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THE PARNELLITE POLICY.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Irish Resolve to Bring the Fight to a Victorious End.

THE "FEREMAN'S JOURNAL" ON LORD LANSDOWNE.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and THUE WITSELS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15, 1883.

The week which is now near its close will long be memorable in the annals of Ireland. Ushered in by hopeful expectancy, it departs amidst a prevailing popular belief, that it has witnessed one of the most impressive scenes which ever took place within the historic Rotunda, and has seen the performance of a glorious work in the cause of Irish National lood. When I say that the Parnell National Barquet surpassed in the sclat of its entire programme—numbers, "beauty," hund, music, oratory and enthusiasm—the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, I tion. It says: "The motives of legislation, am citly employing a weak form of expression for want of a more expressive phrase. Whether considered as a representative gathering of nationalist opinion, a festive as-semblage of "fair women and brave men," or as a brilli at auditory taking part in the performance of a great political work, the occurrence of Tuesday evening last must be ranked as one of the most striking events "him; and by our incomprehensible blun-that have marked the history of the Irish "dering we always contrive to leave him a

before this letter will reach its destination, and the cable will have conveyed an echo of the impression which the speeches-or, rather, the speech—delivered have created on the public mind of England. I will, therefore, only deal with the political aspect, and consequences, of the centre feature of the oc-

casion-Mr. Parnell's pronouncement. Ordina: lly cool and unimpassioned in delivery, " the guest of the evening," as if partaking of the general enthusiasm, developed an unexpected power of declamation, sense of humor and expression of feeling which came upon his audience as a new development in the character of the popular leader. With characteristic indifference to "small" matters, he never once alluded to the tribute of \$180,000 which had just been presented to him. That was the concern of the audience, or the country. It certainly had no place in "vulgar obloquy' and 'truculent abuse." his speech, which was devoted entirely to a "So far as the exchange goes we have so merciless and bantering criticism of the acts "much the best of it that we need not be too of the Irish executive and the policies and inconsistencies of the English Liberal party. If the speech was wanting in anything was in the absence of all allusion to the future policy of the national movement here in Ireland: but this omission was doubtless compensated for by the position which the in the least exaggerate the number of the exponent of Irish national demands took up towards the power and political resources of "to the next House of Commons. No one England; and never, surely, did one man, in recent years, thus address the rulers of the British Empire:-"If we may not rule our- "cently as a basis for their hopes of regaining selves, we can and will cause England to be ruled as we choose!" Shades of "the next general election whoever loses, Pitt and Cestlereagh, did you ever "Mr. Parnell will improve his position. He contemplate this result to the passage "will command the support of sixty or eighty of the Act of Union? Of course it is "Irlsh members, and if he can avoid one beyond the power of an Irish party to carry this threat into effect, when England makes up her mird that she will not be governed by the voice of Ireland; but the next best enjoyand made sad the remainder, of the press of England.

Comments of the English Press.

The London Times is beside itself with age at the language of Mr. Parnell, and hurls its menace at the whole Irish movement: "No more uscompromising defiance "was ever flung in the face of a nation or a "Government then that in which the chief " of the Land League has declared war upon s constitutional principles and the connection "with England. It is impossible for public " men in this country to pretend to regard "this renewal of Irlsh warfare with indifference or contempt. Mr. Parnell has come forand orippling one party in the State after an-

gether when they have been brought there. Mr. Parnell may succeed in performing this fest, but, if so, he will accomplish what "no Irish leader has ever achieved before upon what they mean to our cause, instead thim. Yet even supposing that he managed to keep his irreconcilable phalanx together unbroken, the fear of their 'holding the cliable," "dangerous" and "unconstitubalance,' as it is said, between the two English parties would nevertheless be chimeri Rotundo Speech of the instance on the English parties are often all-dependent on the English Leader.

ITISh Leader.

"ant for their existence on the English people; and any signs of a rapproximent between one of the two parties and a band pledged to the dismemberment of the Empire would call forth so stern a warning from the country as would compel both Liberals and Consequence of the English would compel both Liberals and Consequence of the English of the Empire would call forth as would compel both Liberals and Consequence of the English parties are offensed. servatives to make a common cause against the common enemy of the Union, and at once reduce the Separatist party to the condition of an impotent faction."

