

THE CLOSURE DEBATE.

ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH BY MR. SEXTON

lative assembly, no matter what rules might be devised or what arithmetical works might be framed and resolutions passed. Either by the closure or not it would be impossible for them ever with the vast amplitude of business, and considering the infinite variety of the business which they had to manage, it would be impossible for them to prevent a party of members of that House, possessing the ordinary faculties of men, from making their activity pre-eminently permeate through every department (hear, hear). For his part, he regarded the very ingenious rules with a very large ambiguity. He was not an Englishman or a representative of any English constituency, and members of the House would, perhaps, allow him to take the attitude of a spectator, and to tell them, with as much impartiality as they would give him credit for, what he thought would be

THE EFFECT OF THE CLOSURE upon the future of the assembly. As an Irishman he felt that the miseries, the misfortunes, the discontent and disaffection of his country had sprung from the spirit which had governed the House in past times, and the laws which had been the emanation of that spirit. If he had been an Englishman born and bred, whether a representative Englishman or not, he should take a pride in the records of its acts, and in the influence which it had brought to bear upon the history of the world and the course of the human race. He would admit that that assembly had been to a large extent the upholder of class, and that its enactments had borne the brand of class legislation. But he was bound to say that the Parliament of England had struck its roots deep into the hearts and history of the English people. It was an ancient and a proud Parliament, and although it might not have responded very speedily or successfully to the demands of the English people, yet he would say as an Irishman endeavoring for a moment to eradicate his own prepossessions, that the House had slowly though surely responded to the general needs and wishes. Therefore if he had been an Englishman he should take pride in the House, and endeavor to preserve what the House had possessed in the past, the capacity to hold the affections of the English people and to maintain its ruling place in the government of the country.

THE SECRET OF THE POWER was to be divided into three facts, which were—First, the unexampled position held by the Speaker of the House of Commons (cheers), who was not under the obligation to please any party or to have regard to any party. Elected by one party, the Speaker of the House had been often continued in office by another; and the confidence which English members of both parties had in his high impartiality had been the strongest influence which had surrounded the dignity of the great office of the First Commoner of England. The second secret was that the majority of the House, while it showed all its strength and all its power, ultimately to assert its will, had always been willing to postpone the hour of victory until the minority had justified its cause. The minority of the house had such loyalty to their party and such public spirit that having once had their say and argued their case went directly to the lobby and accepted in a loyal and law-abiding spirit that decision. Every man, however humble, had as much right to stand up as the First Minister of the Crown, and say what he had to say. The Government now sought to establish a system which, by the pleasure of the majority, and without regard to the minority, could arrive at a moment at what it said.

"WE SHALL HEAR NOTHING MORE." The majority in the house would always be the party in power. The majority and the party in power were convertible terms, and he apprehended that there would be in the mind of the occupant of the chair a necessarily inevitable mental bent towards the party which sat upon his right. The present Speaker might not be the Speaker he had mentioned, and for his part he hoped that he (Sir H. Brand) would be free from the obligation which the occupant of the chair would be anxiously and often nervously desirous to acquit himself of the responsibility which the rule would press upon him. His mind when a debate had proceeded to any length would be in constant search of the evidence, sense of the house, and it was possible that he might mistake a moment of clamor for the expression of that "evil sense." It was likely that he would not ascertain the evident sense in every case, and then what would become of the high impartiality of the Speaker of the House of Commons? In the event of that contingency occurring, and in the event of the Speaker rising up and declaring the evident sense of the House, that decision would be traversed and discredited by an adverse vote. With regard to the majority he had said that they had always been willing to postpone a moment of victory, but what would be the consequence of

THE CLOSURE? The consequence of the natural action of ordinary human nature would be that the majority at the first moment of irritation or of business produced by a long debate would begin naturally to turn to the form of relief, and begin to clamor for the application of closure. The minority on the other hand who had been denied fair play would, be tempted to challenge the desire to shorten the debate and to assert their right. Confidence would disappear in impartiality of the Speaker, and forbearance would disappear on the part of the majority, and dissatisfaction would arise in the minds of the minority. That was the view which he had been obliged to accept, and he would return to his natural position as an Irishman in revolt against the attempt to silence Irish members. He observed that when both the great parties of the house agreed, they rarely agreed without some hurt to Ireland, and therefore that condition of the house, which in the past had secured and continued a tolerable good feeling between the English parties, had been a condition, in his mind, unfavorable to the development of the rights and liberties of Ireland. He did not expect that there would be such good feeling in the future. He expected that the closure, whether frequently or rarely put into exercise, the fact of its existence would be an irritant poison in the blood at home, and he supposed that the friendship between the English parties would disappear, and he looked forward with hope to the state of perpetual conflict which the closure would generate between them, which would drive home to their minds the prop-

