A Remarkable Oriental Experience.

A THRILLING STORY OF CHINESE TREACHERY.

CHAPTER XI.

CHAPTER XI. It was at this point that it became neces-say for me (as had been determined) to as-the chinese determined). It as the chinese determined it as the same the raiment needful, and to return with this as soon as possible. I was unaware, in the raiment needful, and to return with this as soon as possible. I was unaware, in the raiment needful, and to return with the soon as possible. I was unaware, in the city prior to my doing so, as now peared to be the case. He explained to need in this - that it was advisable that we have some fixed residence, if pos-tis residence was the more advantageous. The formerly in Pekin, Chin-chin-was had lived with a enrio-dealer, so he told me y with the Chinese, for at that time en-tioners of any other nationality were indeed in the chinese, for at that time en-tioners of any other nationality were indeed in the chinese, for at that time the source of any other mationality were indeed in the chinese. The stat is the stationality were indeed in the chinese dealer in the the diverse indeed in the chinese in the stat in the stationality were indeed in the chinese in the stationality were indeed in the stationality were indeed in the chinese in the stationality were indeed in the chinese in the stationality were indeed in the stationality were indeed in the chinese in the stationality were indeed in the stationality were i

and lodging during a lengthy stay in the capital. If this dealer was still alive, Chin-chin-wa was anxious to find him, for, from previous acquaintance, he knew the man to be fairly discreet; and he was of opinion that if the dealer was, as he had been eighteen years ago, still in the position to receive us in his house, we could not be more fortunate in the choice of a home. During the period of his captivity much might however, have occurred; and the dealer, if still alive, had possibly changed his residence; if so, Chin-chin-wa inteded to discover his present abode, or in default, to light upon some lodging which he should engage against his return in my company later in the day.

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"Please do so, notwithstanding," I urged; and at my request he questioned the man at great length, obtaining an occasion-al word in answer, and that was all "It is quite useless," he said, finally ; "he has no recollection whatever of being taken a prisoner: or of having been em-ployed by an English gentleman or by this guide; and the guide, on the contrary, as-serts that this is the man. What are we to make of it?" We dismissed both men, as nothing was to be gained, only retaining the services of the guide for a little time, in order that he might accompany us so far into the city, and that we might then leave with him the ponies, of which he was sole guard-ian. I was debating the point in no enviable frame of mind, when, to my extreme aston-ishment Chin-chin-wa entered the yard and

I was debaling the point in no enviable frame of mind, when, to my extreme astonate of mind, when, to my extreme astonate of the frame of mind, when, to my extreme astonate of the frame of th

he recollects." The guide, who caught some of our words, notwithstanding that we spoke quickly, so that he might not understand, looked up as Chin-chin-wa again addressed him in his own tongue, as though he already knew what burden we were about to lay upon him. Thus what had seemed an hour or two ago to be a valuable zain had proved but a

new their bartering traffic between the oases and the North. The "sammah," or forty canicular days, is a deadly period to traverse. What a despondent situation when the thermometer fluctuates for five hours between 115 and 125 degrees Fahren-heit in the shade. The fiery breaths of the pestilential simoon and of the infernal shihlie (southern winds) aweeping the face like the blast of a furnace, produce sensa-tions of burning. These winds, like the equinoctial sirocco, being destitute of all moisture, pervade the atmosphere with intense dryness, torturing the throat and lungs of the panting and dispirited travelor. His parched lips stiffen and almost lose the sensibility of contact, the blood within the mucous membrances evaporating under the blighting effect of the hot air. Gasping for breath he remains in a state of prostration until the terrible god of day has accomplish-ed his daily course. The blaze of the non-tide sun is literally a torture, especially for the white race ; during it no human being is to be seen out of doors, the eyes would not stand the reflection of the sun or the licking heat of the air ; the cities are buried in the silence of a cemetery ; people seek the comfort of sleep, but often all in vain. <u>EXTRAOBINARY HEAT.</u> The natives who feel most affected by

HOW A MAN FEELS UNDER FIRE.

