

### Business Cards.

**FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Guelph.** Office, corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets. **dw**

**AUSTIN C. CHADWICK, Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Guelph.** Office, corner of Market Place, Guelph. Office entrance next door to the Queen's Hotel. **dw**

**STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder, Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph.** **dw**

**GEORGE PALMER, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store, Barristers on Macdonnell Street, Guelph. **dw****

**LIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, upstairs, Guelph, Ont. G. LIVER, J. H. MACDONALD. **dw****

**DR. BROCK, MEDICINE.** Directly opposite Chalmers' Church, QUEBEC STREET. **d**

**DR. CLARKE** has resumed the practice of his profession. He will remain in his office, Quebec Street, every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. for consultation. **dw**

**JOHN KIRKHAM, Silver Plater and Brass Finisher.** All orders promptly attended to. Shop—opposite Chalmers' Church, Quebec Street, Guelph. **dw**

**F. H. PASS, Painter, Glazier and Paper Hanger.** All orders promptly attended to. Residence—Two doors above St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, Feb. 26, 1872. **dina**

**GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery.** WYNDHAM, GUELPH. **dw**

**F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter.** GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. **dw**

**NEW BAKERY.** The subscribers beg to notify the people of Guelph that they have started a new Bakery. On Essex Street, one door south of Dr. Keating's. Where they will always have in stock a supply of bread of the first quality. Having secured the services of Mr. George Watson as baker, they feel assured in giving satisfaction. Bread and Flour promptly delivered in any part of the town. They hope by strict attention to business, and making bread of the best quality, to merit a share of public patronage. Guelph, March 12, 1872. **McHALL & Co. **dw****

**DUGNAN'S PUBLIC CAB.** The Subscriber begs to inform the people of Guelph that he has purchased a horse and carriage, which will be ready to start at their service. He will be at the Railway Station on the arrival of all trains. Fares will be charged the most reasonable rates. As he will make it his study to see to the comfort of all passengers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. Orders sent to the regular office, Mr. Hugh Walker, and at the Post Office will be promptly attended to. JOHN DUGNAN. **dw**

**SODEN'S PUBLIC CAB.** The subscriber having purchased Mr. D. C. Sodden's splendid Cab, begs to inform the public that it will be ready to start at their service, either by the hour, the day, or any other way, at the most moderate charges. It will attend all the regular trains, also Covert and Buggy, and can be engaged for Marriages or Funerals on the shortest notice. Orders kindly permitted at Mr. Harvey's Drug Store, Market's Hotel, and Hever's Western Hotel. A careful and steady driver always with the Cab. A supply of public patronage respectfully solicited. Orders may also be left at the Owner's Grocery Store, Upper Wyndham Street, Oct. 19, 1871. **R. SODEX. **dw****

**JESSOP & CORBET, General Insurance, Loan and Real Estate Agents.** Office—ENTABE BANK BUILDING. GUELPH ONT. **dw**

Life, Fire and Accident Policies issued in first-class Companies at the most favorable terms. Several valuable farms and town property for sale on easy terms. \$5,000 to invest on first-class security. Parties requiring or desiring to invest money will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Charges moderate. **JESSOP & CORBET, Guelph, Ont. **dw****

**HIGINBOTHAM, Agent for the following first-class companies: Royal Fire and Life, Scottish Imperial Fire and Life, Etina Fire and Life, Agricultural Fire Isolated, Isolated Risk, Fire and Travellers Life and Accident Insurance Company. Also, Agent for the Hamilton Provident Loan Society, one of the most liberal in Canada. No lawyer's fees charged. Office with JESSOP & CORBET, Ontario Bank Building, Guelph, Ont. May 15, 1872. **dw****

**HART & SPEIRS, Conveyancers, Land, Loan, Insurance and General Agents.** 4 Day's Block, Guelph. In reference to the above, Wm. Hart begs to inform his friends and the public that he has entered into partnership with Mr. Jas. Speirs in the above business, and while expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him for the past three years, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and strict attention. **deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, &c., &c. neatly and correctly prepared.** **MONEY** always on hand in sums to suit borrowers, on mortgages or good personal security. No delay or extravagant charges. Our list of Town and Farm Property is large and varied, and parties in want of real estate of any kind should call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England. **HART & SPEIRS, 4 Day's Block, Guelph, Ont. **dw****