nant truth that until they satisfied the feelings and soothed the irritation of Ireland Parliament government on the basis of the rank of any one man, as I will send it to you. Of the House, 34 voted against the Government, 36 with it, and 2 were absent, one seat (Meath) being vacant. Fourteen Liberals went into the lobby with the Government, one voted against them, and one was absent. The Irish Conservatives were all present.

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The announcement was received with loud acclamations. On the motion of Mr. Garsrora the debate was adjourned.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE IRISH VOTE, and the closure debate will, no doubt, prove interesting to your readers, so I will send it to you. Of the House, 34 voted against the Government, 36 with it, and 2 were absent, one seat (Meath) being vacant. Fourteen Liberals went into the lobby with the Government, one voted against them, and one was absent. The Irish Conservatives were all present.

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minutes past ten o'clock to-night. The occasion was no other than a deliberate and malicious attempt to blow up the William street Police Barracks, and thereby cause the death of some or other of the large number of men who are stationed in the building. The barracks, it may be here stated, is the central one in the city. It is an apartment for married men, and some fifty men under the command of Sub-Inspector Wilton, who also resides there, have their apartments in the right wing of the barracks. A lane running hard by this portion of the barracks, which is fronted on the opposite of the lane in question by one of the side wings of Messrs. Todd's large drapery establishment. This lane is a public thoroughfare leading from William street into Denmark street, and is largely used. The windows of the police barracks, as also those of the Messrs. Todd's, overlook this thoroughfare, which nearly at all times is closely watched by the constabulary near by, more especially of late, when armed patrols of police keep watch over the main entrance to the barracks, which, as its name imports, is in William street. The attempt to blow up the barracks appears to have been carefully planned in view of the state of things which exists in connection with the barracks police duties. In the barracks, what is termed roll call takes place at ten o'clock nightly, and immediately after answering to their names the men are dismissed to the dormitories. These, as already stated, overlook the lane leading alongside the barracks into Denmark street, and here it was that the desperate attempt to blow up portion of the remains was made shortly after ten o'clock. A bomb was flung at one of the barracks windows, the explosion being so loud as to be heard over a considerable part of the city. The constabulary in the barracks at once ran to arms, quickly turned out, and made search in all directions, the crash of glass and falling debris giving out too plain an indication that something more than ordinary serious occurred. Three men who were found loitering about the lane were at once apprehended and brought into barracks, where they are at present. Armed guards of constabulary were placed over the different approaches to the barracks, and then an examination it was found that the bomb, which is supposed to have been charged with dynamite, was flung on the sill of one of the windows, where it exploded, blowing in the glass and portion of the woodwork, and also shattering the wall. The windows of Messrs. Todd was also broken and shattered by the explosion, and a constable who ordinarily occupied the room against the window of which the bomb was thrown was fortunate enough not to be in the apartment at the time of the occurrence. Happily, no one was injured by the explosion, the origin of which is at present difficult to explain. The general impression appears to be that the bomb was charged with dynamite, and exploded by means of a fuse, but of this it is hard to determine just now, the constabulary being so much put about over the matter that they are unable or unwilling to give exact particulars. The wildest rumours prevail over the explosion, but subsequent inquiries, as far as possibly can be made, go to show that the occurrence is not at all so serious as was at first reported. The three prisoners in custody will, it is stated, be brought up at the police office to-morrow, when it may be expected full particulars of the occurrence will possibly be disclosed. A large crowd collected round the barracks shortly after the explosion, but they were kept from approaching near the injured premises, and eventually the people were prevailed on to quietly go to their homes. The police are under arms at the barracks, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, B.M., Mr. McCarthy, R.M., the County Inspector and other officials have arrived with a view to taking all possible precautions.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. HALIFAX, April 21.—Early this morning people began to gather at St. Mary's, to be made up of a solemn obsequies of the late Archbishop Hannan, and by nine o'clock every pew and even standing room in the vast Cathedral was filled with a reverent and mourning congregation. Shortly after that hour the bishops and priests entered the sanctuary, including all the prelates and priests from abroad. These having taken up their position the offices for the dead were chanted by the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, assisted by the Rev. Father Dowd, of Montreal; Rev. Mgr. Power, Rev. O'Brien, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Rev. F. Murphy, Rev. W. Vanilly, of New Brunswick; Rev. J. W. Manning, of Tusket; Rev. W. B. Hamilton, of Londonderry, and Rev. J. O. Bernard, of Digby county. The office having been gone through, the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney entered the sanctuary and ascended the altar, and commenced the Pontifical Requiem Mass. The solemn High Mass over, the Rev. Father Wiswell ascended the pulpit and delivered a lengthy and most impressive panegyric. After the Rev. Father descended from the pulpit, the "Libera" was sung by ecclesiastics and the absolution was pronounced, and at 12:30 o'clock the funeral cortege moved out of the church. The streets en route were lined part of the way by the Roman Catholic men of the various Imperial troops in the garrison, and of the 63rd R. V. B. Rifles. The whole wheeled in at the close of the procession four deep. Every window and available point of vantage on the line of the procession was crowded, and brightness throughout the city was entirely unprecedented. Flags were displayed at half-mast from the citadel, and public buildings, as well as the ships in port and many places of business and private residences. The big bell of St. Mary's, of course, has been tolling ever since the death, and to-day, as the funeral passed through the streets, the bells of St. Luke's Cathedral and St. Paul's Church were also tolled. Among the mourners in the procession were many clergymen of the Protestant Church. Some idea of its length may be gathered from the fact that it took over half an hour to pass a given point. On arriving at the Cemetery of Holy Cross the usual burial service was repeated and the coffin was lowered to its final resting place.