"How does a man feel under fire ?" is a question of interest to mon who have bad the experience as well as to those who have not had it.

him the ponies, of which he was sole guard-ian. "We shall obtain others," said Chin-chin-wa, when I questioned the point, "when we are at home in Pekin ; but in case of any mishap I shall ascertain where these ponies are to be stabled to-night, in order that if there is possible difficulty as to securing others, as is sometimes the case in Pekin, I may send to buy these animals at a later hour"; and upon this suggestion we acted at a later hour, for we learned that we might not easily secure fresh steeds, were these to return to Tientsin. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

SAHARA IN SUMMER.

SARAAA IN SUMMER. Fresh Facts About the Pathless Desert. The month of May is the beginning of the dead season when all traffic is stopped through the Desert of Sahara, and very little labor can be done. The deadly heat which prevails during the forty canionlar days, causes all travelers and traders to shun the oases for fear of the epidemic fever springing from the drying marshes, until about the end of September, when 'the nomads re-enter the Sahara with abındance of cattig and grain, and the Mozabites re-new their bartering traffic between the cases and the North. The "samah," or forty canicular days, is a deadly period to

at one's side receives a ghastly or a mortal wound. Wounds and death in the concrete appear very different from what they do in the abstract. Time and experience are needed not to be deeply moved by the inevitable horrors of war. Usage makes us to a cer-tain extent callons to our surroundings, however painful. In battle, every soldier is under obliga-tion to be firm, to obey orders, to be faith-ful to his cause. If he falters or flies, he is disgraced, punished, irrevocably ruined. On the other hand, if he does what he should do, he is esteemed, honored, pro-moted.

As a matter of policy, of self-interest, therefore, is it not strange that any soldier should shirk or flinch under any circum-stances ! A soldier in his first engagement is inclined to a presentiment of death, and is often surprised when it is over to find that he is still alive. In about his twentieth engagement his presentiments have disap-peared with his nervousness, and he is cool in the presence of peril.

peared with his nervousness, and he is cool in the presence of peril. What is known as courage is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a matter of discipline. A man is alarmed at danger in the beginning, not so much because he is timid as because danger is new to him. The trite proverb that "familiarity breeds con-tempt" is measurably true of war.

BRITISH SLAVE TRADING

For Over Three Hundred Years the Trade

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yearly with 30,000 negroes. After the Asiento Contract, under which for thirty years England secured the mo-nopoly of supplying the Spanish West In-dies with slaves, as many as 192 ships were engaged every year in the transportation of slaves from the African coast. The countries which suffered most from the superior British method of slave capturing and trading and slave-carrying were Congo land, the Niger Valley, the Guinea and Gold coasts, the Gambia, Cross and Calabar lands.

Goid coasts, the cambia, Cross and Calabar lands. The system adopted by the British crew in those days were very similar to that em-ployed by the Arabs to day in inner Africa. They landed at night, surrounded the selected village, and then set fire to the huts, and as the frightened people issued out of the burning houses, they were seized and carried to the ships ; or sometimes the skipper, in his hurry for sea, sent bie crew to range through the town he w' trading with, and, regardless of rank, to soize upon every man, woman, and child they met. Old Town, Creek Town, and Duke Town, in Old Calabar, have often witnessed this summary and high-handed proceeding. Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

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guide. My feelings were embittered. At the very outset of my quest, I was met by difficulty and obstruction. All my plans seemed to be upset, and I could no more guess the cause of the affair than I could for-seerwhat was left for me to do. I made up my mind that something of an unprecedent-eds nature had happened to detain both Chim-chin-wa and the guide, and a sullen despair overcame me as I recollected that the gates of Pekin closed at six o'clock, and that for twelve hours thereafter there was no possibility of the return of either of the two, for already they must be shut within the city gates.

