

were also met that day to express their sympathy with the Grand Old Man, and their admiration of his conduct in striving to give effect to the national will. (Cheers.) With regard to the motives of the Lords in rejecting the bill, these were hatred to the principle of the franchise and the present Government. But, though justice were delayed, it absolutely must come. This Demonstration, with the others, would strengthen the hands of the Government, and show other nationalities that were struggling for reform what could be done by unity. He was confident of victory, and the House of Lords would suffer a brainless defeat. (Laughter and Cheers.)

Mr. Jas. Forbes then moved the resolution. The Demonstration, he said, showed that the working men of Aberdeen were thoroughly Liberal. The sovereignty of the people was the right thing, and Lord Salisbury should dissolve the House of Lords, and appeal to the people. ("Up and pump them out"). He attributed to Lord Salisbury the idea that the people had become Conservative since the last election, and he strongly ridiculed it. In conclusion, he said, they were met that day not to pray for as was usual in petitions, but to demand their rights. (Cheers.) He characterised Lord Salisbury's policy as unstatesmanlike, unpatriotic, and selfish. Lord Salisbury was always in opposition to the working classes.

Mr. George Bannerman seconded. If he understood what representative Government was, it was that the people should govern the nation, and the House of Lords must in future be silent.

Mr. James Deans spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Jas. M'Intosh also supported the resolution, declaring that the House of Lords was the bugbear of the people of the country.

Mr. Hunter, engineer, said that so long as there was a privileged body like the Lords reforms would be opposed.

Mr. Annand thought it would have done Lord Salisbury's heart good to have seen such a sight as their demonstration; but he questioned whether his lordship had a heart. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geddes, driller and cutter, having spoken,

The bugle sounded to cease speaking, and the resolution was put, and carried amid great cheering.

On parting the crowd gave cheers for Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Bright.

THE 1832 REFORMERS' PLATFORM.

The president at this platform was Mr. Wm. Lindsay, and beside him was a large number of veterans who took part in the memorable procession of 1832. In opening the speaking, Mr. Lindsay reverted to the great political event of half a century ago, and declared amid cheers that the Reform Bill of 1832 gave an impetus to the whole upward tendency that had characterised society since then. No one could over-state the benefits that had accrued to working men from the privilege of being allowed to share in the management of the common affairs of the country. (Cheers.) In 1830 they had no political standing; they were not entitled to give any substantial expression to their wants and wishes; indeed, they occupied to all intents and purposes the position of slaves. During these last fifty years, however, they had been able, largely through the exercise of their political rights, to rise to a level of material and social prosperity from which they might now by industry and wisdom win the highest conditions that men might reasonably hope to attain. (Cheers.) But the principle of self-government required to be still further extended, and they had assembled in tens of thousands that day to declare their determination to have it conferred on a class which had been too long deprived of it. (Cheers.) The present attitude of the House of Lords before the country on the Franchise question was an attitude of rebellion. They were not Conservatives at all; they were simply rebels, because of the three States of the realm only the Lords had opposed the bill. (Cheers.) The House of Lords must pass the bill, and they would at the same time be taught that the people of the country and not the House of Lords were to rule the nation.