a prayer-mecting be held once a month in our congregations, at which the subject of missions, home and foreign, would be dwelt upon, and prayers offered specially for the mission in the South Sea lalands.

## grrictes Comtributio.

## What Does "Union" Mean?

It has been wisely said: "Words are bat counters-the coins of intellectual exchange. There is as little resemblance between the silver coin and the bread it purchases as between the word and the thing it stands for." This is shown in the ideas and feelings called up by the word "Union." To one person it suggests glory, to another dicgrace. To one man it is another word for Christianityto another man for treachery. To the Synod's circular one Kirk Session answers a simple or an enthusiastic yes! while another replies by a brokenwinded affirmative, or an ill-concealed negative. The answer of one party sounds like a cheer of victory-of the other like a low wailing ery of surrender. When this diversity of conception in reference to the meaning of the same word exists among persons who are alike in their views and feelings-in political opinions-in attachment to the Gospel and the church-in love of the church's standards, form of worship and polityalike in origin, prejudices and social customs; it is natural to conclude that each party attaches different meanings to the word "Union." There must be misunderstanding. Under the same word they are thinking of different things. The word is the same in the ears, but not to the minds of both. In such a case, the only preventive against disagreement and alicnation is plain definition, and, if possible, simple explanation.

It would be a mistake too obvious to be common to confound union with oneness or unity: All true Christians are one, irrespective of churches. There are persons in the Armenian, Romish, Greek, Episcopal and Preshyterian churches-persons in geographical sepa-
ration over Europe, America. Lis Africa and Australia-persons senvi by centuries and the impenctralle $1 d$ which divides the outer sanctuirry time from the inner sanctuary of eternitr. who are all dear to Jesus Chrivt. ad who. if they were acquaintel, woultibe dear to one another. The love of sad unknown friends is potential hut sat present-it is in power but not in wedt -it is in sentiment but not in expm sion-it exists in essence, for it hathix spirit, but not in exercise, for it lacted the opportunity. Nevertheleses, the foundation, the "elements" of Cnios consisting in that essential unity cate logued by Paul-" one body, anio on. spirit, even as ye are called in ons hop of your calling; one Lord, one lauth one baptism, one God and Father $\dot{\sigma}$ all"-a sevenfold cort-are there, like seeds in the soil, awaiting spring.
Meanwhile,Christiansluve instinctiret all true Christians whom they do knor. and, by union and communion, sett b give to unity as great opportunity and utterance as they can. Union is px always possible where communion i: but in many cases it is possible; as bx been proved by many Unions in moden times, which happily serve to keep alin the Church's ideal. They fan the fiede flame of Christian hope, flickering pair fully amid gusts of passion and dat shadows of despair. They herah axd typify the grand Union of the future They are imperfect foreshadow: of tie meeting before the throne and the crr tal sea of myriads of faces, seeing ere eye. Then unity, union and comur nion shall for the first time be periect realised. Then love shall reign in powe: opportunity and operation. Then or psalms of life sung in sorrow, tempratia and tears. shall become new in pleame and new in the perfection of blended harmony.

Union, which means, literally, a masing of two or more into one-a word da to be found in the scriptures-denotes process. which had not become necesart in primitive times. In the Jewish churd a rival worship was punishable mid death. In the early ages of the religin of the Cross, believers in that symbold infinite love were marvels of brotherhed and, except where territorial or civild. visions compelled separation, there vet

