THE DISPATCH.

BAGGARA FEROCITY.

Savage Traits of Some of the Natives of the Soudan.

In the beginning of the year 1896, the Euglish general from Cairo was inspecting the frontier force at Wadi Halfa. The troops were engaged in a field day, when news came that a party of dervishes had attacked and put to the sword the village of Addendan, some twenty miles north of Halfa. The camel corps at once started to try and cut off the raiders in the desert on their return journey, but with little chance of success, as the news was more than twenty-four hours old. After going some fifty miles a patrol got on to their tracks, and found there the body of a black girl some ten years of age, her feet cut to ribbons by the rocks and stones over which she had been driven, her back flayed by the stripes of her merciless captors. She had been beaten along until she could move no

more, and then left to die in the desert. Within a few weeks of this a dervish patrol came down to within a mile of Sarras one evening. Two little boys were going out from the village to their father, who was tending his sakieh. They met this patrol and greated the leader. He replied with a spear thrust, and his companions finished the work he had begun. The poor wee bodies were found by the troops a short time afterwards beheaded and disembowcled.

The following incident shows the untamable ferocity of the Baggara. Soon after the occupation of the Dongola province a camel corps patrol went out from Debba to the wells of Kofrait. These wells are very deep, and a long rope is requisite in order to obtain water. Close to the wells the patrol discovered the dead body of a Baggara warrior alongside his slaughtered horse. The man, a fugitive from Dongola and tortured with thirst, had arrived at the wells. Finding no means of obtaining water, and accepting his fate, he had deliberately killed his horse, broken his saddle, cut his bridle to pieces, buried his weapons, and then calmly laid himself down to die, satisfied that nothing of his would fall into his enemy's hands.

The principal leader in most of the frontier raids was one Osman Azrak by name, who music. afterward met a wellmerited death at Omdurman. He was the ogre of the frontier, and enjoyed an almost supernatural reputation, combined with an uncanny habit of being killed and coming to life again. The inhaditants of Beris, which oasis he raided, described him to the officer commanding the camel corps as a giant eight feet high, and with one eye in the middle of his forehead .-- Cornhill Magazine.

The air of "God Save the Queen" is also the Danish national anthem, and that of Germany. It was published in Berlin in 1793, and is known in that country by its opening line, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz."

The words and music of "La Marseillaise" are said to be by Claude Rouget de Lisle, a captain of engineering who was quartered at Strasburg when the volunteers of the Bas Rhin received orders to join Luckner's army. Dietrich, the mayor of Strasburg, having, in a discussion on the war regretted that the soldiers had no patriotic song to sing as they marched out, Rouget de Lisle, who was of the party, returned to his lodging at the Maison Bockel, No. 12, Grande Rue, and in a fit of enthusiasm composed during the night of April 24, 1792, the words and music of the immortal song.

'The "Chant de Guerre" was sung in Deitrich's house the next day, and was performed by the band of the Grade Nationale at a review within the next week. Since then it has become universally popular. King Louis Philippe gave the composer a pension, and there seems little doubt but that Rouget de Lisle wrote the words, but the composer of the music is by no means so certain. By some it is alleged to have been the work of Navoigille, and there are also other claimants. The great composer Robert Schumann was particularly attached to the air of "La Marseillaise." He introduced it in more or less modified form into at least three of his compositions-in the song "The Two Grenadiers," the overture to "Herman and Dorothea" and in the "Faschings Schwank aus Wein."

The Russian national anthem is a very fine and impressive hymn. It was composed by Lvoff in 1836. In Austria "Papa" Haydn composed "Gott Erhalte Franz der Kaiser," and he used the same theme, with variations, as the slow movement of the string quartette. It is a sad, rather melancholy air, but striking in its beautiful simplicity."

