

"The House of Lords like this old loom is getting out of date; a better institution is wanted for the State." On the other side—"Gladstone, England's greatest chief, will bring the House of Lords to grief." The second lorry contained a dye pan with dyers at work. They also bore aloft several models and a large banner with a painting of the works, and representing Lord Salisbury carrying a sack of wool to be made into useful articles. The Gordon Mills corps numbered upwards of 80, all the members of which appeared in carpet aprons and wearing rosettes. They also displayed on a lorry a collection of carpet squares of their own manufacture. The bakers of the burgh, although not a large company, turned out as a body dressed in white caps and aprons, and shirt sleeves turned up, some of them engaged at their handicraft on a lorry. Three specimen loaves were exhibited—"The Gladstone loaf," "The Franchise Loaf," and "What the Tories would give you." The Auchmull division was well provided with flags, banners, and mottoes. The march was then resumed, and Aberdeen reached about 3.15. The Grandholm brass band discoursed inspiriting music along the whole route.

The Newhills contingent was perhaps the largest section in the county division. A serried rank of about 1000 working men marched in fine order, with flags, banners, and emblems, which were admired on all hands. The post of chief marshal was filled by Mr John Groundwater, jun., ably assisted by four mounted marshals. The mounted marshals bestrode gaily caparisoned horses, and all carried the white wand of office and wore the white rosette, the badge of the Liberal party for the occasion. The procession was led off by a lorry and four horses, bearing its living load of 32 men, displaying in a conspicuous manner a monster banner bearing the device, "The Newhills Liberals," "Who's to Rule—The Lords or the People?" Following this came the splendid local brass band, with four pipers to relieve them, and a drummer, whose performance was a sight in itself. Close on these came the marshal-in-chief, and in his rear the great body of the people. Many, various and appropriate, were the mottoes displayed on their banners. Very pithy was the motto, "The Cotter's But and Pen Claims a Vote with the Upper Ten." "Honour our Chieftain of 3—and 10" is remarkable for the enigmatical manner in which it expresses three score and ten. One in particular attracted notice as very emphatic, "The Lords have said We Won't, but the Nation says Ye Will." The quarriers displayed a very characteristic one, topped by a mighty anchor, and bearing the device, "Firm as the Rock we Out." Many others were very suggestive, such as, "To Let—the House of Lords," "Come it will for a' that," "There's nae Luck about the House," "We want a Sweeping Reform of the House of Lords." Very noticeable was a transparent picture of Mr Gladstone with the title, "The Grand Old Man."

Following on this came another lorry with a huge banner 12 feet square, displaying the proverbial Conservative working man in human form, but bearing the head of an ass, reminding one of the old saying that he has an excellent ear but a very bad voice. On the same canvas, and in proximity to the anomaly referred to, was a sombre tombstone with the melan-

choly epitaph, "Sacred to the Memory of the House of Lords." One of the most striking banners was that which followed on the third lorry—a large black canvas about 8 feet square, having in a semi-circle round the top the imposing words, "Death or Victory." Beneath this inscription was a ghastly skull, and close under it the awe-inspiring cross-bones; pointing evidently to the impending political destruction of Lord Salisbury and his servile following. Then, as if to show there could be no doubt about the result, in bold letters along the foot appeared the trite expression—"No surrender." Altogether the general expression was weird and uncanny, and the jet black background served to bring out the whole picture in bold relief. Then came rather a comical show, though not according to the original intention, which was to get up a good effigy of Lord Salisbury and mount it on the back of a donkey belonging to Mr Davidson, Muggiemoss. This animal, however, like the noble lord proved refractory and manifested decidedly Conservative tendencies, by declining to carry any ignominious resemblance of his lordships. "Kirkie's" sand cart, however, came to the rescue, and "the man of straw" was quickly deposited in it, with the dire determination to burn the miserable effigy after "Kirkie" had done his duty in conveying it to the Granite City. A large number of representatives from the Dyce Granite Works also formed part of the procession, and exhibited various pretty banners with pithy mottoes. The agricultural element was augmented by labourers and farm-servants from various smaller districts. Devices such as "The profit of the earth is for all," "The King himself is served by the field," and "The greatest reformer in every land is the plough," most befittingly described the thought and feelings of the tillers of the soil. The county division from first to last presented a well-linked, well-ordered, and thoroughly enthusiastic demonstration.

#### THE SPEAKING AT THE LINKS.

On arriving at the Links the procession, along with those who followed in the wake, proceeded to the five platforms, and immediately thereafter the programme in regard to speech-making was followed out.

#### PLATFORM A.

This platform was placed in the centre of the natural hollow of the Broadhill. The eminences on each side of the hollow were densely covered with people long before the procession made its appearance, but the intervening space was kept clear for the members and adherents of the Aberdeen Liberal Association and others who were to take up their stand in the vicinity of the Platform. The concourse was a most good-humoured one, and from the roadway it had a very picturesque appearance, the varicoloured dresses of the ladies and children lending largely to the brightness of the general effect. On the Links to the south of the roadway there were comparatively few people at the outset, but after the procession began to file in from Constitution Street a great stream of townfolks who had been spectators of the procession when it was passing through the town emerged from Cotton Street and spread themselves over the ground. The procession as it