### New Advertisements.

**WANTED, a good experienced servant girl. Apply at this office. **2741****

**FIRST-CLASS PASTURE, with good water. Apply to Robert White, near Stevenson's Nursery. **28-6041****

**PIANO FOR SALE.**—\$140 cash will purchase an excellent piano. Can be seen at the Royal Hotel, Guelph. **28-2141**

**DERHAM BULL.**—The subscriber has a thorough bred Durham bull, which will serve cows this season. The bull will be liberally rewarded on application to R. W. B. KELLY, My 29-21-41

**SHEEP LOST.**—About three weeks ago, 12 in number; principally last year's lambs, and one oldish ewe with black mark over her eye, with lamb at foot. The finder will be liberally rewarded on application to R. W. B. KELLY, My 29-21-41

**WOOLEN RAGS, CARD, ON FAIR WASTE.**—Best cash price paid. Apply to SMITH & WILBY, 116 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. **dw**

**BEDDING OUT PLANTS FOR SALE.** Asters, Stocks, Balsams, Pinks (different varieties) Zinnias, &c. &c. Orders left with Mr. Hugh Walker, or Sam. Calver, Union Cemetery, will be promptly attended to. **16-121**

**HORSE STRAYED.**—Strayed from the premises of John Hall, Erasmus Road, on the 11th inst., a dark brown horse, hipped on the right side. Any person returning him or giving information of his whereabouts to the owner, or at this office, will be rewarded. **16-121**

**SHAWL FOUND.**—Found on the night of the Queen's Birthday in front of Bond's 21st and Gay Street, a single lined shawl with silk fringe. The owner on proving property and paying expenses can have it by applying to Edward Knapp, Bridge St., near the Wellington Country. **21-121**

**FOR SALE.**—The Guelph Packing House, with or without appliances, containing one 10 horse boiler nearly new, and 1000 lbs. scales, &c. Dimensions of cattle slaughter house, 30x40, for slaughter house, 60x60, each with good coal. For particulars apply to Geo. Lees, Guelph. **29-111**

**TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.**—The subscriber has about 50 of the best lots in the West Ward, Guelph, which he is prepared to sell cheap and give a good title free from incumbrance. **HENRY HATCH, Land & Loan Agent, Guelph. **dw****

**WORKING MEN'S CLUB.**—A general meeting of the above Club will be held in their rooms on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present, as business of special importance will be transacted. **May 28-41**

**CARD OF THANKS.**—The undersigned beg to tender to the Waterloo Mutual Insurance Company his thanks for the amount of \$1000 which they settled his claims for damage on his stock at the late fire in Mr. J. W. Duggan's Factory. **GEORGE A. BARRE, Guelph, May 25th, 1872. **16-111****

**ICE, ICE.**—The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of the Town of Guelph that he can supply them with ice. **DELIVERED DAILY** At their houses, at a moderate charge. Parties leaving their orders for the same at Mr. John Webster's, Cork Street, or at Mr. Fort's, a confectionery store, Wyndham Street, will be punctually attended to. **RALPH SMITH, Guelph, April 29th, 1871. **dw****

**ICE, ICE.**—Ice supplied daily in any part of the town. Leave your order with **J. HARRIS, Baker and Confectioner, Market Square, Guelph, May 22, 1872. **dina****

**A RARE TREAT.** **MR. C. FERGUSON,** The well-known Blind Performer on the UNION HARMONIUM PIPES will give one of his popular Concerts in the TOWN HALL, **On Wednesday Ev'g, May 29th.** Tickets, 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at half past 7; concert to commence at 8. **T&W**

**EXCELLENT LAMP BOILER.** Patented Jan. 1872. **Safe, Simple and Economical!** **Useful in the Sick-room or Nursery!** **No Family Should be without one!** All orders taken by Mr. G. A. Coulson will be filled by E. Harvey & Co., Druggists, who will also keep on hand for sale, the above Lamp. **G. A. COULSON, Agent, Guelph, May 21, 1872. **dw****

