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Poetry.

MOLADH NA GAILIG.

Si Ghailig cainnt as aosda Th' aig daoine air an talamh so, Tha buaidh aic' air an t-saoghal Nach fhaodar a bhreithneachadh, Cha teid i chaoidh air dhi-chuimhn', Cha chaochail 's cha chaidil i, 'S i teid srian na taod innt A dh' aindeon taobh dha 'n tachair i, Tha miltean feairt, le cliu, 's le tlachd, Ga cumail ceart neo-mhearachdach, 'S i treun a neart, le briathran pailt, Cha chrion, 's cha chaith, 's cha theirig i, Tha cuimhne 'us beachd na lorg, 's na taic, 'S cha n-iarr i facal leasaichidh. An am seinn na sailm gur binn a toirm Seach ceol a dhealbh na h-Eidailtich,

Tha fianaisean na Gailig Cho laidir 's cho maireannach 'S nach urrainn daoine a h-aicheadh, Tha seann ghnas a leantuinn ri. Tha ciall 'us tuigse nadur, Gach la deanamh soilleir dhuinn, Cur i bu chainnt aig Adhamh Sa gharadh, 's an deighe sin. Gur i bh' aig Noah, an duine coir, A ghleidh, nuair dhoirt an tuil, dhuinn i, 'S mhair i fos troimh iomadh scors', 'S gun deach a seoladh thugainne, Do thir nam beann, nan stra, 's nan gleann, Nan loch, 's na'n allt, 's na'n struthanan, 'S ge lionmhor fine fuidh na ghrein, Se fir an fheilidh thuigeadh i.

Tha 'n t'urram aig an fheileadh Seach eideadh as aithne dhuinn, 'S na daoine tha toir speis dha Gur h-endmhor na ceatharnaich. A' cumail cuimhn air euchdan, As treuntas an aithrichean, A ghleidh troimh iomadh teimheil, A suainteas fhein, gun dealachadh. Oh! 's iomadh cruadal, cath, 'us tuasaid, 'S baiteal cruaidh a choinnich iad; 'S bu trice bhuaidh aca na raaig, Tha sgeula bhuan ud comharricht. 'S bu chaomh leo fuaim piob-mhor ri 'n cluais Ga 'n cuir air ghluasad togarrach, Sa dh-amdeon claidheamh, sleagy, na tuadh Cha chuireadh namhas eagal orr.

ENGLISH LAND.

The land question is one that now calls for a great deal of attention in England. The failure of crops and consequent inability to meet their rents, is arousing attention to the fact, that the price set upon land in that country, and in Great Britain generally represents a value that in its present conditions is not realizable. The rent obtained by the landed proprietors is but a moderate return on the valuation of the land, and yet it is an amount, to provide which, the tenant must secure a succession of good crops. There is no possibility of the later laying by for the proverbial "rainy day," and the cousequence is, that the first bad year brings him behind with his rent. Many of the landlords have recognized the truth of this matter and have lowered their rents or remitted a portion, but this is only a temporary relief, and the question is now freely asked, whether it is not only desirable, but neccessary, to make some change in the land laws, by which the acquirement of small holdings in fee simple would be encouraged and the formation of a peasant proprietory similar to that of France and the Nether lands facilitated. One of the great advantages of this system of small estates, owned by the cultivators would consist in its giving a real instead of a fictitious value to the land. The value is at present fictitious because of the difficulty of procuring real estate in fee simple. Estates are entailed and bound up with deeds and settlements to such an extent that the proprietor in many cases is a mere nominal owner, a holder in trust for some one clse who is to come after him and hold on the same conditions, and the quantity of land actually in the market is s small in proportion to the demand for it that it acquires a value out of all proportion to what it will produce in cultivation. There is no doubt that the British farmer will henceforth be unable to compete with the wheat growers of this continent, and will consequently, have to turn his attention to other products. One of the advantages of small holdings would be to encourage the cultivation of other crops than wheat, leaving the bull: to be imported from this side of the Atlantic, where land is cheap. Lord Derby has shown how the old country farmer is at present handicapped by having to furnish a sumptuous living for his laudlord, beadmits than it is impossible for the man thus | the hanging heads and jerked until one burdened to compete with our farmers in the production of wheat. There are many remedies suggested for the difficulties surrounding the ownership and transfer of lands in England. Free trade in land was very ably advocated by the late Joseph Kay, Q. C., in a series of letters written to the Manchester Examiner, republished since his death by his widow. His main attack was