two, for already they must be snut trans-the city gates. I endeavored to look the matter calmly in the face, but this was far from easy. In the morning I should still wait their return for, ssy, a couple of hours. After that time, it was questionable what was to be done. If I followed my natural inclination, I should proceed to the Legation in Pekin ; but to all intents I seriously injured my search for William Norris by so doing, for the absence of my compacions would result the absence of my compacions would result the absence of my comparisons would result in inquiry which would certainly to a large extent affect, indirectly, the cause of him whom I had come to seek

a different of words, whils the big uide stood with his head bent down, thoroughly cowed,
But in a little he answered, and half raisdet bis eyes with a sullen, dogged look upon his face.
Chin-chin-wa turned to me. "The guide states that this is the carter, without a doubt: are we to believe him? This fellow and the arber ance apparent. As he proceeded, the guide film, in fear, "pon his face before Chin-chin-wa, crying out as bablutely nothing of the whole affair. Either the guide is lying, or the carter has a solutely nothing of the whole affair.
bit face we to believe him? This fellow whining for mercy; and Chin-chin-wa, raying out as bablutely nothing of the whole affair.
c forgotten entirely what happened a yeas dy the guide for mercy; and Chin-chin-wa re we to believe?"
c forgotten entirely what happened a yeas dy that this was not the carter whom he had brought. But the guid refused to ot his; own here have you tried every means? Is there he a memory, to the man's brain?"
c further and everything; you have herd everything; you have herd mespeaking to him. I shall question him further, and more fully, if you wish i I know it is useless."

The rebuilding of Mount Stuart, Lord Bute'spalace near Rothesay, Scotland, makes it the most magnificent mansion in Great Britain. The base of the building covers afracton more than anacre, and it is built in the medieval Gothic styles of the thirteenth century. The walls, turrets, and balconies are built of the beautiful variegated granite and sandstones from Kirkcudbrightshire the floors and arches being of clouded Italian marbles. The main hall is constucted en-tirely of alabaster, the supports being columns of oxidized brass and bronze. The gallery and grand staircase are of marbles brought from Sicily and Carrara. The drawing-rooms are paneled with al-ternate strips of cherry, walnut, and ebony, all from America. The main dining-room, which was built so as to accommodate 250 gnests, is finished after the style of the drawing-rooms, with the exception of re-lief figures and mossics of fish, game, ani-mals, etc. The ceilings and chinney pieces of all these rooms are matels, and doors, the work of which is extremely elaborate. There are three immense libraries and a built and the superfired the style for the distribution of the superfired the stare for the store of the all these rooms are meat artistic, and so also are the windows, mantels, and doors, the work of which is extremely elaborate.

the work of which is extremely elaborate. There are three immense libraries and a billiard-room, all withcarved stone fireplaces of antique design. In one wing there are Turkish and swimming baths, large conser-vatories, avairies, and aquariums. The whole palace is heated throughout with steam and hot water pipes, and light-ed both by gas and electricity. The pic-tures in the galleries alone are worth over £100,000, and the books in the libraries as much more. The building, decorating, and furnishing of this palace, which is without doubt the finest private residence on the globe, entailed an outlay of £1,000,000.

Mat Ma Said. A teacher in a Sunday-school in York-shire was one day asking her scholars what was the meaning of prayer. None of them knew, so she said to one of them ; "What does your mother say when she is going to bed?" The iad answered : "She says to my father, has ta'wun t' clock up an' put t' cat aat."

O'Golihan-" Is this horse terrible slow?

O'Golihan-" Is this horse terrible slow: Stablekeeper-" Ya-as." O'Golihan-" Reg'larold procrastinator!" Stablekeeper-" Ya-as." O'Golihan-" Please have him 'round to my hitchin' post at ten o'clock to-night. One of my darters is goin' to 'lope an' I want to make a show of ketchin' her."

It is the chicken-hearted pugilist who strikes a fowl blow.

Just a Bluff.