**TO CONTRACTORS.** **North Wellington Registry Office.** Tenders are invited for the Mason, Brick-laying, Carpenter, Plastering and Iron Work for the erection of the New Registry Office in the Village of Arthur, according to the measurement plans and specifications to be seen at the County Treasurer's Office, Guelph. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 1st June. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. **JAMES MASSIE, Chairman Co. Property Committee, Guelph, May 13, 1872. **dw****

**GAS FITTING**—AND—**STEAM FITTING** Done in the best style and most workman-like manner. **AT HOWARD'S** All Kinds of Fittings made to order on the Shortest Notice. **Changing Pipes, &c. or Repairs** Done on the shortest notice. **dw**

**TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.** The subscriber keeps on hand Fresh Lime, Stone, Sand, Posts, Lumber, &c., which he will sell at reasonable prices to all who may favor him with their patronage. He also keeps teams on hand, to be let by the day or week, at his residence near the G. T. station, where he will see to this new business in person in the usual way, and hopes to be patronized hereafter as he has been in the past. Orders promptly attended to. **Guelph, April 11th, 1872. **dw****

### Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MAY 29, 1872

### Mass Meeting in Guelph

#### The Nine Hours' Movement Discussed.

#### RESOLUTIONS CARRIED IN ITS FAVOR.

A mass meeting of the working men of Guelph was called for Tuesday night, to discuss the nine hours' movement, and to hear speakers from Hamilton and Toronto connected with the nine hours' Leagues, on the subject. It was intended that the meeting should be held in the open air, but the night being cold, those who had assembled by half past seven o'clock adjourned to the Town Hall, which in a few minutes, was crowded to the door, with a large number standing outside who were unable to get in or hear. After some time an adjournment was made to the Market Square, and the speakers addressing the crowd from the Band stand. There must have been considerably over 1000 people present. The proceedings lasted till after ten o'clock, and with the exception of several unseasonable interruptions to some of the speakers, the proceedings were quiet and orderly. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. James Massie, Reeve of the Town, was asked to take the chair. In doing so he stated the meeting would give a quiet and patient hearing to all the speakers who might be called upon. He first introduced Mr. D. M. Martin, who came forward, and moved the first resolution as follows:—

"That we, the working men of Guelph, do unanimously affirm that the nine hours' system is a matter of common and urgent social necessity, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with other Leagues throughout the Dominion in order to obtain it as speedily as possible."

He said it was a noble purpose for which they had met—their own advancement and that of their families. This movement had been successful in Hamilton, and partially so in Toronto, and soon it would spread over the whole country. They would not endeavor to put themselves on an equal footing with their fellow workmen on the other side of the lines who were enjoying the benefit of the nine hours' system. Their employers and an undue advantage over the workmen, who were met with the plea that in this young country they could not afford to lessen the hours of labour. But was not this country better able to do so than in the crowded labour markets of the old world? Look again at the other end of the system was in force. In view of this let us, he said, take hope for the future. Already there were indications that the boon was being conceded. He honoured the Guelph Sewing Machine Company who had given their men an hour a week, and hoped they (the men) would soon get the other four. Their employers would get them, they could not be a good use to them. They were not the lazy, corrupt men whom some represented, who spent their time in the taverns and bar-rooms. This was an insult to them. This was an age of progress, and they should seize every opportunity to improve their position. It was their bounden duty to obtain by union every concession they could and to make a proper use of them when obtained, and thereby benefit themselves and be a blessing to others. (Applause.)