A letter from Naples in the Italian newspaper, *Perseveranza*, relates how Sarah Bernhardt left that city with two immense vans of luggage, comprising hundreds of boxes of all sizes, including a long one, which gave rise to the story of her carrying her coffin everywhere about her. She sent letters of thanks to the newspapers for their notices of her five performances, and left 3,000 francs for the poor.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES IN GERMANY. This year will, says the *Ostseezeitung*, include new experiments with the Hotchkiss revolving cannons, the invention of an American, who has been employed for making the cables of Berlin and Paris. The German fleet will be manœuvred with 278 of them, 258 of which have been acquired within the last two years. Experiments are also to be made with the employment of the electric light in the case of night attacks by torpedo boats.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

There were seventy-one interments in the Catholic and sixteen in the Protestant cemeteries during the past week.

The mills situated on the banks of the Lacine canal, and of which the machinery is driven by water power, have commenced operations for the season.

The Minister of Justice has just pardoned Mr. Jean S. Paquet, formerly manager of the Hoohelega Bank, who had several years yet to serve in the penitentiary. The ex-manager now enjoys the sweets of liberty.

The Montreal Junior Lacrosse Club have elected the following officers for the coming year:—Mr. Geo. Sheppard, of the Montreal Club, President; Wm. Brady, Jr., 1st Vice-President; T. B. Bell, 2nd Vice-President; H. Fisher, Secretary; (re-elected); H. Harbert, Treasurer; (re-elected); Committee:—A. Cameron, A. McNaughton, W. Locke, J. Harby and W. Garabagh. Last season the Club played eight matches, of which it won five, lost two, one being drawn. It is now in a flourishing condition, numbering some 85 members.

PRESENTATION.

Last night the employees of Messrs. John Murphy & Co. waited on Mr. George Sears, manager of the lace and fancy goods departments and presented him with a handsome mantel mirror. The presentation was made by Mr. John Horton, manager of the silk and dress goods departments, in a few well-chosen words, expressive of the esteem and appreciation with which he was held among them and wishing him much happiness and prosperity with the lady he had chosen to be his partner through life.

Mr. Sears, in reply, expressed his surprise at being the recipient of such a magnificent present, and his gratitude to his co-employees for the way in which they showed their kindly feelings towards him. He thanked them for their good wishes, and hoped that the hand of good fellowship now existing between them would long continue.

After refreshments were handed round the musical talent of the party was fully developed, and a pleasant evening was spent, winding up by all joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," &c.

MONTREAL HANDBALL AND RACKET CLUB.

A meeting of the Montreal Handball Club was held last evening in their rooms for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were all re-elected:—Wm. Wilson, President; M. C. Mullin, 1st Vice-President; T. Buchanan, 2nd Vice-President; M. Moriarty, Treasurer; J. Davey, Cor-Secretary; J. Somerville, Sec-Secretary. The Committee is composed of Messrs D. Tansey, J. Curran, J. Ryan, W. O. Farmer, P. Dinahan, J. Gloran, W. Ryan, J. Morris, W. E. Mullin, J. Stinson, K. McShane, B. Connaughton, D. Phelan, M. Bagan, T. Doherty, J. Scullion and J. Sullivan.