In Sweden the national hynn is called "King Christian." Its composer is unknown, bat the great Meyerbeer brings it into his brother Michael Beer's play, "Struensee," to which he wrote the overture and incidental

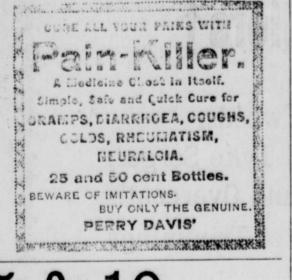
"Ca Ira" was the typical song of the French Republicans during the revolution of 1797, and shared with La Carmagnole the distinction of inspiring the Revolutionists to all their worst deeds of impiety and rapine. Its composer was one Becourt, a side drum player at the Paris opera. The words were suggested to a street singer called Ladre by General Lafayette, who remembered Benjamin Franklin's favourite saying at each pro gress of the American insurrection. The air of "Partant pour la Syrie" is connected with the Emperor Napoleon III., as it was composed by his mother, Queen Hortense, in 1809, shortly before the battle of Wagram. The words were by Count Alex. andre de Laborde. The queen showed him a picture of an knight in armour cutting an inscription on a stone with the point of his sword. He put the episode into verse, and she is said to have composed the air. Others however, claims the music. Drouet and Narcisse Carbonel seem to be the only two who may have had a hand in it.



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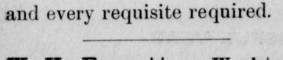
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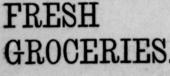
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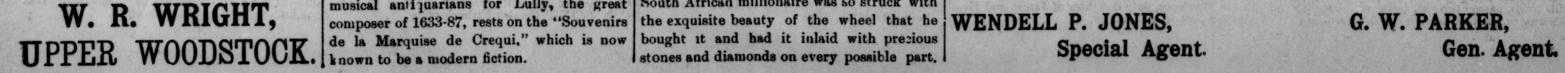
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Interesting Origin of Song That Many People Sing.

The London Daily Mail has been making some researches into the subject of national anthems and evolves some interesting bits of informatiou:

It is curious to study the rise, growth and popularity of national anthems, it says, and in the course of inquiry as to their origin many strange facts come to light. A few of these are collected and accounted for in this article.

In some cases it is impossible to discover who the original composers really were. "God Save the Queen" and "La Marseillaise" are both cases in pcint. Authorities differ as to who actually wrote them, each musical historian asserting that he, and he alone has discovered the true key to the mystery.

"God Save the Queen" appears to have been first publicly performed at a dinner in 1740, to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon, when it is said to have been sung by Henry Carey as his own composition, both words and music. The nearest known published copy to that date was in the "Harmonica Anglicana" of 1742. In 1745 it became widely popular by being sung in the theatres as a "loyal song or anthem" during the Scottish rebellion.

How far "God Save the Queen" is derived from older sources will probably never be known, but several airs exist with a greater or less resemblance to the modern tune. An "Ayre" without further title, by Dr. John Bull, dated 1619, and a piece in "A Choice Collection of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinet," by Henry Purcell, 1696, both suggest it. The claim of some tion it was admired by thousands. The musical antiquarians for Lully, the great South African millionaire was so struck with

In America "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" share equally the honour of expressing musically the patriotic ardour of the United States. They are both extremely popular airs, and are too well known to need illustration.

Although it is not our national anthem, a reference to "Rule Britannia" may be included there. The song was composed by Dr. Thomas Arne for his masque of "Alfred," the words were by Thomson and Mallet, and the first performance took place at Cliefden House, Maidenhead, in 1740. Cliefden has been the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the occasion was to commemorate the accession of George I, and the birthday of Princess Augusta. Dr. Arne afterwards altered the masque into an opera, and it was so performed at Drury Lane in 1745. Handel used the air in his "Occasional Oratorio," and Beethoven composed five variations on the air of "Rule Britannia."

The most modern of all popular airs is "Die Wacht an Rhein," which was composed in 1851 by C. Wilhelm, a German schoolmaster and not a professional musiciar. It remained comparatively, it not entirely un-known until 1870, when on the occasion of the outbreak of the Franco-German war the young privates, who had mostly learned the song at school, adopted it as their national chorus, and it has ever since then maintained about the same position to the actual national anthem that with us "Rule Britannia" does to "God Save the Queen."

A Costly Bicycle.

The costliest bicycle in the world has just been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost 500,000, gulden, which is a little more than \$27,000. The owner is a rich South African diamond king and mine-owner, who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday. The frame alone cost 1,800 gulden, and at the last Vienna exposi-