

the titles by which the landed nobility of Europe hold their property and serfs, and remarks that where estates have been obtained by conquest the state might justly take them away from the original conquerors or their descendants, could they be found, and restore them to the poor peasants from whom they had been wrested.

"Prussia," he says, "and other countries not only did this, but, since they could not distinguish the just possessors from the unjust, they treated both alike, and compelled them, willing or unwilling, with or without title, to resign their pernicious and foolish privileges and accept a certain moderate indemnity. What Prussia and other countries have done towards a nobility with much better titles people in Ireland do not dare even to think of doing with respect to a nobility with the worst of all possible titles. Land-owners growing, as it were, out of the people themselves, and possessing their estates from time immemorial, may be said not to exist in Ireland; for the old national Irish nobles and landlords have, with few exceptions, become completely destroyed. The most honorable and best title an Irish family can show is force and conquest."

This assertion Mr. Kohl justifies by the statement that many Irish landlords obtained their claim to their property "by procuring confiscations in their favor surreptitiously, by treachery and fraud." He adds: "One can easily imagine by what villainies estates were acquired in a land where for a long time there existed a law by which a younger brother, on turning Protestant, could deprive his elder brother, or a son his father, of his estates. And to these villainies and frauds of their ancestors most of the land-owning families of Ireland can be proved to owe their estates. When lands are held by such titles as these might not any reasonable government justly interpose, and if it could not be accomplished without a revolution, yet at least by gradual reform convert the poor tenants-at-will into peasant owners, so that the suffering millions may not for ever live in misery for the advantage of a few oligarchs?"

For want of a nail the shoe was lost,
for want of a shoe the horse was lost,
for want of a horse the rider was lost,
being overtaken by the enemy.

MISSIONARIES ABROAD.

A GREAT and shameful scandal has been detected in a Scotch missionary settlement on the coast of Africa. It has been investigated, and the result is the summary recall of the Scotch Missionaries, who were pronounced guilty of cruelly treating the natives, even to flogging them without cause, and of making an unjust war upon a native chief, who fortunately was not vanquished.

It is amazing that no question has been asked in Parliament concerning this hideous scandal, considering that it is but a repetition of similar scandals which made the name of English missionaries odious in Australasia.

For England to send out missionaries at all, however, is to merit the Divine Rebuke: "Thou hypocrite! pluck first the beam out of thine own eye ere thou seekest the mote in thy neighbour's." In one provincial English paper we have counted in the space of one-half column, five murder cases, entitled respectively.

Strange murder by a mother,
Alleged confession of murder,
The Derbyshire murder,
Attempt to murder a wife.

Determined wife murder by an old man.

Could not missionaries do anything to prevent these crimes, since the Government will not? Again, read the following extract from an English paper:

A Lancashire correspondent writes:—The little town of Stacksteads, in the Rosendale Valley, was on Saturday the scene of a terrible fight between a man and a powerful and ferocious bull-dog. The brutal affair resembles in all its barbaric aspects a similar combat which took place at Hanley, in the Black Country, a few years ago, between "Brummy" and "Physic." At Stacksteads probably, more than in any other place in the Rosendale Valley, there is a very large preponderance of the rough element. One of the most notorious of this class is a tall, burly and ferocious-looking man who is known by the name of "Samson," and who occasionally varies the monotony of his everyday life by drinking, fighting, gambling