upon the result of the play. He lost, shrugged his shoulders, and left the building. Shortly after, the report of a pistol was heard, which announced his fate. Although the remaining players at the table all knew what had happened, they scarcely noticed this sad incident—it was an everyday affair. The two women spent their last sou before long, and then one of them became ferocious, rushed at a croupier and dragged him off his high chair, bestowing upon him all the while maledictions in the most unsavory language, while the other attempted to relieve the bank of some of its money. Both were handcuffed and sent outside the boundaries of Monaco. These two occurrences so disgusted us, that during the night we left the cold-blooded luxury of this magnificent den.

Resolved,—That Home Rule Should Obtain in Ireland.

The second debate of the Twentieth Century Club called forth a large attendance Monday afternoon, December 1st. Mr. Wentworth began with a comparison of the United States in 1776, and Ireland at the present time. With both, it was for America, and is for Ireland, a question of representation. Englishmen are incapable of seeing the true needs of Ireland, because they cannot place themselves in the position of the Irishman. Emigration from Ireland is due largely to the discontent caused by their inability to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Ball's arguments upon the negative were very interesting as showing the position taken by the upper classes in Ireland: (a) The question is not only Home Rule, but separation. One is the direct outcome of the other. (b) The prevailing cause of distress is agrarian trouble, and this cannot be eliminated by Home Rule. (c) In Ireland the majority are Catholic: with Home Rule Protestants would suffer. (d) Ireland creates a very large portion of the expenses of the United Kingdom, but does not meet her share of the obligation, because of her poverty; still harder would it be to maintain home government. (e) In order to command, one must know how to obey; Ireland has not yet learned to obey. (f) Home Rule in Ireland would menace England in time of war, and offer a foothold for foreign invaders. (g) Home Rule in Ireland would lead to a demand for the same thing in Scotland and Wales.

Messrs. Greer and F. I. Davis closed the debate, the former for the affirmative, the latter for the negative.

Professor Levermore, as speaker of the day, made use of notes already prepared; hence his presentation of the subject, a part of which took the form of question and answer, was not as liberal as it might have been.

(1.) How is Ireland governed to-day?

An integral part of Great Britain and not a crown colony, Ireland cannot be compared with Canada or Victoria. That the Irish Administration has retained differences from that of Scotland, is due only to the stupidity and inertia of British Governments.

(2.) Why is the majority dissatisfied?

About eighty-four Irish members of the English Parliament assert that the present government is not representative. By the help of an organization known as the Irish National League, they have made the majority of Irish people believe that their grievances would be removed if a Parliament could be established at Dublin.

(3.) Do the Irish people support this demand for Home Rule?

The upper classes, including landowners, merchants, etc., do not. On the other hand, the peasantry and the priests favor it.

(4.) How is this policy advocated?

In England, according to customary methods. In Ireland the Irish National League resorts to intimidation and resistance to the ordinary operations of the common law.

(5.) Is there any counter proposition?

That in Ireland as in England, there should be