

as such they were determined to abolish it. 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 Lord 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. Above the head of this mock model of the marquis was an extinguisher which, before the end of the procession, had descended and snuffed him out. 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 were certainly not behind any of their fellow-tradesmen in the display which they made. A huge banner showed Lord Salisbury in the air blown to pieces by the explosion of a boiler, the furnace of which was fed by Mr. Gladstone. On the banner was the inscription, "Salisbury getting it hot, and aspiring to get up." Leisure to live and leisure to love and leisure to taste our freedom, was demanded by the tradesmen. Shields and caulkers' tools were profusely exhibited. The amalgamated drillers were combined with the shipbuilders. They had a templet with Burns' immortal lines—

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

A portrait of Mr Gladstone caught the eye in this group. Beneath the portrait were written the encouraging words—"Dinna gie in, auld man." With regard to the Lords, "They were gaun to the Links tae blaw them up." Mottoes such as "Might against right," "We march to victory," &c., were conspicuous among the exhibits of tools and specimens of the shipbuilders' handiwork. The blacksmiths, followed by the horseshoers, occupied the two next places in the procession. Their brawny arms were wielding the hammers with great force, prefiguring thus the force with which they would strike the blow for their country's freedom. The lorries carrying the workmen 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. They had also a device "Gladstone bill and will of the people." The pipemakers, although but small in number, 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, formed a large division of the procession. 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 other banner contained the British Lion, muzzled and chained, the chain being fixed to the ground by an earl's coronet; above the lion were the words, "It is the Lords' will, but not ours." The upholsterers, who brought up the rear of this company, exhibited a number of banners and flags with motto 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 canvas with the words "For Gladstone" on it. To the left of these two words were hung three Windsor chairs, symbolising that three "cheers" were to be given for that gentleman. The plasterers were there to the number of 120. They demanded "Liberty and the people's rights," and did honour to the Premier by the device, "Long live Gladstone." On a lorry was a casting shop prettily decked with flowers, and from it were being cast along the route figures of Gladstone and Bright. One of the workmen wore an apron that had figured in the demonstration of '32. They did not show many mottoes, but they were determined at least "To bring the House of Lords to the scratch." The house painters, headed by Mr J. Davidson's band of buglers, made a truly pretty show. They proclaimed themselves at once as the followers of Gladstone, Chamberlain, Bright, Dilke, Rosebery, and Morley. The most characteristic bit of their display was a huge head with the well-known features of Mr Gladstone. The head was made to nod to the spectators, and as it passed along the route, evoked mirth and cheers from the large crowds. The head, to which a small body and arms were attached, was worked by a boy, who must be complimented for the characteristic gestures which he caused the figure to make. The gay costumes and the accoutrements of this company lent additional beauty to the display which they made. The "Franchise Bill" boy caught the eye as a very happy hit. In their mottoes, they declared (beneath the monster head)—"We have trusted that Gladstone in years that are gone, and to-day we will fight neath his banner or die." They also warned the House of Lords to prepare to die. Following the painters were representatives from Messrs Ogston's soap and candle works, with some emphatically Liberal mottoes. The combmakers, who came next, exhibited several sorts of combs and horns, some of them of high artistic merit. Their mottoes were of a genuinely Radical nature. They wanted to have out their horns, and they undoubtedly succeeded. They were particularly hard on the House of Lords, which they were to treat as their fathers did the king. They were to demolish their "Cairns," and combined they would get their rights. A donkey represented Salisbury's working man, and was appropriately led by a simple-faced boy, designated Lord Randolph Churchill. After the tailors, who