The Tory organ, The Standard, takes refuge in a kindred consolation to the foregoing. It remarks, "Supposing that his predictions are fulfilled, and he finds himself the master of eighty votes in a House of Commons more evenly divided than at present, is he quite sure that the leaders on both " eldes have not virtue enough and sense enough to agree to strike those dighty votes out of the account in any "question of confidence? It is clear, how-"ever, that before any such arrangement could be made the question of extending the franchise in Ireland must be got out of the way. Will the Liberal party agree to abide by the decision of Great Britain on "that point? If they will not, they cannot "complain if their sincerity as well as their "sense is questioned. 'No more Costolon, "and no emigration,' is Mr. Parneli's latest "programme. What do the authors of Coercion and the promoters of emigration say to this? There ought to be a reply of an authoritative character to Mr. Parnell. The English people will wait for it with much "curiosity, and, if it be long delayed, with

"much impatience."
The London Echo, one of the Radical organs, takes up a more just and calm posihowever beneficial, are certain to do mis construed when generous measures are cccompanied by oppression. It is asked how "Mr. Parnell, has contrived to sway the Itlah over done, in any direction, or in people in a manner so complete. The any capacity, towards forming a nameer is not difficult. It is because Mr. Parnell has always had a cause behind absolute landowning farmers? From his po-"people in a manner so complete. The any "answer is not difficult. It is because Mr. poors ment. It is not quite so certain that he is right in asserting that the Rish party, reinforced at a general election, will be able to sway Ministries. In that he overrates the power of his countrymen, and misunderstands the temper of our own."

The Pall Mall Gazette, another Badical mouthpiece, adopts a similar strain: "Unpleasant as it may be to face this fact, it is better to recognize the forces with which we have to deal. One half of our recent "mistakes have arisen from not taking suffi-"cient account of Mr. Parnell and the peo-"ple who think with Mr Parnell. It would be equally irrational to wax wroth at what is described as his malevolent language, or the brutality of his vituperation. We gave them the plank bed, the colitary cell, the prison fare. They give us in return So far as the exchange goes we have so equeamish about the quality of the compliments. Brushing aside these details, the important fact that we have to recog-"nize is, that, that as far as the best " informed men can calculate the chances of 'a general election, Mr. Parnell does not in followers whom he will be able to bring inseriously disputes this assertion. The Conservatives indeed accept it complaoffice. We may therefore assume that at

great danger, he will, as he declares, be able to make or mar ministries." English public opinion may be taken as thus expressed by its various organs; and ment to that of witnessing the country of the conclusion to be drawn from the com-Henry II, Cromwell, Carhampton and Pitt ments of the London press on Mr. Parnell's reduced to this condition, is the spectacle of speech is plain and obvious. It may be how this sentence, from the lips of a young summed up in a sentence: "We hope he brishman—two years ago a prisoner in one of won't be able to place English parties in such England's prisons—has maddened a portion, a fix; but in case he accomplishes the feat of organizing eighty Irish members, it will then be a case of England against Ireland, and the weakest must go to the wall-no matter how it may fare with the principles involved in the contest." It is over thus. When

Irighmen are Driven to the Verge of Despair

by accumulating wrongs, and resort to insurrection, as in '48 and '67, they are invited to have recourse to constitutional methods for the redress of grievances, and English statesmanship will then consider the justice of their claims. We do so. But with what result? Our open and constitutional organizations are suppressed, when they become powerful Ward with a masteriul and domineering air to enough to effect a constitutional change which tell this country on what terms he will con- the English party in Ireland objects to. Meetsent, for such time as it may suit him, to reings are suppressed and men imprisoned train, from throwing imperial politics into out of deference to a similar interest and confusion, degrading the House of Commons, anti-national feeling; and now, when within the very House of Cemmons itself, the sanctum sanctorum of the British Constitution,

"a party of seventy or eighty Irish members rights and privileges! On every side we to the English parliament and are met by the rule of force, though another thing to keep them to Liberal statesmen and Radical writers are constantly esserting that force is no remedy in the pacification of Iroland; but when we recognize the facts of the situation and count empty professions, we are simply "Irrecon-ollable," "dangerous" and "unconstitu-tional."