Mr. Govanlock seconded the resolution. Mr. Ryan, Secretary of the Hamilton Nine Hours' League, was called on to support the resolution, and was received with cheers. After expressing the great pleasure he felt at seeing so large and intelligent an audience, he said that as a fellow worker he like them felt the urgent necessity of shortening the hours of labor, in order that they might be better able to fulfill their duties as parents and citizens. He was glad to find that the great wave of social progress has reached these shores (cheers), and that Canada—not the least part of the sons of the great empire—was now the theatre of this moral revolution. He said that the representative of principle not of party, animated by a sincere desire to make this movement a great success. Upon the workmen was the burden of the war, and upon them would be the glory of the victory. (cheers.) Something more than mere wages was involved in this movement. It meant that they could never be improved by the workman for himself or his child. That hour can be put to more advantage by the workman for himself than for his master. It can be devoted to his own advancement and to the prosperity of the country. The employers tell us that they cannot afford to give this hour, which means that they are enervating themselves at the expense of the mental vigour and bodily strength of the men. (cheers.) If work is slack and there is a superabundance of labour, men are discharged without any warning. And accordingly now when work of all kinds is brisk the men mean to deal with their employers in the same way and regulate their hours of labour and wages. Employers said that if this nine hours came into effect, that a tenth part of their machinery would become useless. He would ask were the men or the machinery of most advantage? He held that it was to the best interest of the country that the hours of labour should be reduced. Contrast the changes and improvements which have taken place in the world, how Rome improved on Greece and Venice on Rome and so on.

At this point the cry was raised to adjourn to the Square, which was done.

Mr. Ryan continued his speech, and said that the employers were short sighted in trying to stem this torrent of improvement, this wave of social elevation which had reached Canada, which was destined to sweep all obstructions into oblivion. Those who opposed it would be by and by left high and dry like Egyptian monuments. (cheers.) He went on to prove by statistics that as the hours of labour in England were reduced, so in proportion was the progress of manufactures. This wonderful progress of Britain made her the cynosure of all eyes—the envy of the world. (cheers.) Nine tenths of the inventions are the results of the ingenuity and skill of the workmen, and if the hours of labour were reduced, they would have more time to attend to these matters, and their en-

ergies would not be exhausted. Goods would be produced cheaper and better, life would be longer and happier, and we would be healthier than now. (Applause.) It would also increase the productive power. This he maintained from Parliamentary returns. Since then Savings Banks had been in operation, Mechanics' Institutes established, the franchise had been reduced and the loyal citizens had been entrusted with arms as Volunteers. This he argued was in consequence of shortening the hours of labour. Nations improve in proportion to the concessions made to the workmen, and he hoped Canada would become the most illustrious child of her illustrious mother. (cheers.) He deplored the evil effects of long hours on the workmen, how instead of going home cheerful and contented he was sulky; instead of listening to or enjoying the music of his children he wanted them put to bed out of the way. They should have time to cultivate their gardens, their intellects, and all the social qualities. There were magnificent schools in Canada, but what was the use of educating their children when if they grew to be men they were condemned to ten hours a day. They should give the land to the poor to expand and grow. Princes and lords were but the breath of Kings, but a bold peasantry was the bulwark of a nation. (cheers.) They should study home comforts more, cultivate music, and the other refinements which promoted morality and discouraged dissipation. One of the arguments used by a paper which was long a power in the land, but was not now—the *Globe*—cries of order, cheers and hisses, was that the working men if they got shorter hours would not employ their time well. They were told that lawyers and doctors worked much longer. He denied this. He has worked longer than ever you have.

The *Globe* with its articles was trying to injure the men. George Brown was once a mechanic. He tried to be a cabinet maker, but failed to make a job of it. (cheers and hisses.) Those writers had no right to go against the wishes of Canada, for this agitation was the result of no faction or clique. If they were in earnest then, it was their duty to furnish the powder and shot—he meant the dollars and cents—to those in Hamilton and other places who required it. In Hamilton there was not a factory which now employed over 20 men, which had struck by the 10 hours system, and all the factories which now employed 50 hands or over were working on the 9 hours system. Not a man who had struck on the 15th of May had returned to work. He urged them to help their colleagues, and for the sake of their own privileges, and the rights of their children in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, and by a united effort secure the 9 hours work, which would be productive of so much good, which would tend to their intellectual and moral elevation and to the prosperity of the country. (cheers.)

