THE FALL TRADE.

that the Fall Trade has com-d, we have to remind the busi-men of this section that our ies for turning out all kinds B PRINTING are unrivalled. ave the best of Presses and employ none but good work-and our charges are LOWER my other office in Guelph. Or-from the country attended to, rork forwarded to all parts by arliest mode of conveyance.

Guelph Evening Mercury

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21.

The product of the productive rather of the social degradation. The Grattice of the product of t produce a sort of social anarchy. It is in the order of nature—and we can not doubt that all things in nature are ordered aright—that there should be some men who have wealth as their heritage, while there are others who have no patrimony but strong consti tutions, energy and muscle. Ho who is possessed of riches is generally pos-sessed also of a wish to acquire more, and he who has none desires to obtain them. The principles of political eco-nomy prove incontestably that it is mutually beneficial there should be co-operation between the capitalist and the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer. A that the one can by no the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer. A that the one can by no the laborer, and that the one can by no the laborer. A the laborer has the laborer. A the laborer has the strate the the laborer. A the laborer has the laborer. A the laborer has the produce a sort of social anarchy. It

and live in a state of civilization. Per-fact, and live in a state of civilization. Per-fact and live in a state of civilization. Per-fact equality is the symbol of barbar-ism. There are not many men who would pull down their barns and build greater merely to afford employment to a certain number of artizans; the capitalist expends his money to make his life tolerable, to give diversity and activity to his thoughts, and to pre-went the dullness that results from monotony. This is in many instances however a secondary consideration, since, as we have before observed it is the desire and tendency of capital that labor and capital are by no means independent of each other; neither of them is self-sustaining, but depend ent upon the other. Such being the case, it is of vast importance that there should be at all times a clear under standing between employer and emstanding between employer and emstanding between employer and employee. It is perhaps one of the evil of capital that it has almost always a tendency to arbitrary dictation. The rich man can remain longer independ ent of the immediate and direct assis-tance of the poor man than the latter can subsist without the aid of the for-mer. All men have rights which are their own sacred inheritance, laborers as well capitalists, and the latter when they form Trades' Unions, we conceive are justifiable, so far as their intention goes to protect their privileges agains: encroachment, or against being ignor-ed by the wealthy. Working men ar-a power, and a mighty one, and ther can be no reasonable objection urged against their letting their strength b-known, if employers make an attempt to tyrannize; but Trades' Unions, in the phase which they have now as-sumed, are organizations which nan an whose sense of justice has not been blunted could for a moment sus-tai on any grounds of expediency or meacessity. In the first place we do not hear that laborers were in any degree oppressed; in the States, where the rinters "struck," in Quebee wher the ship-carpenters "struck," or in traises other places where men of va-rious trades "struck," we do not lear the they were oppressed by their mas-ters, or that their wages were not sut ficient to afford them a comfortable living and something more. In the early part of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under abundant, extensive works were under abundant, extensive works were under the the date of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under the the date of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under the do the the trant worma, Mr. Morgan theired, and other places. The bus-town for the trant worma, Mr. Morgan the subs atta do ' visiting some the the ship carpits of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under the the data deal sub stated, of visiting some the the ship carpits of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under t ployee. It is perhaps one of the evils Perfidy, Rascality and Immorality.

nduct of the bricklayers of Manconduct of the bricklayers of Man-chester—who have been guilty of all sorts of misdemeanors, from ham-stringing horses up to beating a man and leaving him for dead—to assert that the Unions this summer have been a disgrace to themselves and to sivilization, and a curse to those who were members of them as well as to many who were not. We do not mean to assert, that em-ployers have never taken advantage of the abundance of labor to reduce the wages of those in their employ, but we do not know that they have ever been as tyrannical, or that such evil results ever attended any action of the tarliker?" is no the such evil to tarliker?" is no the such evil the tarliker?" is no the tarliker?" is no the such evil the tarliker?" is no the such evil the tarliker?" is no the such evil the tarliker?" is no tarliker?" is no tarliker the such as an organ to the chester-who have been guilty of all territes ver attended any action of heirs as have accompanied the 'strikes' in Europe and America. The Trades Unions have forgotten he very first principle of their organiation. The members do not merely a body resist aggression, but they ten hasten to become the aggressors. do not merely say to the employtheirs as have accompanied the "strik

ge of circumstances, say how any hours they shall work, and what remuneration they shall receive. They compel capitalists to give them work, and to give it to them on their own terms; at least they do so in some places, as for instance in Manchester, where, as we have noticed above, they act more like fiends than civilized beings. Herein their deeds are more reprehensible than those of masters have ever been. The latter never offered men a certain amount for their labor and then compelled them to take

it; they gave them full liberty to make an attempt to do better, nor did they interfere to prevent any individ-

The Warehouse Receipt System--Another Warning.

AN HONEST CASHIER.—Not long ago the cashier of a well-known bank inform-ed the directors that he wished to re-sign. He was supposed to be a poor man in the comparative sense, and they asked him if he could afford to resign. "Yes," said the cashier, "if I could not I would not." "How is that? We thought you had nothing but your salary." "Gentle-men," said he, perfectly frank and cool, "I have used the money of the bank, used it liberally. "The bank has not lost anything. I saw chances, made the best of them, and returned every dollar I took. I have got enough now, and want to re-sign; have the books examined; you will find everything straight. It may have been wrong to use your money, but there is nothing lost, and it's not worth your while to make any trouble." They did not make any trouble, and the lucky cashier is now a member of the best soci-ety in this city.—*New York paper*.

living and something more. In the early part of the season labor seemed abundant, extensive works were under-taken, the demand for workmen in oreased, and went on increasing until they discovered that they held the trump cards, and they resolved to "make a march." It is not saying too much, after what we have read of the wife. wife



Erin, 25th July, 1867. JAMES BROTCHIE. Guelph, 16ch Sept., 1867. Enlargement of Premises. New Crop Teas LARGE ARRIVALS OF Juelph, Oct. 7, 1867.

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