One Result of Mr. Parnell's Speech may be the non-inclusion of 1 reland in the may be the non-incidence of Ireland in the coming Franchise Bill. The Liberals may, naturally enough, decline to strengthen the position of a party which they cannot control, except at a sacrifice which they have not (yet) the courage to make; but then, the alternative consequence of this will be, the Irish vote cast with the Conservative one against any extension of the franchise to England or Scotland. It is a situation out of which diplomacy and compromise may enable the Gladstone administration to extricate itself; but it is one which the contemplation of which, from an Irish Nationalist point of view, is not without the rewards of both satisfaction and hops. If wards of coin satisfaction and sold policy, persists in justice, reason and sound policy, persists in afflicting us with landlord and Castle Bule, in defiance of the lessons which past experience have taught, and contrary to those constitutional principles which she can be both the basis and the justification of the basis and the justification in the case of the basis and the justification of another contrary to those constitutional principles which she can be both the basis and the justification of another contrary to proud the little she more of another civilisation, of the case of treland, because when the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous interpretation for the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous to follow his consciouse, his consciouse, his consciouse, which is the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous to follow his consciouse, have it in her power to infilet upon her where the world will witness the reprisal in the British House of Commons.

We are sometimes reminded that Lord Lausdowne

is your Governor-General. The Freeman's Journal of to-day writes of him as follows :--All the land that Lord Lansdowne owns he owns though descent from Sir William Petty, the Cromwellian land surveyor, and in all these thousands on thousands of acres there is not one that was not obtained by confiscation or by fraud. Ever since then, now two centuries and a quarter past, Petty's descendants and inheritors have been absentees, drawing the rents, and cutting down the woods to feed the smelting furnaces, as Lord Macaulay says. We should carnestly wish to sition as a wealthy absentee fendal isadford ple in the world (obeers). he has had rare opportunities of helping and him on his new platform. Lord Lanidowne is a walking, living and speaking refutation of the truth of the old adage about crossing the sea changing only the climate. Lord Lansdowne has crossed, and he has changed bls conscience as well as the climate. It is not every one that can play the Cors.con Brothers or the Lyons Mail and impersonate two characters at once. This, however, is what the Marquis is essaying to do, and he would fain be Shylock in Kerry and Antonio in Canada. The duplex will not pass, as the audience is too much behind the scenes. Wishing the readers of THE POST and TRUE

WITHERS & Merry Christmes and a Happy

New Year, MICHAEL DAVITT.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

French losses at the attach on Sontay-Reported Chinese evacuation of Caeninh.

Hammong, Dec. 29 .- The French lost in killed and wounded at the attack on Sontay 36 officers and nearly 1,000 men. The loss of the Black Flags was 6,000. The bulk of Hon donars in Sontay.

Hong Kong, Dec. 29.—The position of the French troops in Tonquin has remained unchanged since the fall of Sontay. Lian Fong, the commander of the Black Flags, was severely wounded and his lieutenant killed at Sontay. It is understood that the French will not attack Buchinh baforo the arrival of reinforcements.

Paris, Dec 29 -Admiral Courbet telegraphs rom Hanoi, December 26, that he returned to Hanol after the capture of Sontay, a fall in the river having prevented an immediate have been the false pretence, the perjured attack on Honghoa. The French troops oath, the partisan tribunal, the manacle and occupy Sontay and the forts on the river in strong force.

It is reported that China, acting under the advice of the European Powers, has evacuated Bacninh. The Minister of Marine has received no confirmation of this report. Capt. Mehl, of the Foreign Legion, was

killed at the capture of Sontay. The National, referring to the controversy between France and China, says China is disposed to make fresh proposals which Tsung and Li Yamen are now discussing, but the purport of which has not yet reached the Marquis Tseng.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