Dr. Clarke was then introduced, and spoke for a short time. This matter, he said, was one of great interest to him and to the people of Guelph, which he had watched from its infancy. He knew well what the wishes of the working men were. He had just come from the very hotbed of this movement, where everything was done to excite the men, just as some of the 9 hour advocates had come here to-night. We did not want strangers to come and meddle with us here. He had been forty years among them, and had employed a great many men in that time, and he was now giving labourers a dollar and a quarter a day. (Great laughter, cheers and hisses.) Mr. Ryan had said that doctors and lawyers did not work much. He could tell him he had often worked 26 hours out of the 24. (cheers and laughter.) He would follow you, he said, and tell me that I have not worked. He held that when a man was young, healthy and strong he should work all he could. They had heard a great deal to-night about elevating men to the social scale. But before doing so they must get the means without working for them? He would say rather work 11 or 15 hours if you can, and be paid by the hour. A man would then be paid for the length of time he worked. Labor was capital, and these nine hours was proposed to take away a tenth of our capital at once. He would put it to any man whether he would be wise to throw away that part of his time, who could only work five or six months in the year. Canada was the most unsuited for this movement of any place on the earth, with its long winter, and short working season. Suppose you tried this system on the hours system would have the tendency to raise the price of every commodity. He held that the remedy as regards wages was in the mechanics' own hands. Guelph was never more prosperous than now, but if they forced this movement on their manufacturers would be done with all of town, and what would be left to the houses which had been built. He cautioned them not to be led away by this movement for they would make a great mistake if they were. In the old country capital ground labour to the ground; but it was not here. If they were dissatisfied with their present condition, let three or four get together, form a Co-operative Society, and start business for themselves. Don't subscribe money to keep men out of work in Hamilton. (cheers and groans.) Don't be influenced by lazy fellows, but put your heads together, start business, and the progress will be steady and industrious, and the banks will advance you money to go on with. Don't be led away by stories to induce you to these changes which are not to your benefit and can result in no good to yourselves or to the country. (cheers.) The Dr., who was frequently interrupted during his speech, then retired.

The resolution was then put by the chairman and carried by a very large majority.

Mr. Conkey then moved the following resolution:—"That in view of the improvement in machinery, and the progress made in the branches of mechanical arts, we are entitled to such a reduction in our hours of labour as will enable us to fulfill creditably to ourselves and advantageously to the state the various duties and responsibilities of parents, sons and citizens."

Mr. Harris seconded the resolution. Mr. Hewitt, corresponding Secretary of the Toronto Trades Assembly, was introduced, and spoke in support of the resolution. He came before them as a demagogue, but a born citizen of Canada to advocate a principle he believed to be

right. He was a working man like themselves, and he held that any man who would not work should not eat the bread of other men's labour. He came to advocate no new idea. He held that every man had a right to help in raising the social fabric. They had seen labour reduced from 14 to 12 hours, then to 10, and now they wanted it reduced to 9 hours. They wanted also to have a more equal distribution of the products of labour. The time was ripe for this agitation. It was not a movement prompted through ignorance. It did not begin with the Hindoos or Africans (laughter), but the schools were at the bottom of it. So long as the people were educated they would check the wrong distribution of the products of labour. Don't wait till capitalists did it, for they never would till they were forced. He never yet knew of one instance where the employer raised a man's wages much. That demand had to come from the men who when they had justice on their side would carry their demands to extremes if necessary. Better as the poet said—"bleed for a day than carry your chains for ages." The withdrawal of an hour a day would not lessen the products of the country. All they wanted was a better distribution of these products. The voice of the people was in favour of this movement, and workmen in advocating it were doing the country a service and their families also. Everything would get along better by adopting the 8 hours system than adhering to 10 hours. The old system was gone, and now we have free labour. What we wanted was the system of co-operation. People begin to see that we could do without employers altogether, that money bred the hellish system of usury. The production in Ontario had advanced greatly in the last decade, and had paid 7 per cent for the money, and had only three per cent to the good. Little wonder then that this system was tending to centralization, and that the power of capital was concentrating. Money should be subjected to Legislative enactment, and then there would be no more of the community's money. All they wanted was the system of capital, and the more it accumulated, the more poverty, crime and disease. He did not urge them to strike, or say anything to create bad feeling. He only wanted them to stand fast for their rights. Geo. Brown had tried to stamp out trades unions, but he could tell them that they were ready to take the field against every man whom Geo. Brown brings out. Let them know no Reformer or Conservative but support the men who will stand by them. It measures they want not men. They should mark who were their friends and if they were not, that they should have nothing to do with them. Geo. Brown was in a little kingdom of his own, for no working man in Toronto reads his paper. (cheers and hisses.) If they felt in their own judgment that they were right then go ahead. If they felt that it was right to help the Hamilton men they should do so, and if not then they should keep the money in their pockets. If they found the 9 hours system a failure, then let them go back to ten hours. (cheers)

