

by the Diocese of Illinois to preside over it, and a considerable majority of the Convention voted for the confirmation of his election. The majority, however, was not large enough, and the election, therefore, is void. It is not likely that this action will result in any change. The Bishop may be elected over again, but at all events it is pretty certain that some one of most advanced views—as they would be called—will be chosen to preside over the most important diocese of the West. The result is to be deplored both in the interest of evangelical truth and of Christian unity.

A singular feature of the proceedings was the strong national spirit evoked by a proposal to place a sort of Patriarch over the whole of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Christendom and to make the Archbishop of Canterbury such a Patriarch. The Bishop of Litchfield could scarcely fail to be surprised by the strong feeling which this evoked. Whatever else they would submit to, the Episcopalians of America would never have an English Archbishop ruling over them. But, in truth, there is little danger of it.

The collapse of the Laborers' Union in England does not dissolve the union of the laborers. They have felt the pulse in them of a class interest, which is the symptom of a new and not ephemeral life. Their revolt, though it took the shape, was not a mere trades-union effort. It is affected, indeed, in a very small degree by that form of manifestation, just as the future of an island thrown up by volcanic action from the sea cannot be confined to the barrenness of its early life; and the laborers are as unconscious of the true force which has given them such prominence of late as is an ocean bed lifted out of the water of the cause of its upheaval.

The relation of wages to rent is not the whole of this question; it is more the *relation of man to man*. The Christian conscience of England is roused by the revelation that thousands are placed under domestic conditions which make home a hot-bed of vice and brutality, and the nation which has spent millions to eman-

ciate negroes will not rest so long as that sacred word means to millions of its own people a room in which all ages mingle during the progress of every phenomenon of life and death.

It was inevitable that such an agitation as a farm laborers' strike must cease after a brief period. The strongest trades-unions, those having many thousands of pounds stored ready for a strike, have usually failed to do more than spend the fund, create a class of idlers, and impoverish every family thrown without its usual wage income. The farm laborers had no fund, and those working on had no margin in their wages to spare for the strikers. The artisans of large towns had scant sympathy with them; for they, as a class, regard poor Hodge as outside their circle. The town-bred mechanic has an aristocratic disdain for hedgers and ditchers, and the laborers on strike were helped to little more than a bad example by the older trades-unions. Besides these economic difficulties the farm laborer, being paid not wholly in money, left him in that degree at the mercy of his betters, the employers and the clergy of the Established Church. There is no chance of complete social emancipation for the laborer until his income, like that of other classes, is paid him wholly in money. All the helps he is accustomed to, the little charities and privileges of benevolence and goodwill, are so many badges of pauperism, and a pauper he will be while he looks on these advantages as compensation for wages which are his right.

The agitation will have very far-reaching effects; one of which will be the dispersion of the more intelligent, self-reliant men to other fields of labor, many of whom we hope to see, ere long, enjoying the freedom and comfort, and independence which Canada offers to all who diligently cultivate her grateful soil. If the Government would look around, they might find one or more well-to-do farmers, or their sons, who from absolute poverty have risen to comparative affluence. A farmer in Ontario, just made a Justice of the Peace, was a laborer's son in England, and a hired man several years in this country. From such as he should emigration agents be