TOBONTO, Dec 28 .- Eliza Rogers and Barah Muir, her servant, went into Gowland's jewellery store yesterday to purchase a gold ring. They were leaving without purchasing, when Gowland, missing one of the rings, had them arrested. They were searched at The Daily Teligraph is equally furious, but the Irish members promise to exert a purely store, it having rolled off the counter. At the sply the gag. And any faction in Ireland, it discovers some ray of hope in a possible constitutional power and influence for the constitutional power and full power masters of the constitution of the counter. At the constitution in Ireland, rested for the murder of Wm Kirk, horse intended to steempt a large programme. The constitution in Ireland, rested for the murder of the murde

SEXTON'S SPEECH,

In response to the toast of "Ireland a Nation" at the Retundo Banquet.

ask you, when we drink to the toast of "Ireand flashes through our minds, and mixes with the current of our blood, what are the feelings which it should excite in us in order to fit as to realise in fact and in land as to have removed the labors and for-truth the sentiment of that toast. We should tunes and lives of the great mass of the Erish

and party disarrangement which Ireland will that vaior, and seionary herolem. In those ages when all the other lands of the earth were wrapped in a linight darkness! And lips to justify my faith? The reason is the what traditions of poetic beauty cling noble, and memorable, and nistoric spectacle about our rules, our raths, our castles, that we behold to-night. We are here with our antique forts, and give to these time-worn relics of a bygone age a charm ever young (applause). I have said we must love our people, and I tell you that no people in the world is more worthy of affection and love than the unfortunate people whose life in this country has made the most pathetic page in the history of mankind thear, thear, and appliance). For ages no people in the world is more worthy of al-(hear, hear, and applause). For ages long they have suffered the bitter wants of un quited toll-with hopelessness of resisting wanton and brutal rage, and the palguant agony of exile; and through it all they have preserved the kindliness of their a "cold-blooded impassive leader," like know what has the Marquis of Lanedowne mature, the purity of their human affections, and that obsertuess which no adversity could quell, ar witch even from the cold and cittoal judicers of the stranger has made no

IRISH LOTE.

cause in recent years.

"new cause whilst we are in the very set of developing at home what he so devently the recent years.

"new cause whilst we are in the very set of developing at home what he so devently the first home he for the frish people; and here to then the first people; and here to then the first people; and here to then the first people; and here to the first people and here to courtiles leave their native lands; they seek | cause of the people, and proud to follow him elsewher a home and aphere of life. Their and to strive with him to any length affection; are readily transferred to where to which he may go (cheers). The people their interests ite - their nationality is of Ireland have leavned how that they merged to that of their adopted home-but must fight the Government foot to foot, that to the frishman want and poverty at home they must pursue a policy of retaliation and are more dear than comfort and independence | give back blow for blow (cheers). We have in foreign lands (applause). And when by seized the municipalities. The civic chairs cruel lave he is driven to cross the sea, the are ours. We have won for the people every Irishman's affections do not change with the elective post in the country. We have bechange of home. His body may go, but his gun, but not yet completed the work heart remains behind; and out of that pros- of seizing the Parliamentary seats in perity which our people won in every land | Ireland; but what doubt can we have of the except their own he is always willing to result of the next opportunity that shall contribute, as we have already seen, to the be given to the people when I find that if the advancement of the cause of Ireland Government makes man a suspect to-day the (cheers). And when he feels that the term people make him a sheriff to morrow? of his life is drawing near, the dearest wish of the exiled Irishman is to recross the sea that day will come when the Irish leader will he may find a grave in Itish clay (cheers). have, not forty, but eighty men to follow I will not believe that there is any power on him in the House of Commons; and earth that can ultimately deny liberty to a then when the fate of parties and of Minrace so cenetrated to their blood and to the laters and of Cablnets is given into our marrow of their bones with devotion to the grasp and enclosed within our control, and cause of their native land (cheers).

A VILE RACE.