Mr. Thos. Brown asked to be heard a few minutes. He was not in favor of this movement. He did not believe it would do the men any good, but tend to raise the price of everything. He believed also that the large majority of the working men of Guelph were not in favor of it, and he said so because he did not want these strangers to go away with the impression that they were. (groans, cheers and hisses, which continued for some time, the speakers being scarcely able to get in a word.) He thought ten hours was not too much, and if the men were dissatisfied they should agitate for a rise in wages. It seemed from the remarks of one of the speakers that they were making this League a political engine. Now this was all clap-trap, continued interruption and he was surprised that any intelligent man should try to make them swallow such stuff. What had Geo. Brown to do with it? Because he should regulate the hours when men should work in his establishment, it is a reason why he should be smothered out, and political capital tried to be made out of it? Mr. Brown made several efforts to continue his speech but the noise was so great that he had to retire.

Mr. Hewitt declined the insinuation made by the last speaker that he was a politician and had come to Guelph for political purposes. If he committed himself in that way, or had been understood so, he would take it back.

Mr. Wilkie was then introduced. He felt proud as a workman to meet so many of them to-night. With regard to a statement made by one speaker that no man had ever received a rise in his wages without being asked, he flatly contradicted it, for he knew cases himself. They had heard a great deal about the shortening of hours of labor in England, but what had been the results there? To drive trade away, and give other countries like Canada such advantages in competition as was sensibly felt at home. We were told that capital was antagonistic to labor, but those who start manufactures rarely possess capital. Through the operations of Trades Unions at home there was no slacking in labor, and this gave Canada the advantage and enabled her to send her manufactures to England even though we paid higher wages here, and more for the raw material. He thought the more sensible way was to agitate for more wages than for shorter hours. He was as anxious as anyone for the improvement of the working men and hoped that very few of them were content to work always. They should raise themselves in the social scale. He knew the feeling of the manufacturers, who as well as the men were working for self protection, and who like those in Hamilton were trading away, and give other countries like Canada such advantages in competition as was sensibly felt at home. The workers in Guelph were alive to their own interests without outside interference. What their conclusion they might come to he thought the employers would be willing to meet them, and felt sure they could settle their affairs without the assistance or interference of outside parties. (cheers.) Mr. D. McDougall, of Berlin, who had missed the train and was accidentally pressed, was asked to speak. He said that though not now an active mechanic he had been one, and therefore claimed to have some experience. For he had stood at the case and set type for 15 hours a stretch. As a friend of the working man he would strongly advise them to be cautious in this movement. He had often seen that those who urged and advocated strikes were the very men who turned their backs on the strikers, and left them in the lurch. (cheers.) A great deal of clap-trap had been used to-night in speaking

of their condition as compared with that of the workmen in England. The men here know this, and he would appeal to their judgment to weigh these matters calmly before taking any rash step. He was assured that one of the speakers had dragged politics into the arena, and the whole blame thrown on George Brown's shoulders. He was not there as the apologist of Geo. Brown. He had on many occasions differed from the views held by that gentleman, but he had worked for that gentleman, and whatever faults he might have, he was a man who had always treated his employees with the greatest consideration. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Ryan claimed the right of every British subject to discuss this labour question, and we all agreed on that point. But they deny the same privilege to George Brown. Has he not a right to say how his business shall be conducted without being subjected to the abuse of those who differ from him? Suppose a person was to come into the family of any one here and dictate to him how he should govern it. Would he not think it was the height of impertinence, and very likely the injury of a few weeks ago. The men themselves cautioned them not to be led away by demagogues, nor lend their influence to try and stifle public opinion, even though the views enunciated were not in accordance with theirs. He knew more than 50 men in Toronto who deeply regretted the course they pursued in striking a few weeks ago. The men themselves were the best judges whether they should work 9 hours, or agitate for higher wages. He referred to the happy condition of many mechanics, expressed the warm sympathy he felt for them in every legitimate aim, and feared very much that this agitation, if carried to extremes, would do the working classes more injury than good. (cheers.)