The Treasurer's report showed a very successful year's business. The Club intends to issue a challenge to any player either in Canada or the United States. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the management the meeting adjourned.

YOUNG SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held in the St. Ann's Hall last evening, at which the election of officers for the season of 1882 took place and resulted as follows:—President, Alderman D. Tansey; 1st Vice-President, Jas. McOllure; 2nd Vice-President, P. Downes; Secretary, D. Kieley (re-elected); Assistant-Secretary, P. Cooney (re-elected); Treasurer, Jas. Hughes; Captain, J. B. Flynna. Committee:—Messrs J. Ahera, T. Curran, M. Oregan, T. McBreathy, F. McElroy, J. Morrissey and M. Kieley. Auditors, D. McDonald, F. Kieley and J. O'Keefe. The names of fifteen (15) new members were proposed for membership, and elected. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was then submitted to the meeting, and adopted unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Rev. Brother Arnold for the free use of the above hall during the last season. He was also proposed and unanimously elected an honorary member of the Club. The meeting was then brought to a close.

ANOTHER MURDER AT ST. ANNE DES PLAINES.

CHOKED TO DEATH WITH WHISKEY. St. Anne des Plaines is a village about sixty miles from Montreal. It has already been the scene of a brutal murder perpetrated at a chavirai some four years ago, and now advice from the village have been received of another sudden death, attended by circumstances which make it very like murder. The following is the story:—On last Saturday evening three young men, two of them named Simard and Therien, entered the hotel of P. Guenet, and asked for the hostler, one Guendon. Guendon had come in a few moments before, slightly under the influence of liquor, and had gone to bed. Under the circumstances Guenet refused the three men permission to use the room. They would not take no for an answer but forced him aside and made their way to Guendon's room. He was lying asleep on the bed, but they awoke him, and one of them producing a bottle asked him to drink. He refused, whereupon the three seized him and putting the bottle to his lips forced him to swallow a large quantity of whiskey. They then went out and three minutes afterwards Guendon was found dead. A messenger was sent to the Coroner, who summoned a jury and opened an inquest on the body. It was postponed to await further inquiries, Therien and Simard being meanwhile placed under police surveillance. One of the Montreal detectives goes to St. Anne des Plaines to assist in the investigation.

HYMENEAL.

Miss Reginald Caldwell, a charming daughter of the Capital, and a well-known vocalist, was married to the Rev. Canon of St. Catharines, Mr. McElroy, a resident of St. Catharines. A large number assembled at the church to witness the ceremony, in which much interest was manifested. The bride looked the very type of loveliness, as she leaned on Mr. James Goodwin's arm, that gentleman giving her away. She wore a most becoming dress of mauve with the delicate little bouquet. The bridegroom looked every inch a man, and a handsome one at that, as he walked down the main aisle with his bride at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Rev. Father Bouillon, Canon of St. Catharines, officiated. Miss Caldwell was acting as bridesmaid to her sister, Miss Reginald. Mr. McElroy assisted his brother-in-law, Mr. McElroy, young couple carry to St. Catharines the best wishes of many of their friends. This morning Mr. H. J. Dwyer, formerly of St. Catharines, residing in Minneapolis, Minn., was married at the Ballroom to Miss Marie, a niece of Mr. Michael Starnie. Quite a number witnessed the ceremony, wishing the young couple many happy days. *—Ottawa Free Press.*

ROUND THE WORLD.

A young man named Alex. Barry, a harness-maker, Renfrew, Ont., fatally shot himself in the back with a revolver last night.

A marriage is arranged between the daughter of Baron Gustavo de Rothschild and Mr. Lambert, the agent of M. Rothschild in Brussels.

A farmer named William Miller, residing near Hanover, Ont., was found dead on Sunday in the woods, having been shot through the body.

The old English sport of otter-hunting is to be revived in Barkshire. Otters are known to abound in the waters between Theale and Hungerford.

The death is announced of Miss Dora Greenwell, one of the earliest writers in *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and other periodicals. She had long been an invalid.

Intelligence from Yankton (Dakota) announces that the lunatic asylum at that place has been destroyed by fire. Three of the patients perished in the flames.

