The following from Mr. Du Chaillu, written to the editor of The London Times, appeared in that journal for Jan. 7:

"As some misunderstanding has arisen in regard to the historical chapters of my book on 'The Viking Age,' will you allow me to give some fuller explanation of my views in regard to the earlier inhabitants and invaders of Britain?"

"In studying the history and antiquities of any country which at some previous period has been overrun and occupied by a foreign power, we naturally expect to find some material traces of the invader, in the shape of monuments, inscriptions, graves, weapons, ornaments, etc. Thus Roman remains are plentiful in Germany, Gallia, and Britain, and in generations to come, British remains will doubtless be found in India to tell the tale of England's dominion there. In like manner I argue that the archaeological remains found in England form the strongest evidence as to who were the people who invaded Britain. The so-called Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Roman objects found in the British Isles correspond down to the minutest detail, with objects found in Scandinavia and in the islands of the Baltic, and in no other place where Norsemen have not been.

"The majority of the criticisms which have come under my notice deal in sweeping statements concerning language, the views of historians, and so forth; a few have here and there ventured on the discussion of a point of detail; but none, so far as I am aware, have attempted to deal with one of my chief arguments, which is based upon the existence of the material remains to which I have referred above. The first of the maritime tribes of the north mentioned by Roman writers was the Suiones, the Sviar of the Sagas. It is recorded that in the vessel found at Nydam, of which an illustration is given at