Mr. McLagan said he came to-night on the invitation of the Secretary. His sympathies were with the workmen, for he was one himself. He thought it would be better if those strangers who were here to-night would go home, roll up their sleeves and go to work than try to raise an agitation here. (cheers and groans.) Allusion had been made to Hamilton. Why out of the 146 establishments, only 9 of them had given in to the nine hours movement.

Mr. Ryan maintained that he was right in his assertion.

Mr. McLagan said that L. D. Sawyer & Co., had more than 20 men and they were running on the 10 hours system. We in Guelph were able to settle this matter without outside interference, and the men should be careful to whom they gave their money. The interruption here became so great that the speaker had to retire.

The resolution was then put, and declared carried, but not by so large a majority as the first one.

Votes of thanks were then given to the speakers both from a distance, and at home, and to the chairman, and after three cheers for the Queen the meeting dispersed.

### County of Wellington Sabbath School Convention.

The fourth annual meeting of the County of Wellington Sabbath School Association was opened in Chalmers' Church, Guelph, on the 28th of May, at half-past two o'clock p.m., Mr. Charles Raymond, the retiring President in the chair. The County was not fully represented, many of the delegates not having arrived.

The first session was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Mullan, and several other ministers of the gospel present.

On motion of the retiring President, the following gentlemen were appointed a business committee to form the separate committees, and arrange the subjects for discussion—Rev. B. Torrance, chairman; Rev. E. Barker, Messrs. Alex. Taylor, M. Douglas, & C. Keeling. The committee then retired to make their report, and while absent devotional exercises were continued.

Messrs. George Anderson and James Spiers were appointed secretary and minute secretary respectively.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. J. D. Hutton, the retiring secretary, read the constitution and the standing rules and by-laws, for the guidance of the meeting.

The financial report was then read by the treasurer, Mr. Alex. Taylor, which showed the total amount of cash received, \$38.25; total expenditure, \$25.50; leaving a balance in hand of \$12.75.

On motion of Mr. Barker, the report was adopted.

The secretary then presented his report, which contained the following very interesting statistics for 1872:—Number of schools reported, 45; kept open all the year, 32; open for 8 months, 2; open for 7 months, 3; open for 6 months, 8; having a library, 41; having no library, 1; total number of books reported, 14,875; number of scholars reported, 4,200; number of teachers reported, 500.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Torrance, the report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Torrance asked if it was the intention to return a vote of thanks to the secretary and treasurer for their valuable services during the past year.

The chairman suggested that the usual vote of thanks be discontinued, as those who labored in the Sabbath School did not do so to be thanked, but did it from a sense of duty to their God. After a few remarks from several members of the Association, the matter was dropped.

At this stage of the proceedings, the business committee came in and recommended the following appointments for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. B. Mullan; 1st Vice-president, Rev. W. F. Clarke; 2nd Vice-president, Mr. Alex. Moffatt; General Secretary, Mr. George Anderson; Minute Secretary, Mr. James S. Spiers; Treasurer, Mr. Alex. Taylor. Also, that the order of proceeding be according to the printed programme for the afternoon and evening sessions, except that the name of the Rev. J. A. Thompson, of Erin, be substituted for that of the Rev. Mr. Laird, who was not present among those appointed to be the speakers at the second session.

The recommendation was carried on a motion of the Rev. B. Torrance, and seconded by Dr. McGuire.

The retiring President then introduced the new President, the Rev. J. B. Mullan, who, with a few remarks, took the chair.

The chairman then suggested that the following gentlemen be the resolution committee: Rev. Dr. Hogg, Rev. W. F. Clarke, and Dr. McGuire.—Carried.

The subject of address for the first session, viz: Object of Sabbath School Conventions, was then taken up, the Rev. Mr. Millard giving the opening address,