

two bills we'll have." Franchise Bill and (Gladstone) Bill Their advice to the Premier was "Up and war them a' Willie." The display made by the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland was generally admired. In the centre of their banner was a fine portrait of Mr. Gladstone surrounded with a tasteful arrangement of flowers, and the device "Up and war them a' Willie." The next picture showed the Prime Minister hewing down a large tree supporting the House of Lords, for as they put it, it cumbereth the ground. Their mottoes further indicated that "Progress is made through the representation of the people : this we will support." Another picture shown by these tradesmen represented a huge furnace, near to which was standing Mr. John Bright, and into which were being cast "hereditary" wheels smashed by Mr. Gladstone. "What to do with Salisbury and the House of Lords" was pithily answered by the laconic expression "Snuff them out." Bringing up the rear of this contingent was Lord Salisbury stuffed and hanging on his own redistribution tree. His body was to be duly buried at six p.m., and all staunch Liberals were invited to his funeral. Everything was in readiness for the interment, including a tombstone, with cross-bones and an inscription, "In memoriam of the House of Lords, expired year of reform, 1884." The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders displayed a huge banner showing Lord Salisbury in the air blown to pieces by the explosion of a boiler, the furnace of which was fed by Mr. Gladstone. Shields and caulker's tools were profusely exhibited. The amalgamated drillers were combined with the shipbuilders. They had a templet with Burns's immortal lines—

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

The leader of the Liberals was advised not to go in to a certain boiler where his enemies wished to destroy him—"Dinna gie in, auld man" were the words printed on the banner. With regard to the Lords, "They were gaun to the Links to blaw them up." The blacksmiths, followed by the horseshoers, occupied the two next places in the procession. Their brawny arms were wielding the hammers with great force. The lorries carrying the tradesmen were gaily decked with flags. Following these were the bookbinders, lithographers, printers, &c. The bookbinders bore aloft a copy of Wilson's Tales of the Border, and indicated their desire to "bind" the peers. The pipemakers were fortunate in having a flag which was borne in the Reform demonstration of '32. The cabinet and chair makers, followed by their brethren the wood carvers and upholsterers came next. Besides their name-banner and one with the lion rampant, bearing the motto, "The Cabinetmakers stand firm for Reform," two large banners were got up with special reference to the proceedings of the day. One of them had on it a cabinet between two chairs, and on the panel of the cabinet was a well-drawn portrait of Mr. Gladstone; and above these emblems of the craft were the words, "The Grand Old Cabinet-maker." The upholsterers exhibited a number of banners and flags with mottoes indicating that they meant to have reform, and that they would brook no interference by the Lords. These combined trades were headed by a lorry fitted up with turning-lathe and a bench, the work of Mr. James Leslie, Charlotte Street. Some of the men of that firm were busy turning wood and making Windsor chairs. Four posts, one from each corner of the lorry, bore aloft a piece of