But I have said that you must not only love your native land, but you must hate her oppressors (cheors). Hatred-hatred of oppression is holy (hear, hear). And there is not in human history any record of oppresthe Black Flags' army retreated to Honghat sion more deserving of sacred wrath than that and Nazadinh. The French found two m!!- which Fingland has inflicted on the unfortunate 17:3h people (cheers). The English have not had the excuse of other invacing races. They have not been able to say that their homes had grown too narrow for them. They have had more land than they were alled to use, more territory than they were at a to manage. Their aggression on Ireland was sordid, grasping, avaricious, hypocritical, ruthless (cheers.) They came here professing a sincere desire to improve our civilization and our morals (laughter), and the gentle weapons of these model civilisers the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter (great ar plause and waving of handkerchiets.) Over and over again they have confiscated the land of Ireland; the governing and privileged classes quartered and battened them-selves upon the toll of the helpless farmers and laborers of Ireland; and, although it is not as easy now to rob us as it was in days gone by, and although the methods of the English Government have changed in Ireland in obedience to irresistible facts (applause). I tell you that the spirit and pur-pose of the Government in Ireland remains still the same as on the day when Strongbow came, and that the spirit of that Government is cosrolon, and that the purpose of it is plunder (applause). Look around you in Ireland now, and consider the functions of the Government as exposed to you by its works. The chief article of State policy is to rule our people well by sending them into exile. The method of a Liberal the police station but the ring was not found. Government in dealing with the fair discus-Gowland subsequently discovering it in his sion of public rights and requirements is to

the cry raised by that brutal faction is a cry sgainst the people [hear, hear, and applause] Every agent of the Government in Iroland, from the Viceroy to the constable, is engaged to-day in attacking public rights, and in en-dervoring to infinitely and oppress the public mind. I tell the Government and all who are engaged in their historic infamics. that the attempt will fall cheers].

ADVANCING.

The brilliant young ovator of the Irish party indiversed the following speech at the Parnell Sangust in response to the toast of "Irishand a Nation":—

ADVANCING.

You are able to regard the future of Irish with hope and still more with takin. Why may we regard it with hope I Because the advance we have made in the course of the last four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any notion in the recorded between Some for the joys of life. four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any nation in the recorded history of mankind (applause). We have snatched away from the English garrison the Parliamentary power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English and so powerless that there is no English line members to be seen the new so poor as to do them rever. Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., said :- Let me | mankind (applause). We have snatched away land a Nation," and when the emotion power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made of that toast flames up in our hearts, them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English party now so poor as to do them reverence. We have so far altered the law which governed the chief industry of Ireland as to have removed the labors and fortunes and lives of the great mass of the Irish people from the control of the miserable and problems feudalist class; and by giving our The midnight hosts proclaim. tech that we prize our country—we should people from the control of the miserable and feel that we love our people-we should feel [ruthless feudalist class; and by giving our

FAITH JUSTIFIED. And what is the reason that springe to my

that we behold to-night. We are here with the Chief of the People in our midst (cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) We are here to-night to present on the part of the Irlsh people an offering of gratitude unparalleled mand. We are engaged to-night in a great act of national vindication and of gratitude, an act of vindication of our leader's character, of his policy, and of his aims, an act of gratitude for his noble and splendid labors in the cause of the people (cheers). Only a few years ago the frish cause in the English House of Commons spoke by John Manta's solitary voice (cheers). The Prime Minister of hadrand thou chair Itish possible the most fascinating of any peo- lenged the member for Meath, and and he would compete with bim for the confidence of the Irish people; and here to-night is the (Oheers and waving of handkerchiefs) The when we have a leader before us bold to dare and ready to do, and when we have a united people behind us on whose good faith and devotion we depend that they will follow and not fall back-then in that hour we shall realize the centiment that you have honored to-

ORANGE TACTICS.

night, and made our land once more a nation

(obests).

London, Dec. 29.-A circular has been issued to the Orange Grand Masters of Iroland, advising the enrollment of an Orange volunteer force or militia, to be composed, if possible, of old soldiers, in order to strengthen the Orange society as a fighting force. The government will be petitioned to allow these volunteers to be armed with rifles.

ON PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Bour, Dec. 29.—The Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several cardinals will be created and vacant sees in America will be filled. It is rumored that Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore will be appointed cardinal at the close of the forthcoming council in the United States.

HUMAN BRUTES.

Baingsporr, Conn., Dec. 29.—"Giant Jim," a blacksmith of Newhaven, and "Chubby Joe," of Bridgeport, an Iron worker, fought a prise fight yesterday with iron knuckles. Each blow laid the flesh open like the cut of a cleaver, and blood ran down their naked bodies freezing at their belts in red icloies. Their faces were unrecognizable. The spectators interfered at the end of the second round, and the fight declared a draw.

