

savages on the frontiers. The chief was made prisoner and cut into fragments. This insurrection continued about a year.

Another rebellion broke out on the western frontier in 1826 which was ended in 1828. Another took place about 1834, provoked by the mandarins of Chan Ning Fu, who caused a massacre of Mohammedans at the city of Mong Mien, under the pretext that they wished to revolt. More than 1,600 men, women and children had their throats cut without mercy, and this horrible butchery was continued until Mohammedans from the neighboring towns ran to their succor, and meted out terrible reprisals. The troubles were settled by a general whom the Viceroy sent for that purpose.

By far the most serious rebellion in this province commenced in 1855, and was not ended till 1873. It originated in a contention about some silver mines, but grew until the whole province was embroiled. Near its commencement a fearful massacre of Mohammedans took place, encouraged and even ordered by the officers of government. This was followed by eighteen years of bloody strife culminating in the surrender of Ta Li Fu by the Mohammedans, which virtually ended the rebellion. After the surrender seventeen Mohammedan chiefs were invited to a banquet, and suddenly, a preconcerted signal being given, were all beheaded; those who had favored the surrender as well as those who had opposed it. To the lasting disgrace of the Chinese general, within three days, in the city and surrounding villages, out of 50,000 inhabitants 30,000 were mercilessly butchered by the soldiers acting under the command of their chief.

In regard to the rest of China, it is only necessary for our present purpose to consider particularly the provinces of Kansuh and Shensi. They contain nearly three-fourths of

all the Mohammedans in China. And these Mohammedans came by a different route from those who entered the eastern provinces. Those came from Arabia, by way of the sea, but these from Turkey and Persia, through Bokhara, and thence into the province of Kansuh. This province is therefore considered the central point of the sect, in the extreme East. And the sect has had its existence there mainly since the general breaking up that took place when that fearful Tartar general, Tamerlane, swept not only through Central Asia, but over the burning plains of India, and over the frozen steppes of Siberia, passed beyond the Caspian Sea, beyond the Black Sea to the banks of the Danube, conquered Asia Minor and Syria, and even went down into Egypt, and stopped, at last, not because defeated, but only tired of conquest.

The first mosque in the northwest was built at Si Ngan Fu, in the province of Shensi, A.D. 742. The *Chinese Repository* mentions an embassy sent with valuable presents, by way of Kashgar, as early as 708. From a Mohammedan writer in the same periodical we have the following: "In the reign of Wan Tsing, A.D. 842, several myriads from the tribes of the Ui Ui (Mohammedans) petitioned to enter China, and the emperor directed them to be settled in the various departments of Shensi, where they have enjoyed the support of many sovereigns and have furnished a succession of loyal and upright scholars for the service of the State. These have maintained the pure, true faith for a thousand years without defection." The information about Kansuh in these early times is very meager, but we have the following in regard to the country lying farther west. In 713 a Moslem, Couteybe Ibn, conquered Bokhara, and took Samarkand. The Chinese emperor was much alarmed at his conquests, and treated the ambassadors that he sent