant reminder to the recipient of the donor's delicious Christmas gift.

Paraffine or tissue paper should be placed in them to protect them from the candy.

They will serve so many purposes later—thread boxes, handkerchief, ribbons, laces, gloves—all these need boxes. But the prettiest use for them is as a receptacle for small flowers used in table decorations. By fitting them with a shallow tin cup or part of a can, and throwing back the lid, they make a charming decoration for the table, filled with foliage and flowers.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



little splint baskets, such as are pictured here. Cut and pull out the strand of colored shavings that have been placed in them for ornament. Run in, instead of the shavings a ribbon of the same width. A thin, inexpensive satin ribbon is just the right kind for this purpose. Tie the ribbon in a small bow at the front of

Dress Shields.
Instead of sewing or pinning shields in a waist, sew a narrow piece of tape or baby ribbon at each end of the shield, and sew similar pieces at the proper distance apart in the armholes of all your waists. The shields are quickly tied in place, they are easily changed in wash waists, and there are no pins to rust or prick.

Monograms.
French knots make a very handsome monogram, especially in old English. No padding is required, and the papier-mache letters cannot be used. Stamp the monogram upon the article and then simply fill it in closely and solidly with small French knots. The result will be highly satisfactory.

Plaited Maline.
Maline is more used than ever, and there is scarcely a gown without the plaited frills or ruffles of this soft material.

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Oil From Trees.
The Chinese wood-oil tree is the subject of a circular by David Fairchild, recently published by the U. S. bureau of plant industry, the purpose of the publication being to advocate an extensive cultivation of the tree in this country, where it has been grown in a small way since 1906. The importance of this recommendation is shown by the fact that five million gallons of wood oil (also known as tung oil), made from the seeds of this plant, was imported from China last year, and the product is said to have had a revolutionary effect on the varnish industry of the United States.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Its Nature.
"My dog can scent an electrical disturbance in the air hours before it comes."
"Then his nose must be something of a storm scanner."

Mr. Scadd's Grievance.
"I tell you," said the scowling Socialist, "that wealth is not distributed equitably." "I quite agree with you," replied Mr. Scadd. "I have only about two hundred and fifty thousand myself, while I know a dozen men who have more than a million apiece."—Puck.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wighton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move.



After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: "I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy."

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Yokohama, Japan, in 1912 received imports valued at \$107,245,542 and sent out exports valued at \$128,409,555.

Occasionally a widower's heart is warmed over by an old flame.