directed against the laws of entail, which

in many cases prevent improvement. There are other able writers and speakers who are constantly devoting their attention to the same evil with a view to its remedy, not the least among them being Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone. Others there are who would go still further and advocate a complete removal of the methods of dealing in real estate, not only in the old country, but throughout the civilized world. These people would make land as free as luggage, and would impose no more restriction upon the sale or purchase of a farm that upon that of a horse. So long, however, as real estate is looked upon as a more substantial security than gords and chattels, so long will there be more routine and form required in its transfer. Another view of the question is, that of those who think all real estate should be vested in the State, and only acquired on trust by the citizens. These argue, that all increase in value which landed property acquires, independently of the personal labor bestowed upon it, should accrue to the State. This last proposition savors too much of the commune, to be received with much favor. The amendment of the laws of entail and some others relating to the tenure and title of land appears to be the only feasible plan for improving matters, which very much need improvement.

THE SUN-DANCE.

A letter received at the Interior Depart-

ment from Dr. T. Woodbridge, agency physician for the Fort Peck agency, gives the following graphic description of the annual "sun-dance" of the Sioux nation, which took place near the Poplar river in Montana territory about two weeks ago: "I have just witnessed the great Indian testival of the 'sun-dance' or worship of the sun. Great preparations had been made for it and everything was on the grandest scale. The city of lodges was moved and the Indians camped on a plain inclosing a hollow square large enough for the movements of thousands of horsemen. In the center the great pavilion or medicine lodge was erected, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, the outside formed of small posts of green popular and willow thickly interwoven with green branches, Resting on this and on a rude framework within, all around for about twenty feet the space was covered with buffalo skips, forming the "dress circle" with places assign, ed to the musicians and actors or dancers, In the centre was the great medicine pole, fifty feet high. Only the men occupied the deep circle, where they were feasted during the performance of twenty-eight continuous hours, during which time about forty dogs were immolated and eaten, besides large quantities of buffalo meat, wild turnip-heads and hot cauldrons of other eatables that are nameless. About five thousand Indians were present. All had on their holiday attire. The dresses of some of the chiefs and those

acting as directors or priests were gorgeous. "When all was prepared, amid the waving of banners, music and the loud shouting of the asembled throng over fifty braves entered, each painted and naked to the waist. Each carried in his hand an ornamented whistle, made from the bone of an eagles wing which was blown shrilly during the dance. Each also carried a bouquet composed mostly of the wild sage. The first atternoon's performance would have been called wonderful for display of heroism and power to endure and suffer. Many had from tifty to two hundred pieces cut out of the flesh of their arms and back. The dance was kept up all night with unabated fervor, every performance having something new and startling. But in the morning torture reigned supreme, men dancing with two, three and four buffalo heads suspended from holes cut in their flesh. One Indian dragged on the ground eight buffalo heads fastened to the tlesh of his back, and in the stooping posture he was forced to assume they had torn the cuts in his back to the extent of three inches. Others were held by four different cords, two in the breast and two in the back, fastened to four stakes, and still others were fastened to the center pole with ropes which were fastened to the breast and back. Some in addition to being fastened by the flesh of their breasts, had buffalo heads suspended would think their lives would be forfeited. Others made frantic efforts to break loose, and I often noticed the integument to be stretched three or four inches from the body. Some fell faint and exhausted, and with wild shouts, the din of music and wierd songs made of it a perfect Pandemonium. The dancers took neither food, sleep nor water during the festival. Their dancing, their invocations and their prayers were not only keeps lands out of the Market, but fervent. They laid their faces on the buf. us .- Cosmopolite.

alo heads while praying for success in huntng, and the priest wept and asked the Great Spirit to give the success in the chase and and let them have food for their wives and children. Also to give them plenty of horses to prosper them and help them to subdue their enemies."-Chicago Times, July 14.