TWO SELF-CONFESSED MUR-DERERS.

CIRCINHATI, Dec 29 .- Wm Behrman, aged 18, and John Palmer, negro, have been ar-

EXIT THE OLD YEAR.

Hush, friends, approach with bated breath.
Yonder the Old Year lies.
His once fond form soon cold in death.
The thoughtless now despise.
And yet, but yesterday his birth
Electr fied the world—
The flag of fellowship and mirth
From every dome unfuried.

Ah, what a travesty on man!
He struts that stage in pride,
And having strutted there a span,
Dies a the old year died,
Perhaps, to be forgotten, too,
[His exit scarcely made]
In other scenes and actors new
Who cast him in the shade. And yet, 'twere felly to bewall

And yet, tweetening to be wall
"The changes rung by Time"—
Millions the New Year glady hall
in every Christian cline.
Thus would I, too, in humble lay
The f-silve season greet,
Trusting the hopes it raises may
With due fulfilment meet.

W. O. FARMER Montreal, 31st December, 1883.

CHEERING PROSPECT.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY IS LESS LAND, ALWAYS IBELAND,"

Police Partizanship—Lord Mayor Daws san's Would-be Assessins Unsought— Oriflia's Lamont.

(DV DABLE FROM INTH EPECIAL NEWS ACENCY

SPIND S, Dec. 27. - Refered is a fill the chief theme of political speeches, pnd there is a remarkable agreement among orators of all parties as to the epleralid prospects of the National party at the general election.

TORY COMPASSIONS.

Lord Randolph Churchill Istely deplaced hat Mr. Pannell would have sighty followers under the present franchise, and a hundred should the contemplated extension take place; and the Hop. David Planket, M.P., made the admission that, with household suffrage, the Tories could retain only two counties and two beroughs in Ireland.

HOME RULE INEVITABLE.

"The question of the day," said Joseph. Cowen, M. P., addressing a Liberal gathering, "is Iroland, always Ireland." He there pointed to the Parnell Testimonial as a proof of the enormous strength of the National Leader, and summed up the Irish question thue: "We can continue to rule Ireland from Westminster, we can make it a Crown Colony, or we can concede Self-Government." Then, after proving the first two alternatives impossible, he concluded that Home Rule was inevitable.

ENGLAND'S CHANGED TONE.

It is significant of the changed temper of England that the Times only mildly condemns this language, while the Daily News gives a general adhesion to Mr. Cowen's views. Another remarkable fact is, that while Lord Bandolph Churchill denounces the extension of the franchise he scouts as warmly as Mr. Cowen the scheme to disfranchise Ireland.

IBI3H-AMERICANS LIBILLED.

British bigotry still, however, occasionally shows itself. Mr. Lepel Griffin, an Anglo-Indian official, describing in the London Times a visit to America, says that the great cities in that country are ruled by the lowest class of Irish, led by uncorupulous chiefe, and speaks of the Angle-Saxon family as bowed down on two continents by the degraded Irish race. The Times itself, in its comments; opines that American-Irish spitefulness has been more annoying than mischievous oz

THE POLICE IN DERRY.

The Derry inquiry, though a fraud, has developed some damning confessions as to the stupidity and partizanship of the police authorities. Only three hundred Orangemen mustered, whom the National thousands would have eaten up but for the police. The latter confessed that they made no attempt to protect the Corporation Hall or to arrest the persons who shot at Lord Mayor Dawson.

EULLDOZING JUDGE JOHNSON.

A shameful attempt was made at the Coric Assizes to bulldeze Judge Johnson into direct. ing the jury to convict the Mayo conspirace prisoners. The judge, however, in spife el repeated requests from the Orown prosecut stood firm.

REFORMS FOR IRELAND.

The Irish members interpret recent Minds. terial utterances as promising County Gov. ernment as well as a Franchise Bill for Ireland, and though these measures may be rejected by the House of Lords it is important to have the Liberal party committed to such reforms by Gladstone, who evidently