The *Echo* says that Mr. Love Jones-Parry, the latest elected member of the House of Commons, can claim, through the Bulkeley and Talbot families, a descent from Edward the First.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, held on Saturday night in Hamilton, Ont., a resolution was carried calling on all Union men to abstain from buying any but Union bakers' bread.

There is every probability that the company running steamboats on the Rhine will shortly attempt to light both shores of the river ahead by means of the electric light for the benefit of sight seers travelling at night.

The ring of detached forts around Strasbourg, the construction of which has cost many millions of marks, is now all but completed. There are eleven in all, and they enclose, besides the city, five suburbs and sixteen villages.

An attachment for \$24,000 has been obtained by Belgian counsel against Leon Bernard, accused of robbing the Bishop of Tournay of bonds, money, jewels, &c., amounting to over \$40,000. Bernard was the Bishop's Chancellor. It stated that after coming to this country he married, and is spending his honeymoon in the South.

Secretary Jackson left New York for Albany last night, to urge upon the Governor and Legislature the necessity of an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Emigration Commission the coming year. Unless immediate action be taken, Castle Garden and other institutions will be closed on Monday, as the funds are exhausted.

An example of stern military discipline is reported from Dresden. At a late final examination of the Saxon corps of Cadets it was discovered that several candidates for commissions had availed themselves of prohibited assistance in doing their natural philosophy papers. The delinquents were instantly sent back and ordered to enter the army as privates.

At meetings of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recently held in Winnipeg, it was decided to commence work immediately on four large buildings for depot, general office, land department, restaurant, etc., to be ready for occupation this season. Workshops of mammoth proportions will be started at once. It was also decided to erect large and comfortable, substantial dwelling houses for train and shop men, which will be rented to them at moderate figures. A large boarding house to accommodate 75 to 100 men will also be built, at which it is intended to afford good board and accommodations at less figures than now obtainable. Comfortable lodging houses for engineers are to be erected at various division points. It was likewise decided to dispose of no more lands in large quantities, but only to actual settlers, to whom the old price of \$2.50 per acre, with \$1.25 rebate for actual cultivation will continue.

THE VANKOUGHNET MURDER TRIAL.

CONVICTED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. Kingston, Ont., April 23.—The trial of Vankoughnet, accused of the murder of John Richardson in August, 1881, occupied the Court all Saturday. The evidence of the prisoner's guilt was purely circumstantial. No one saw him commit the deed. So perfect was the chain of circumstances, and so clearly did they point to Vankoughnet as the murderer, that the unfortunate man Richardson, that no unbiased juror could do other than return a verdict of guilty. The court room was crowded all day, and the excitement was intense. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence was voluminous, but the facts briefly summarized are as follows:—On Friday, the 12th of August, 1881, Vankoughnet went to a store in Bedford Mills, and bought some powder, shot and caps. A few days previous to this, Richardson's gun had been stolen, but the thief had not been discovered. On Saturday, the 13th, Richardson was last seen alive, and on that evening, about 7 o'clock a shot was heard, fired near his house. The next day, Sunday, Vankoughnet went to a neighbor's house and borrowed a buggy from him, and the marks of this buggy and of Vankoughnet's horse were tracked first to Vankoughnet's house, and from there to Richardson's barn. The tracks on the return trip, however, from Richardson's barn were found to be those of a different horse. On Monday Richardson's barn was seen by some neighbors to be on fire, and on their going over they found in it the half consumed body of a horse, which, on turning over, they knew, from the color, to belong to Vankoughnet. The latter had evidently gone to the barn, changed horses, set fire to the building, and had then driven off with Richardson's horse. The body of Richardson was found lying not far from his house, and riddled with buckshot. On Tuesday the prisoner went to the house of a Mrs. Dennee, and said that he had shot Richardson accidentally while loading with a gun, not knowing that it was loaded with a shot. He told where the gun, the one stolen from Richardson's house, was found, and that the left hand of Richardson was also found near Vankoughnet's. Another witness swore that Vankoughnet had been going away, but would do something before he went which would cause him to be remembered. The defence made out to the jury that it was not likely the prisoner would be fooling with a gun in the presence of the man from whom he had stolen that gun, and besides, that when arrested he had told his captors one barrel of the gun would be found loaded, and still further, that the prisoner had bought powder on Friday, evidently with the intention of loading the gun. After the summing up of the facts, the jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The judge will probably pass sentence on Monday.

On a division the numbers were—	
For the amendment	279
Against	318
Majority	39