CARRIER PIGEON.

An exciting race once took place from

Dover to London between the Continental mail express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature for the French police. The rails, carriages and engine of the express train were, as might be expected, of the best possible construction for power and speed. The pigeon, which was bread by Messrs. Hartley & Sons of Woolwich, and "homed" when a few weeks old to a building in Cannon street, city, was also of the best breed of homing pigeons, know as "Belgian voyageurs." The bird was tossed through the railway carriage win low, by a French official, as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier pigeon circled round to an altitude of about half a mile, and then sailed away towards London. By this time the train which carried the European mails and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon street, had got up to full speed, and was journeying at the rate of sixty miles an hour towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials, justly proud and confident in the strength of their iron horse, predicted the little ærial messenger would fail; but the race was not to the strong. The carrier pigeon, as soon as it ascertained its bearings took the nearest route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance as the grow flies, between Dover and London being seventy miles, and byrail seventy-six and a half miles. As the Continental Mail Express came puffing into Cannon Street Station the pigeon had been home twenty minutes, having beaten the train by a time representing eighteen miles.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN Poor Lo! Hardly is there one imposition practiced upon him and by undue influence compelled to accede to the avaricious white, until another is forced upon him. Wicked we must class him if we respect the adage, "no rest for the wicked," for Poor Lo certainly has no rest. From the earliest time of our occupation of this continent we learn of him only defending his home. His manner of defending it, though we term it barbarous, is but that which we could expect of a people, living as we find them. The race is not to be blamed for the manner of warfare which we class as "simply awful." It has been their custom to be banded as tribes; a custom even older than our knowledge of the Indian, and in such have arisen disputes between the several tribes which only ended in war and consequent ambitions that a warrior was the highest, as in Lycurgus' teachings, of man's estate; and yet with all that we find him honorable. It has been our experience to witness certain oca currences which convince of such fact, and it is with pleasure we can in this give evidence of at least one who has done some travelling among the Indians, that they are not as bad as is usually the custom of our brother whites to represent. In this we will not attempt to show special places or facts where the Indian has been abused, but in general we cannot pass mentioning the present attempt though working quietly, to take possession of the Indian Territory, to once more deprive our dusky brother of his home and have a ground work for speculations and an increased traffic on railroads leading to that country. We have witnessed as an example the encroachments of the whites upon him in the Black Hills and his finally driven to seek like a slave his master's mite. We see not in this the feeling that inspired the frequenters of Carpenter's Hall, to give man a chance. It is not republican to so oppress them. Are they not human? Have they not the same rights in place upon this earth as ourselves? They are not averse to becoming civilized, if that which we represent be fact and we keep our promises; but let us betray them and forever they are our enemy. And are they not in point of fact right? What is more sacred, or at least ought to be, than a man's or country's promise? What is higher? We make a treaty with them and then for sooth some intriguing office-seeker, or even an official who designs to keep or advance his position, has not, we are sorry to say in but few instances of record, seen fit to stand for right and the weakening Indian, but rather than retain his honor he will steal a "birth right," accepting that "might is right" and the blessings of the majority were of the Most High. In this manner Poor Lo has been without sides providing for his own family, and he from the back, and they would be seized by friends and only an object for the basis of gain of such manipulators as "traders," government contractors, Indian agents and others of like character, brings to them blessing, though they not returning a like impression. Take it all in all the Indian has been the most abused of any race. We sympathize with the colored man of the South or all others in affliction, but the Indian in this country is worthy of the most, and we will occasionally attempt to show wherein they are abused, giving only a fair, impartial statement of facts as present themselves to